

THE WARSZAWA WEEKLY

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WHAT DOES ENGLAND WANT?

By Viscount Cecil of Chelwood

What does England want? I do not think that is a difficult question. She wants peace and as far as possible permanent and universal peace, not only because war is futile and wasteful, cruel and horrible, but also because in the hackneyed phrase peace is the greatest of British interests. Everyone is agreed about that.

Further, there can be no reasonable doubt that we British believe that peace can only be fully secured through the collective action of all the civilised nations of the world. It was the purpose of the Covenant of the League of Nations to make that possible. Unfortunately, that ideal has not been attained. But even with an imperfect League, the great majority of us think that much may be done. That is the secret of our interest in the Abyssinian question. We have no special regard for Ethiopians or their institutions. Their slavery is repugnant to us and so are the stories, if they are true, of their treatment of prisoners of war. But we regard their invasion by Italy as a clear breach of the principles of collective security to which we hold with deep conviction.

That is the true inwardness of the declaration in our Peace Bill last summer by eleven million of our citizens that they supported Peace and Disarmament through the League of Nations. Hence, too, the wave of popular enthusiasm for the Geneva speech of Sir Samuel Hoare last September.

Again, in the General Election almost every candidate pledged himself in favour of the League. And so, when in the recent Paris Peace Plan it was found that our Foreign Minister — the same man whose September utterance in defence of the League had been so universally acclaimed — was found to have agreed to proposals utterly at variance with the provisions no less than with the spirit of the Covenant, the indignation was so great that he was forced to resign. Even the position of Mr. Baldwin who had achieved a spectacular triumph at the Election has been severely shaken.

What then should now be done? The Peace Plan has been buried. That is the first step. No English Minister in the future will dare to try to buy the forbearance of Italy by giving her large slices of Abyssinian territory. Next we must continue to enforce existing economic sanctions until they have succeeded or their place has been taken by even more effective action.

Frankly, I am not quite happy about the measures so far taken. Life in Italy has been made uncomfortable and will become

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Inspector-General Rydz-Śmigły

SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

On the seventeenth anniversary of the uprising against the Germans in Great Poland (roughly the Poznań area) in December, 1918, Inspector-General E. Rydz-Śmigły, after reviewing a march-past of troops and participants in the uprising, spoke to the assembled crowds in the Plac Wolności last Friday in Poznań.

In one of the most forceful and bold statements recently made, the Inspector-General laid down the principle that military preparedness is the only thing guaranteeing peace to the nation.

"Although we wish to live in peace and in agreement with the world we well remember the bitter teaching of the past that war decides the fate of nations. Culture, riches, the most humanitarian institutions have weight and value only so long as there stands a strong army on the borders. Without this army, if there be no army, the most beautiful conquests of the human soul, the best institutions are the prey of the armed invader who, with brutal foot, tramples them in the mud."

This statement from the Inspector-General was received with prolonged applause and great enthusiasm.

SEVERE PENALTIES ASKED BY PROSECUTORS

After a recess of ten days, the trial of the twelve Ukrainians accused of participating in the plot to assassinate former Minister of Interior Pieracki was resumed last Friday.

The sensation of the day was the introduction of evidence that Konwalec, the leader of the OUN formerly residing in Switzerland, had been asked to leave that country. A photostatic copy of his passport was shown proving it to have been issued by Lithuanian authorities. Prosecutor Rudnicki first spoke in closing the case for the prosecution. He began by refer-

1935 AN EVENTFUL YEAR AT HOME; INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PEACEFUL

Marshal Piłsudski's Death Great Loss to Country

NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED

Chronologically speaking, the year at home began with the budget debates in the Sejm and Senate which ended with the voting of the budget on February 14. After a programme speech by Premier Kozłowski on February 27 in which he urged the floating of an Investment Loan, the Council of Ministers approved such a measure. The Sejm and Senate then, on March 11 and 26, voted special powers to the Government to issue decrees during the Sejm and Senate recess.

Constitution

Immediately after the adopting of the budget, work was continued on the new Constitution proposed by the Non-Party Bloc of Cooperation with the Government. Deputy Car guided the measure through the Sejm, and was instrumental in its composition. The new Constitution was formally adopted on its third reading on March 23 by 260 votes to 139 votes. The Sejm and Senate were then dissolved on March 28. At the same time, the cabinet of Premier Kozłowski also resigned.

The ceremonial signing of the new Constitution by the President of the Republic was held in the Zamek on April 23.

A new cabinet was formed under the leadership of Walezy Ślaski. It assumed office on March 29 and immediately proceeded with the floating of the Investment Loan. Subscriptions to this loan were closed on May 21 with 261 million zlotys subscribed.

On May 12, at 8:40 in the evening, the chief factor in the regaining of Poland's indepen-

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Important Dates in 1935

March 23: New Constitution Adopted
 March 29: Col. Ślaski forms Cabinet.
 April 23: Constitution signed by President
 May 12: Marshal Piłsudski dies.
 May 21: Investment Loan floated.
 July 5: Election Laws passed.
 September 8: Elections to Sejm
 September 15: Elections to Senate
 October 12: Col. Ślaski Resigns
 October 12: Kościelkowski forms Cabinet.
 November 7: Special Powers granted Government.
 December 5: Regular Sejm and Senate Budget Session.

Differences with Danzig and Czecho-Slovakia

FRANCE MORE RESIGNED

Poland's relations with foreign countries continued peaceful and sound throughout 1935. But in addition to trouble with Danzig, not strictly a foreign country, during the dog days, ruffled feelings between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia and Poland and Lithuania must be mentioned. As far as regards Czecho-Slovakia, Poland has bitter memories dating from the Bolshevik War, while bonds with Lithuania were certainly not strengthened by the recent disclosures during the Ukrainian trial that that country had given official aid to terrorists in southeastern Poland. Peace and amity, however, ruled.

Baltic and Scandinavian Countries

During the last month of 1934 and continuing into last year, Foreign Minister Beck was received by the King of Denmark, December 23, 1934, and by the King of Sweden, December 31, 1934. The fifteenth anniversary of the freeing of Latvia on January 3, 1935 was attended by a military commission. Chief of Staff, General Gąsiorowski visited Latvia, Estonia, and Finland during the last weeks of January.

Finland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Hackzell gave an interview to the PAT correspondent on March 3 in which he stressed the close ties binding Finland and Poland. Later, Minister Hackzell visited Warsaw on May 15. President Peets of Estonia spent his vacation in Poland, and was the personal guest of President Mościcki. Sweden's Minister of Culture Engbert and Vice-Minister Knjes visited Warsaw in June, 1935, when they signed a declaration looking toward closer cultural relations between the two countries. In August, Minister Beck visited Helsinki, and, some time later, General Fabrycy repaid a visit from the Chief of Staff of the Swedish Army.

The situation in the money market was rather favourable. Deposits in banks and in savings accounts increased, credit was granted more liberally, liquidity was high. It is true that a tendency towards hoarding was

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ring to the language question which troubled the first days of the trial. He restated the fact that in a court in central Poland, Polish was the official language, and moreover, all of the defendants had not only attended Polish lower schools, but that some of them had even finished Polish Universities. Letters written by the defendants to their parents and relatives were often written in Polish. He pointed out that the Polish Organization PPS, in Russian times had never refused to speak Russian in the courts, believing such a demonstration beneath the dignity of

those whom they represented.

Prosecutor Rudnicki then passed to the history of the Ukrainian movement. In 1918 the independence of Ukraina was declared, but soon fell when subjected to pressure from the Russian Bolsheviki armies. The Versailles Treaty gave Galicia to Poland, and from this moment various terroristic organizations had been endeavouring to separate the southeastern provinces from Poland using terrorism and sabotage as weapons. The Prosecutor pointed out that, for centuries, these provinces had

(Continued on page 6, col. 3)

Lithuania

Efforts to improve relations with Lithuania failed during 1935. The Polish minority in Lithuania were still subjected to repression, mass arrests were made on April 4, 1935, and restrictions on the Polish press in that country called forth protests from Polish organizations in Wilno. Minister Beck conferred with the Lithuanian Minister to France during the April session of the League of Nations with no result. The year closed with unfortunate

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LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The unregretted year, 1935, made some attempt to improve its reputation at the end. There is every promise of what Mr. Baldwin calls a lull in foreign affairs. Sir Eric Drummond is back for three weeks on a deserved holiday from his responsible position as Ambassador at Rome. The oil embargo is shelved, at least until January 20. The moderate and adroit M. Laval retains the responsibility for deciding the policies of France. Mr. Anthony Eden, now in undivided authority at the Foreign Office, will centralise negotiations of professional diplomats for a period which is expected to be free from undue international tension. Much to the relief of a weary Europe, the centre of political-financial interest promises to shift for a time to Washington, where Congress and the Supreme Court will occupy the stage.

England Takes Stock

So England takes stock of internal affairs in a more or less cheerful state of mind. True, the menace of a coal strike by January 27 is still overhanging, but not much stress is laid upon this in the papers, and it is confidently assumed that the conflict will be averted by negotiation. Far more assuring at the moment is the insistence that the Christmas just passed bore all the marks of a return to prosperity. The note circulation reached a record figure, — in the jargon, "there was money about" — and the shops were crowded. For unemployment has appreciably receded from the peak, many wages cuts have been restored, and the heavy industries are looking up with railway developments as well as with armament orders. The dull statistics of the Post Office may be quoted as indications of a record Christmas. They are remarkable figures in themselves, showing how great is the interior activity of this small island with its large and urbanised population.

Record Mail

To begin with, some 288,000,000 letters and 10,000,000 parcels were handled by the Post Office over Christmas, and were delivered to time. The number of telegrams dealt with was the greatest since the Central Telegraph Office was opened in 1870. It is an interesting point of history that the previous record was made when the coronation of King Edward VII was postponed, and on that occasion the number of telegrams was 314,000. On Christmas Eve the number was 325,000, on Christmas Day, 89,000, and on the day after Christmas (Boxing Day) 16,000. In addition to this there were cheap telephone calls in operation to any part of the

country. Between 5 p. m. and midnight Christmas Eve alone the London Trunk Exchange received 10,000 calls. All these figures show notable increases over previous years, as do the number of postal orders issued, 28,500,000 (an increase of 6,000,000 over 1934) and the amount of withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Bank (£10,000,000, an increase of one million). So the claim of increased prosperity seems to be substantiated by these and other standards, though anyone in the world who expects a painless return to one of the classic booms will be definitely disappointed. That depends upon a restoration of the regime of international loans, which we are never likely to see again. A difficult achievement of well-being without booms and slumps will be a better substitute; though it will increase the figures for unemployment among economists themselves.

Real Political Interest

The real political interest of the moment is centred upon the fortunes of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and that of his son Malcolm. Both lost their seats at the General Election. Both were retained in the Cabinet. Both have, therefore, to obtain seats at Bye-elections as soon as possible. Unfortunately, fate has thrown in the ex-Premier's way, as the first available seat, a candidature for the combined Scottish Universities. This is awkward for him, because he wished to abolish that University representation in 1929, and because he has been nominated by the Conservatives (obedient to the wishes of Downing Street). Although he regards himself politically as a National-Labour man, the last remnant of his Labour convictions were broken when the National Government was formed in 1931.

Two candidates have come forward to oppose him: Professor Dewar Gibb, a Scottish Nationalist (this revival of nationalism in Scotland and in Wales is a portent) and Mr. David Thompson, who stands for Labour. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who, like his father, prefers to call himself National Labour, has had the equal luck or misfortune to be adopted by the Liberals of Ross and Cromarty, an agricultural and fishing area in the extreme north of Scotland. There he may well be opposed by another Liberal, and possibly by an Independent candidate, Mr. Randolph Churchill, the son of Winston Churchill. Both contestants promise to be highly interesting, with seats in the Cabinet at stake, and with all the modern confusion of the Party System illustrated by a welter of candidates. The University graduates

AMBASSADOR SPEAKS

The American Ambassador, Mr. John Cudahy, on the invitation of the Polish Institute for Collaboration with Foreign Countries, recently lectured on the changes visible in the United States since the coming of the Democrats into power.

Beginning from the financial panic of 1932, and the effect it had on the economic life of America, Ambassador Cudahy colourfully illustrated the steps of the Roosevelt policies looking towards a quickening of the economic life of the nation.

The Ambassador pointed out that, after three years, the number of unemployed had been reduced by over three million, and that it was estimated that 135,000 men were returning to work weekly. Indices of production, huge automobile production, carloadings, a doubling in the exchange value of securities, and other signs point to a return to the normal.

The cost of "reform" was, indeed, costly. The budget is nearly six billion dollars yearly, and the internal debt has risen to nearly 70 billion. It was a fact, however, that no one in America was dying of hunger and that, in spite of the criticism of the Republicans, President Roosevelt would doubtless win his campaign for re-election this year. The material and spiritual crisis was definitely broken.

The lecture was attended by representatives of the Government, diplomatic corps, and financial circles. Former Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Zaleski presided. Mr. Poklewski translated.

ROME

Rome's University City, talked of half a century ago and now come to pass under Mussolini, is making provision for resident students in its new "Casa dello Studente." Already there is sleeping accommodation for 160 students and meals can be served for 400. These students have, moreover, a sports ground, a racing track, a swimming pool and tennis courts at their disposal. The Club is equipped like an up-to-date hotel, with hot and cold running water in every room, telephones, electric gadgets of every kind, and an autonomous kitchen. The Club has been built in such a way that its extension by annexes will be easy.

are as much puzzled by the whole affair as the northern fishermen. Neither group would have nominated the official candidates of their own accord. The country at large is not too certain of the candidates success, in the face of determined opposition.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

A quiet Christmas and New Year's season were reported throughout Poland. The police in Wilno, for the first time in many years, reported no serious disturbances during the holidays. Although stores were crowded, little buying was done, everyone's thoughts, evidently, on new income taxes and salary reductions. Prices were not appreciably lower. Bad weather, that is, a general thaw, completely spoiled winter sports at Poland's winter resorts.

The Milwaukee "Kurjer Polski" writes that Democratic leaders in the state of Wisconsin tried to induce Ambassador Cudahy to be a candidate for the post of Governor, running against LaFollette. It is understood that the Ambassador replied that under no circumstances would he stand for the post, as he is greatly interested in his diplomatic work, and that he has no political aspirations. In view of this, he advised the Democratic leaders to look for another candidate.

Books, magazines, newspapers, small parcels not exceeding three zlotys in value (to Poland) and not exceeding fifty zlotys (to Germany) are excluded from the compulsory clearing arrangements now in effect between Poland and Germany.

On January 8, Foreign Minister Beck will give an exposé on foreign affairs at a sitting of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Sejm.

Papal Nuncio Marmaggi will be presented with his Cardinal's hat tomorrow by President Mościcki. The Government and the entire Diplomatic Corps will be present.

It is announced that all reduced railway tariffs will become effective before January 31.

A regular steamship service between Gdynia and South America will be inaugurated in February. The s.s. Putaski will make the first sailing on February 28.

The Annual Literary Prize awarded by the Ministry of Education and Religion has been awarded for 1935 to Zofia Natkowska.

"The London Spectacle of 1935," a recent publication of John Lane of London, features the caricatures of Felix Topolski. The text is by Wyndham Lewis.

At the Kraków-Plaszów station a locomotive ran into a passenger train, and slightly injured four people. The engineer of the locomotive was unable because of fog to see the tail light of the train ahead and ran into the last coach, causing so little damage, however, that the train was able to resume its journey to Zakopane.

According to the latest statistics there were published in Poland during the last year 11,348 books. Of these 9,497 were in Polish, 679 in Yiddish, 309 in Ukrainian, 209 in Polish and other languages, 157 in Hebrew, 155 in German, 133 in French, 46 in English, 39 in Russian, 19 in White Russian, 6 in Lithuanian, and 99 in other languages.

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A scene from "Catharine" featuring Franceska Gual in the new European production of Universal Pictures.

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HALL WITH MINERAL - WATER SPRINGS



NEW BATH HOUSE AT KRYNICA

BUSINESS PICK-UP NOTED

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

noticeable immediately after the death of Marshal Piłsudski and during the early months of the autumn, but, by the end of the year, a considerable increase in total deposits had been recorded. It should be noticed that deposits in private banks rose by over 42 million, in the Postal Savings Bank by over 70 million, and in other Savings Banks by over 30 million. There was a sizeable decrease in the number and amounts of protested promissory notes, and bankruptcies decreased from 215 in 1934 to 132 last year.

In spite of wide fluctuations in many currencies and of the devaluation of the Danzig guilder and the Belgian beiga, the zloty remained strongly stabilized

throughout the year. Although the budget deficit increased, foreign trade decreased, and a loss was recorded in the gold reserves of the Bank of Poland no exchange restrictions were imposed. The gold reserves decreased by over 60 million and foreign exchange reserves by 6 million. As a result the percentage of coverage fell from 44.87 per cent. to 41.18 per cent. as of December 20, 1935.

The balance of trade, though still in Poland's favour, was considerably diminished during the year due to a decrease in exports and an increase in imports. Exports during the first eleven months of 1935 were 12,389,879 tons valued at Zł. 838,678,000 as compared with 13,261,233 tons valued at Zł. 893,160,000 during a similar period in 1934. Imports were 2,327,849 tons valued at 781,534,000 zlotys as compared with 2,331,653 tons valued at 732,594,000 during the first eleven months of 1934. As a result the favourable trade balance was reduced to 160 million to 57 million zlotys. Elsewhere we have noted the signing of trade agreements with the United Kingdom and Germany during the year. As these two countries buy 34.7 per cent. of Poland's exports and furnish 28.3 per cent. of the imports, these agreements should certainly contribute to a larger turnover during this year.

Budgetary difficulties increased with a fall in revenue and an increase in expenditure. The deficit at the end of the first eight months of the budgetary year was nearly 220 million zlotys whereas one year before the budget was balanced. The total national debt rose to 4,806,106,000 zlotys as of July 1, 1935. This figure does not include the Investment Loan of over 250 million zlotys. Of this sum 3,309,496,000 zlotys are owed abroad. The last two months of the old year were marked by efforts of the Government to bring order into the chaos of the budget.

WINNING OLYMPICS TEAM PLEDGED!

The chairman of the American Olympics Committee, who has just been elected president of the Amateur Athletic Union, tells us of his plans to put a winning United States team in the 1936 Olympics, following the A. A. U.'s rejection of a proposed boycott of the Berlin games.

By Avery S. Brundage

Now that the controversies that were catalyzed into the Amateur Athletic Union Convention — where they had no proper place — have been settled in conformity to the decisions already reached by the American Olympics Committee, we can shift from discussion to active preparation for the games. We have already sent part of our team for the winter sports at Garmisch and Parten-Kirchen, and the full complement for all the games will be selected and sent forward in ample time.

Of course, this unfortunate and irrelevant endeavor to mix religion and race with sports has wasted a lot of valuable time, so that now every hour must be effectively used in order that America's representation may be worthy of the country and of our fine record in the past Olympics. Both as chairman of the American Olympics Committee and as the president of the Amateur Athletic Union, I pledge the utmost effort of my colleagues and myself to that end.

Organizing Committee

The organizing committee, which is in charge of the preparations for the Olympics Games, is of necessity formed of individuals residing in the country where the games are held. This year, of course, this organizing committee is in Germany and composed of Germans. On the day that the games open, next August, this organizing committee will hand over the facilities it has prepared to the International Olympic Committee, which Committee has charge of the opening ceremonies.

At the opening of the games, the trumpets are sounded, the doves are released to fly to the four corners of the earth, the Olympic torch is lighted, and the flag is flown. This is a white flag with five intertwined circles representing the five continents of the world. It is raised on the flagstaff over the stadium and it is the official flag of the Olympic Games.

The day following the opening ceremonies, the first events of the games are started, and this time the several national committees, which make up the International Committee, representing the different divisions of sport, take charge, and these committees and others have the full custody, control and administration of all forces pertaining to the contests.

Immediate Task

Our immediate task will be to attain full representation in every branch of sport. This will be taken care of by twenty-four committees already constituted, one for each division of sport. Each committee will have full charge of the selection, training, equipping, transporting, and housing for the boys and girls, and they will also aid in the financing of the necessary expenses.

In the interest of amateur athletes and in the public interest as well, there is one point that should be made plain. Everyone knows that the amateur sportsman is in sports for the sake of sport and without any thought of pecuniary gain. It is difficult to overstate the A. A. U.

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

Int. Eugenjusz Zdzyszyński
Ambasciatore, Presidente Comitato Olimpico
a Katowice

Warsaw, Jan. 23, 1936

As Mayor of Zakopane I extend the most hearty invitation to all British and American and all other readers of "The Warsaw Weekly".
Zakopane welcomes you!
by J. Zdzyszyński



HOME AFFAIRS

Continued from page 1, Col. 3

dence and main prop of the State since 1927, Marshal Józef Piłsudski, passed away. It is difficult to convince one not living in Poland of the profound sense of loss and forlornness experienced by the people of this country during the months immediately following this sad event.

The president named E. Rydz-Śmigły as Inspector-General of the Army, and General Kasprzycki as Minister of War. A six week's period of mourning was declared. The body of the Marshal was buried with full honours in the Wawel at Kraków, his heart, however, being interred in Wilno near the body of his mother.

Election Laws

The Cabinet completed a series of laws to govern elections to the Sejm and Senate under the new Constitution, and their project was adopted by Sejm and Senate during the special session June 1 to July 5. The elections were held on September 8 to the Sejm and on September 15 to the Senate. The legislative bodies met for organization from October 4 to October 7.

Cabinet Change

Premier Ślawek resigned with his cabinet on October 12 and M. Zydran-Kościński, former Minister of Interior, was authorized by the President to form a new Government. As the former Cabinet had been primarily concerned with political matters, the new Cabinet, with Minister of Finance Kwiatkowski playing the leading rôle, immediately initiated measures designed to combat the continued economic crisis. As a first step, special powers were demanded for the President to be effective until January 15, 1936. A special session of parliament was called, October 24 to November 7, at which the powers were granted.

Parties

In accord with the oft repeated declaration of Colonel Ślawek that political parties were the bane of the modern state, the Non-Party Bloc of Cooperation with the Government was officially dissolved, and in its place, regional groups representing the eastern sections, and Great Poland, and the Southwestern provinces have been formed.

Decrees

Following the granting of special powers to the President, the Government prepared a number of decrees calculated to ease the economic situation. The trend taken by the decrees were thoroughly deflationary, the pre-

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BERLIN

There will be 49 nations competing in the Olympic Games, this year the greatest number in their history, and some 5,000 contestants are expected. In the Amsterdam Games of 1928, 3,905, took part. For the Eighth Olympic Games in Paris, 1924, 3,885 competed; Stockholm, 1912, 3,282; London, 1908, 2,082; Los Angeles, 1932, 1,700; Antwerp, 1920, 2,841. At the First Olympic Games in Athens, 1894, the contestants numbered only 484.

A big film is to perpetuate the first occasion of the holding of the Olympic Games in Germany. Dr. Goebbels has appointed as producer and responsible director for the film Leni Riefenstahl, star and director of "The Blue Light" and "The White Flame." Miss Riefenstahl, a personal friend of Herr Hitler, is herself an expert skier. She was recently appointed the Chancellor's special adviser in film matters.

liminary budget was severely cut, salaries of Government workers subjected to new income taxes, the income tax on private incomes increased, rents reduced by law, cartels dissolved, railway rates reduced, and many minor measures lightening the debtor's burden adopted.

Regular Session

The regular session of the Sejm and Senate was called for December 5, during which session the budget for the fiscal year 1936—37 is to be passed.



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Art, Music & Literature



THE RUIN OF JERUSALEM

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Catherine Jarboro At the Opera

The announcement that the famous negro singer, Catherine Jarboro of the Metropolitan in New York, would appear on the stage of the Warsaw Opera in the title rôle of Verdi's *Aida* so interested musical and cultural circles that the *Teatr Wielki* was filled to the last place.

The artist did not deceive our expectations, and gave a very interesting scenic creation. Above all she showed great dramatic talent, and to the rôle of *Aida* gave very interesting and specific details, penetrating the psychology of *Aida* with great finesse. The vocal side of the rôle was excellently prepared. Miss Jarboro has a good singing voice especially in lyric moments, winning her audience with its warmth and sweetness. Miss Jarboro, moreover, has an unusual freedom and lightness in singing. The aria in the first act and the final duet were moments of true artistic pleasure.

It would be very agreeable to confirm that the ensemble of the Warsaw Opera was on the same level as Miss Jarboro. Unfortunately, this was not so. The leading rôles of Amneris and Radames were given to Miss Szabrańska and Mr. Bevel, performers quite unsuitable, unfit. This pair have quite sharp and unripe voices, lacking vocal education and culture. In addition, they have absolutely no scenic poise or dramatic verve. Then all the time they did not play, but were continually looking at Conductor Tyllia, perceiving nothing beyond him. Under such conditions it was very difficult to believe in Radames' great love for *Aida*. Bevel lost all interest in her, hypnotized, as it were, by the baton of Mr. Tyllia, who, on the other hand, thought the faults of the performance could best be covered by having the orchestra play as loudly as possible. And so the orchestra, under his direction, played everything *fortissimo*, adding nothing to the performance save noise. The remaining artists were either miscast or insufficiently prepared for appearance on any stage.

Warsaw lovers of the opera are profoundly grateful to Miss Jarboro for her fine treatment of the rôle of *Aida*, more so now when Warsaw opera is getting farther and farther away from what we call true art.

—Arno.

The Ruin of Jerusalem

The announcement of a new Polish play based on such an interesting problem as the epilogue of the Roman-Jewish War, the ruin of Jerusalem, quite reasonably aroused considerable interest. Heightening this interest were theatrical notices which informed us that the author, Tadeusz Konczyński, had spent several years in research among the scholarly works on the Roman-Jewish War epoch. Indeed a novel published under the title

"Perishing Jerusalem" proves that the author well understood this tragic historical conflict.

Unfortunately we experienced complete disenchantment. The author has shown high knowledge of this historical period, but that is all. *The Ruin of Jerusalem* is certainly not a play having lively and dramatic action, but rather a manual of history apportioned among several voices. The lack of characterization and expression is fatiguing to the onlooker as the persons appearing in the play are only individuals reciting fragments of the Roman Jewish story. Under such conditions the play is but a dull presentation of several facts historically correct. In addition, *The Ruin of Jerusalem* has still one more unpleasant side, for Konczyński did not work over the language of his drama sufficiently. It is neither modern nor in the style of his epoch, and in any case lacks that respectable level expected from such an experienced author.

As the play is quite feeble, the staging of the *Teatr Polski* could not bring any wonderful results. In any case we must affirm that the theatre took all pains to produce the play as well as it could be given. The author is also under obligation to the actors who, especially Węgrzyn and Janusza-Siępowski, covered the play's faults as well as they could. Edmund Wierciński directed "The Ruin" with intelligence and invention. Słiwkiński contributed interesting costumes and less happy sets. We must applaud the artistic efforts of Pancewiczowa, Buszynski, Maliszewski, Samborski, Solarski and Wyrzykowski. Tadeusz Frenkiel, on the other hand, was rather comic than tragic in his dramatic rôle.

We must admit, however, that Konczyński has great talent. Not, of course, as the author of the play, but to convince the Board of Directors of Warsaw's largest theatres that *The Ruin of Jerusalem* is a good play required great talent, certainly strong powers of suggestion. No one seems to have discovered that only the theme is great, but the play a failure. In this, then, the author succeeded, the Board of Directors will have less success as the Warsaw public will refuse to be convinced that *The Ruin of Jerusalem* is a worthwhile drama.

—Arno

Correction

Hasty proofreading gave our subscribers less than their due in our announcement on Page 1 last week. The second "s" was inadvertently omitted.

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P R E S S R E V I E W

The Polish Press during the month was more occupied with Abyssinian affairs than with internal ones. The Wilno *Stowo* writing of the policy of Minister Beck whom it considers "a symbol of the independence of Polish foreign policy" emphasizes the need of a Polish-German-French understanding, saying that it is the task of Polish diplomacy to lead to this, while there is yet time.

Some years ago we were the allies of France and neither to the heads of our diplomacy nor to those of the French did it occur that we could have any other status.

The writer then goes on to say that he was at that time continually pointing out that such a situation was a misfortune and an error of Polish diplomacy.

If France came to an understanding with Russia we should again find ourselves in the same situation, only with a different country; Germany would then be our only possible ally and our situation would again become compulsory.

Although we were the only paper in Poland in favour of German-Polish understanding or believing in its possibility, yet in spite of everyone's conviction to the contrary this understanding has been realized. Now it is time that Polish diplomacy should realize another stage, i. e., a Polish-German-French understanding.

The *Stowo* *Ponorskie* has quite a different regard for Minister Beck, appealing to the parliamentary deputies "to interest themselves in the policy of Minister Beck and the relation of the community to his foreign policy especially his Polish-German policy" with which the *Stowo* is evidently not satisfied.

Kurjer Polski reflects on what is called public opinion finding that at the present moment it might be characterized as indicating:

A certain uneasiness which without being the expression of anxiety shows a certain desire for creative work and the removal of hindrances in the way of this work. There exists a tendency to support this work both in the domain of politics and culture on a normal basis after the liquidation of the period of exceptional and transitory means.

WINNING TEAM

(Continued from page 3, col. 3)

surprise at finding the campaign to introduce religion and race into our convention highly organized and abundantly financed. We were climax reached when a New York journal, in seeking further investigation that would have meant a fatal delay, remarked, when the question of money for the investigation was raised, "Forget it, I know people who will engage to find the money."

This attitude is something that is utterly repugnant to the true sportsman, and it had much to do in bringing defeat to those who were in any way associated with it. We were convinced that a clean convention was a prerequisite to clean sport—indeed, to the very spirit and status of the amateurs—and we were resolved that extraneous issues should not prevail, however heavily they might be financed.

The outcome of this long campaign and of this long convention can be fairly considered, therefore, a victory for clean sport and for the historic continuity of the Olympics in the fine international spirit in which they were established and in which they have always been maintained.

The Eleventh Olympic Games in Germany will be an outstanding success. All nations interested in sport are arranging to send their top athletes to compete in the international contests and America must and will do likewise.

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The writer continues that this symptom is significant, and is a positive one all the more valuable in that we are living through hard and difficult times. "But the Polish nature generally shows itself hard and inflexible in overcoming difficulties," says *Gazeta Ludzka*, referring to Premier Kościłkowski's enunciations regarding work for youth; writes.

The bringing of the question of work for the young was caused by the needs of the moment. Perhaps it is the young who are the most injured by the unemployment evil. This abnormal condition impresses a fatal seal on the future rulers of the nation. An entirely false psychology has been created amongst them. Youth has often come to the conclusion that it is not worth while learning, for nothing will come of it. It is of no use having social aspirations, for it will not be possible to attain anything, and that it is not even worthwhile living.

The *Kurjer Warszawski* writes of the pro-German tendencies of the French parties of the Right.

What Laval said of the relations between France and Germany has attracted the special attention of the press (*Temps, Petit Bleu, Echo de Paris* etc.) The Premier formulated his German policy in a few words, but such expressive ones that nothing can be added to them. He declared that he desires to work at a French-German understanding, but within the framework of the League of Nations, not only referring to the pact but to Geneva as the place for negotiation. From the point of view of international obligations, this formula is irrefragable.

Gazeta Polska writes that the

Centre and Right press have accepted the success of the Government with satisfaction, attributing it above all to Laval's action. The Left is rather reticent and considers the victory of the Government as impermanent, but, at the same time, stressing that Laval affirmed the faithfulness of France to the League of Nations in accordance with the demands of the leftwing speakers.

Writing of Polish-Danzig economic relations, *Gazeta Polska* finds that it lies in the interest of Poland that economic conditions of work in the Port of Danzig should be identical to those in Gdynia.

This will take place only in entirely when Danzig problems, problems pertaining to maritime trade and economic relations between Poland and Danzig, are solved not in dependence on these or those political tendencies, but exclusively on the basis of mutual economic needs of the two States.

Gazeta Polska writes about the amnesty, quoting Minister Michałowski in his statement in the Senate. "The Government stands in principle on the ground that the conclusion of the struggle for the constitution of the State and the initiation of an offensive for the reform of the national economy brings up the

postulate of an amnesty as a purposeful and just means for calming the interior political atmosphere. The announcement of an amnesty has called forth a lively echo from the masses of the people."

Kurjer Poranny writes of cooperation between England and Poland in the cultural and tourist domain, quoting the words of Dr. Hugh Dalton, member of the Labour Party, who is a great friend of Poland. Dr. Dalton said:

The Labour Party now and in the future when it comes into power will tend to friendship with Poland, toward the deepening of the contact between both States in every sphere of life. The coming years will build up a solid and permanent cooperation between England and Poland. I am convinced that the coming years will strengthen Poland's position as a factor for peace in Europe, that Poland has before her a long period of inner stabilization, and I perfectly understand that Poland must never become a means of passage for foreign armies as foreseen in the East.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* has an article from its Warsaw correspondence on "Peace between Warsaw and Prague." The author notices distinct but very faint signs of a relaxation in Polish-Czech relations:

The Polish-Czecho-Slovakian misunderstanding should not entirely be traced to disputes about the Cieszyn minority, but rather it should be connected with the evolution of the principle of collective safety as applied by Benes.

As long as England was not decided whether to defend the principle of collective security or not, Poland felt herself threatened by the zeal of its followers in Czecho-Slovakia and Soviet Russia.

The present change in England's attitude has caused a relaxation in Polish-Czecho-Slovakian relations. The Polish Foreign Office tries to maintain the appearance that it is only concerned with softening the conditions of the minority. Doubtless that question is also important in view of the increased attention given Poles abroad by the Polish Government.

The Kraków *Głos Narodu* has an article on the nomination of the new Vice-Minister of Education, Col. Bleszyński. It expresses great satisfaction at the nomination of Professor Świętosławski, Minister, one of the most eminent of Polish scientists, and finds it a sign of breaking with "the cult of incompetency which was spread during the term of office of the brothers Jędrzejewicz."

All the more, then, it is surprised at the nomination of Col. Bleszyński, until now Military Attaché to the Polish Ambassador in Paris.

It is very difficult to see a logical connection between the initiation of the Minister's new line (the removal of certain incompetent officials) and the nomination of an officer as a Vice-Minister of Education.



THANKS A MILLION

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WHAT ENGLAND WANTS

(Continued from page 1, col. 1)

more so. Her sales abroad have been severely restricted which means that she can buy less. That in turn means that the Italian population have to go without a number of luxuries and comforts and to use less of even such necessities as fuel and clothing. All that no doubt puts pressure on the people which will be eventually felt by the Government. But it does not directly prevent or hamper warlike operations. If we could cut off the supply of petrol that would immobilise all the mechanical part of the Italian Army. No tanks to force Abyssinian entrenchments. No aircraft to bomb Abyssinian troops or villages or hospitals; or even to discover concentrations of Abyssinian soldiers and so prevent surprise attacks. Worst of all, no lorries to bring up ammunition and supplies from the base to the fighting line. This would be a really effective measure against the Italian invasion.

Obscure Threats

No wonder then that Signor Mussolini utters threats, obscure threats, of treating the stoppage of petrol as an act of war. The threat seems to have alarmed the timorous advisers of the Government. Apparently it was fear of Italian reprisals and the consequent possibility of war between Italy and the League powers which induced our Ministers to agree to the indefensible peace proposals. I do not think that fear was shared by the British people. Evidently if we are never to impose sanctions which Signor Mussolini seriously objects to and about which he threatens war, League prevention of aggression becomes impossible.

The British people would no doubt intensely dislike having to defend themselves against Italian attack. But since the attack would be in reprisal for League action we should have a right under the Covenant to the support of all other members of the League including France and we should no doubt receive it.

Clearly against a League combination Italy could have no chance of success and even if she or her rulers were mad enough to try such an attack it could only end in disaster for her. I am confident that the British people will be as little inclined to submit to bullying as they have shewn themselves inpropos to blackmail.

Proceed with Sanctions

I hope then that our Government after this unfortunate hesitation will resume and proceed with whatever sanctions are needed to arrest Italian aggression. At the same time the League should shew itself ready to receive and assist any propositions for Peace by either party which are fair and reasonable. Beyond that I trust that there may be no further "secret" negotiations between distinguished statesmen. Real secrecy may be sometimes an advantage. But supposed secrecy which is in fact violated by any mischiefmaker is a most dangerous form of diplomacy. I hope therefore that the methods by which the recent Peace Plan was brought into existence are as dead as the plan itself. I believe that on these lines peace may be restored and the collective principle vindicated. If that can be done we have every right to look forward to a long period of peace in Europe and even in the whole world.

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DIPLOMATIQUE

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Count Szebek, received on Saturday the Italian Ambassador, M. Bastianini, and the Cuban Ambassador, Mr. John Cudany.

The Soviet Ambassador, M. Davitjan, has left Warsaw for a holiday. During his absence M. Podolski will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

The French Ambassador and Madame Noel received members of the French Colony on New Year's Day.

The Austrian Minister, M. Hoffinger, has left Warsaw for a holiday. During his absence M. F. Strautz will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

The Swiss Minister, M. Boheman, has returned to Warsaw after a holiday.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell S. Howard announce the birth of a son on December 23.

Mr. William K. Ailsbie left Warsaw for America on Friday.

Vice Consul and Mrs. William R. Morton have returned to Warsaw after a holiday spent in Athens.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Siddons were visitors in the home of Mrs. Siddons' parents during the holidays.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

disclosures that Lithuania had been aiding and abetting Ukrainian separatist activities in southeastern Poland.

Germany

On the anniversary of the Pact of Non-Aggression with Germany, Chancellor Hitler and Minister Beck gave interviews underlining the importance of this pact for general European peace. In January, Premier Goering was guest at a hunt given by President Mościcki. On the last day of January, Premier Goering was received by Marshal Piłsudski. Also to be mentioned were visits from representatives of the German Army and Navy, and a visit of Polish destroyers at Kiel. Minister Beck repaid the visit of Premier Goering during the first days of July. At the end of June, negotiations between the two countries for a trade treaty were initiated which were concluded on November 4 with the signing of the treaty. Agreements were also reached on questions of Social Insurance, boundary traffic at Kwidzyn and double taxation.

France

The exchange of public letters between combatant organizations enlivened French-Polish relations. General Górecki was active for Poland in explaining the local position during lectures in Lille and Douai. The official visit of M. Laval in May resulted in a communiqué stressing the importance of the Polish-French Alliance. Minister Laval further stated that the French-Soviet Pact would in no way conflict with the provisions of the Polish-Polish Treaty. Representatives of French combatant organizations with the President of FIDAC at their head attended the national congress of the Polish Veterans Association.

United Kingdom

The signing of the Polish-British Trade Treaty was the most prominent result of the past year. It was paraphrased in London in February, signed by President of the Board of Trade Runciman and Minister of Commerce and Industry Rajchman, and ratified by Sejm and Senate. Lord Privy Seal Eden visited Warsaw on April 1 and was received by President Mościcki and Marshal Piłsudski. He found, however, Poland's negative attitude towards an Eastern Pact unchanged.

Czecho-Slovakia

Repression of the Polish minority was intensified during the latter part of last year. Many arrests, anti-Polish demonstrations, continual confiscation of Polish propaganda organs culminated in the declaration of a "special state" in that part of Czecho-Slovakia inhabited by Poles, and strong detachments of gendarmes were quartered throughout this section. Authorities forbade memorial services for Żwirko and Wigura, Polish airmen. On December 12, minority representatives proposed a law in the Czecho-Slovakian Parliament forbidding the Czechization of national minorities, giving as a reason the fact that this practice had become the system of the Czecho-Slovakian Government. The "special state" was declared ended on December 6.

Rumania

An agreement allowing transit communication between Kut and Sălajtn was signed on May 18.

Hungary

Cultural relations with Hungary were strengthened during the past year. On March 24 a monument to Polish legionaries was unveiled in Budapest. In November, Minister of Culture Homan visited Warsaw.

Danzig

1935 began quietly with a visit of Senate President Greiser to Warsaw in January during which he was received by President Mościcki and Marshal Piłsudski. After the dissolving of the Danzig Senate in February, various incidents were noted of insults given Polish citizens and the Polish flag. The latter incident was severely punished by the Free State authorities. During the election campaign, Minister Lechnicki spoke in Danzig to Polish citizens. Increasing financial difficulties caused the devaluation of the gulden and exchange restrictions. Matters went from bad to worse. The Polish Government demanded that duties be collected in zlotys. The Polish Railways refused to sell tickets from the Free State to Poland except for zlotys. The Free State replied by importing various goods from Germany free of duty. The Polish Government then refused to allow goods to be cleared for Poland through the Free State. The deadlock was broken when President Greiser had a conference with Minister Beck in Gdynia in August after which normal relations were restored. Various agreements were signed regulating exchange between the two states, and the Polish-German Trade Treaty was also applied to Danzig.

U. S. S. R.

In August the Moscow correspondent of the *Gazeta Polska* was deported from Russia, and, in reply, the Polish Government refused a visa to the TASS correspondent in Warsaw. During the September meeting of the League of Nations, Minister Beck protested against phrases used by Soviet Minister Litwinow who had criticized uni-lateral pacts. Minister Litwinow explained that he had not had Poland in mind while making his remarks. Cultural relations were good, with many Polish artists appearing on Soviet platforms and stages. The *Litwernyj Gazyetny* published a special number dedicated to Polish writers.

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FASHION NOTES



Anne Shirley, one of the most popular members of Hollywood's very young set, introduces the season's most adaptable evening frock. It's made of heavy black crepe with a simple bodice and the long flowing skirt that has been synonymous with chic for so long.

"But," Miss Shirley tells you, "the wide scarf of matching crepe studded with rhinestones can be used in three ways. Sometimes I fasten it around my waistline as a peplum, which gives the dress a frock coat appearance. "If I feel like it, I use the scarf as a shoulder drape, which makes it interesting for dinner wear; and then again, I can use it thrown over my head in the popular harem style now in vogue. For this reason it is one of my favorite dresses."

Anne wears heel-less silver kid sandals with this gown.

It is an excellent change of vogue that has made clothes for wet days about the gayest we have, either in bright colour or shiny black. We have said goodbye for ever to the glum old khaki that used to be identified with everything rainproof.

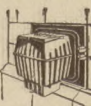
Very quiet are the ordinary day clothes of Molyneux, whose colourless woollens, black, brown, grey or sage, are the high watermark of good taste. On an occasion like a film first night or a special cocktail party, distinction is nowadays achieved by a new style of hairdressing, the post of a hat or the cut of a coat.

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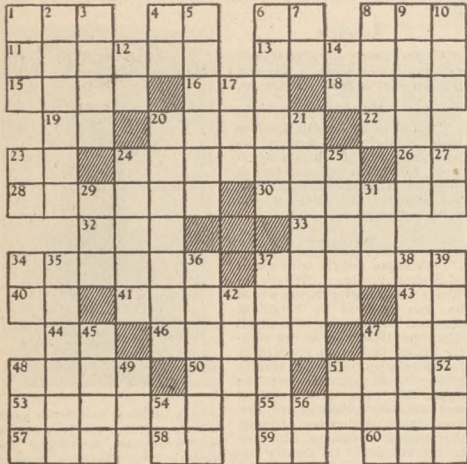
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CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1—Dance step. 4—By. 6—Within. 8—Obese. 11—To place near. 13—To observe. 15—Row. 16—To bow. 18—At one time. 19—Paid notice. 20—Painful spots. 22—Greek letter. 23—Comparative ending. 24—To scream. 26—Thus. 28—Slender young woman. 30—To dull. 32—Part of 'to be'. 33—Pastry. 34—Parts of coat. 37—Avenue. 40—Bone. 41—Comestibles. 43—Symbol for nickel. 44—A continent (abbr). 46—More sincere. 47—Whether. 48—To tie. 50—Finish. 51—Poetic for 'enough'. 53—Toward the rear. 55—Bell. 57—Consumed. 58—Plural ending. 59—French for 'and'. 60—Pecm.

VERTICAL

1—To stroke. 2—Place where bees are kept. 3—Hurried. 4—Like 5—Singers. 6—in fact. 7—A negative. 8—A European. 9—To charge with fault. 10—Golf mound. 12—Conjunction. 14—Toward. 17—Mineral. 20—European river. 21—King's staff. 23—Plural ending. 24—Wild time. 25—Mass of filaments. 27—Upon. 28—Once around the track. 31—Welsh river. 34—Behold! 35—To aid. 36—Sea nymphs. 37—Large hammer. 38—To embrace. 39—Musical note (var). 42—Biscuit. 45—Poker stake. 47—Prefix pertaining to India. 48—Cry of sheep. 49—Prefix. 51—Comparative ending. 52—Small. 54—Musical note. 56—Pronoun.



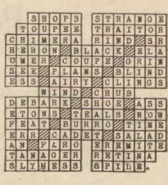
Again we find ourselves back with our old friend, the pointless overbidder. We consider it our friend because we don't use it ourselves, and our partners don't use it, but when our opponents use it, we usually chalk up a profit. West, Dealer Both sides vulnerable.

er ruffing with the dence of spades. Dealer now played the King and a low club, and since he felt sure that Jacoby's double had shown the Queen of clubs, played the Ace from dummy rather than take a finesse. Now he led the singleton heart and Jacoby went right up with the Ace. Jacoby led a low spade, Mr. Goldman winning with the Jack and returning the spade six. Jacoby won that lead with the Ace and played the third spade, Mr. Goldman winning with the King.

All the trumps were now out and Mr. Goldman and the dummy were down to clubs and diamonds only. Accordingly, Mr. Goldman led the Queen and a low club. Dummy won the low club with the Jack and was now forced to lead a low diamond, thereby letting Mr. Goldman win the last three tricks with the Ace, Jack and nine of diamonds. (Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly for Poland and N. A. N. A. Elsewhere).

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Answer to last week's puzzle



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UKRAINIAN TRIAL

been settled both by Poles and Ukrainians and that the ruling culture was definitely Polish. He stressed the fact that various Governments had endeavored to work with the Ukrainians in peace and harmony, but that even those Ukrainians who had wished to cooperate with the Polish Government had been subjected to terrorism by their own people. He next criticized the tactics of the defending attorneys in their efforts to cast doubt on the results of the preliminary investigation by hinting that the Government were following a preconceived plan of action, determined to convict the OUN whether it be responsible or not. Prosecutor Rudnicki emphasized that the clues followed by the police were too definite to have been mistaken. In closing he stated that the penalty must and shall be a severe one as the defendants must be considered not only as working harm to the Polish State but also to their own people. He also remarked on the fact that although the OUN is dedicated to establishing an independent Ukraine, its efforts are solely confined to Polish territory although eighty per cent. of Ukrainians live within the borders of Soviet Russia. The sessions of Monday and Tuesday were occupied with the speech of Prosecutor Żeleński who thoroughly discussed the case in best prosecuting attorney style, having left political considerations to his colleague. He carefully reviewed the evidence as presented through the weeks of the trial, tracing the part of each defendant in the plot. He refuted the efforts of the defending attorneys to cast doubt on the Senkyra documents which played an important part in building up the complete picture of OUN activities in Poland. He also said a few sharp words as to the tactics of the defending attorneys, criticizing their introduction of motions they knew would be overruled in advance. He stated that such tactics were used solely for external consumption as they had not affected the conduct of the proceedings in the slightest. Prosecutor Żeleński had not finished when the time for adjournment came. A decision is expected to be handed down by the judges before the beginning of the Christmas holidays according to the Russian calendar.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

In English more, perhaps, than in any other language idiomatic words and expressions so permeate speech and colloquial writing that it is sometimes difficult to understand just what is being said or written. To most foreigners, the works of Mr. Wodehouse are a closed book, while American newspaperese is sometimes confusing to the citizens of that country, accustomed, as they are, to vivid and colourful turns of speech. To master the English idiom, then, is not the work of a moment, but something calling for systematic study and effort. We shall try for the next few months to point out and explain certain difficulties, and if any of our readers have a special problem, we shall be glad to give such information as we can. Beat: This word primarily means to strike with a stick, and cannot be used as a synonym of "strike," "hit."

Ex: I beat the dog. The man beat the child, but I struck him. Strike while the iron is hot. In a secondary meaning, "beat" means to overcome, to conquer. Ex: Tilden beat Vines in five sets. Poland beat Germany in the football match. catch: This word means to seize something which is moving quickly or which is trying to escape. Also, to seize a thing suddenly. Ex: He caught the ball. The prisoner was caught while trying to escape. I caught him by the throat (suddenly). "Catch" cannot be used in the sense of take. Ex: He took up the book. The following uses are idiomatic. To catch cold, to catch a disease. To catch hold of (to seize). To catch sight of (to see).

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Cinema Programme

Table with columns: Address and Performances, Films Currently Showing, Comment. Includes entries for Atlantic, Apollo, Baltyk, Capitol, Casino, Europa, Filharmonja, Majestic, Pan, Rialto, Stylowy, Świątovid, and Peter Ibbetson.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

compare: This is a transitive verb with no preposition before its object. The two things compared may be separated by "with," "to," or "and." The preposition between must not be used with this verb. Ex: He compared the dog to the cat. We compare Warsaw with Paris. We compare Warsaw and Paris. Between is used with the nouns, resemblance or comparison. Ex: There is little resemblance between a Pole and a German.

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