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LONDON LETTER

By Gregory MacDonald

Comment on President Roosevelt's remarkable address to Congress is the principal order of the day in this country as elsewhere. Before ever the speech was delivered, earnest attempts were made in some quarters to tie it down to the subject of the oil embargo, as though that should be the cardinal aim of world policy for the immediate future. Consequently, now that the speech is public property, one school of commentators stresses the point that "the declaration was welcomed in Geneva, where it is felt that it brings nearer the possibility of a world-wide embargo on oil and petrol exports to Italy" (*Sunday Times*).

Equally Weighty

An equally weighty paper, with in general an opposite policy, assures the same group of influential readers that "as the whole purpose of sanctions is to discriminate between Italy and Abyssinia, our Diplomatic Correspondent states that the speech in effect killed any hope that an oil embargo could be effectively applied against Italy" (*Observer*).

We pay our money and take our choice (with some general leanings toward the *Observer's* deduction, because Roosevelt rejected sanctions implicitly and included states warring on behalf of the League under one embracing rubric) but at all events the comment is concentrated upon this one question. There is general satisfaction over the attack on dictators ruling by the sword, though Roosevelt made an oblique allusion as well to the conception of a mission to teach and rule over a billion and a half human beings.

Smaller Group

A smaller group in London is concentrating on some of the more important aspects of the speech, which may not be dismissed as questions of internal American politics, for Great Britain has a large Dominion in North America and important interests south of Mexico. So there are vital issues presented, not only by the fact that articulate men all over the world are hearing a kind of revolutionary Encyclopaedia on political motives, but also by the direct statement that "the inhabitants of a vast area 250,000,000 strong, spreading from the Arctic to the Antarctic, believe in and propose to follow the policy of the good neighbor." This, with more than one reference to "the Americas" must be read in conjunction with the events of the immediate past. The United States dollar is linked with the dollars of Canada and Mexico. The Argentine has

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CARDINAL MARMAGGI RECEIVES BIRETTA FROM PRESIDENT

In a solemn ceremony on January 4, the President of the Republic, Professor Ignace Mościcki, presented Papal Nuncio Francis Marmaggi with his Cardinal's biretta in the Zamek.

At nine-thirty, Papal Legate Pacini arrived at the Zamek with the Cardinal's biretta which was placed on a specially prepared table. After the departure of the Legate from the residence of the Nuncio, Director of Protocol Romer called on the Nuncio, and accompanied him to the Zamek, escorted by a squadron of lancers. When the procession reached the Zamek, a double file of soldiers presented arms, and the orchestra played the Papal hymn. He was then greeted by adjutants of the President, the Commander of the City of Warsaw, and other dignitaries.

The President with Foreign Minister Beck first received the Papal Legate in audience. The Legate presented greetings in Latin to which the President replied in Polish.

During the audience, the Zamek chapel was gradually filled with members of the Government, high army officials, the diplomatic corps, and other dignitaries.

The chapel was beautifully dec-

orated, and on the altar were silver candlesticks given the Cathedral of Saint John by Zygmunt III, and a cross made by the goldsmith of Zygmunt III. The biretta was placed on a special table covered with purple damask on an old silver tray from the XVII Century.

At eleven-fifteen, the Nuncio entered the chapel, and was followed, shortly after, by the President. Holy Mass was said by Bishop Gawlina.

The Papal Legate, after reading the Papal Decree in Latin, took the biretta from the table, handed it to the President, who placed it on the head of Cardinal Marmaggi.

The assemblage quitted the chapel, and the Director of Protocol Romer decorated the Cardinal with the Order of the White Eagle. Proceeding to the hall where he was awaited by the President and all those present at the ceremony, the Cardinal spoke to the assemblage in Italian, to which the President replied in Polish.

After Cardinal Marmaggi had received the congratulations of those present, he was guest of honour at a luncheon given by the President.

GDYNIA'S PROGRAMME FOR 1936

Commissioner Sokół of Gdynia, in a recent press conference, outlined the work to be done in Gdynia during the coming year.

He first stressed the fact that as the city authorities were endeavouring to encourage a healthy and sound business organization, drawing as many merchants and shippers as possible from the western sections which have long had a reasonable commercial tradition.

He pointed out that, up to now, the Pomeranian provinces had been engaged in supplying Danzig with provisions, forcing Gdynia to bring in provisions from distant

markets. As the Danzig market has materially decreased, he thought that the Pomeranian farmers would now turn to Gdynia, a city with 80,000 inhabitants, as the most convenient market.

A normalization and regulation in the inflow of workers would be attempted. As most of the investment work on the port is at an end, and as the building boom has considerably diminished, he warned workers against coming to Gdynia expecting to find jobs. Work would be given only to those who possessed a special work card, and who could prove that they had resided for at least

DEFENSE SUMS UP IN UKRAINIAN TRIAL

ATTORNEY SZLAPAK FINED 600 ZLOTYS FOR VIOLATING RULES GOVERNING PROCEDURE

Prosecutor Żeleński finished his address last week in the trial of the twelve Ukrainians accused of participating in the plot to assassinate Minister Pieracki by asking the death penalty for Bandera, Lebed, and Karpyniec, life sentences for Klymyszyn and Pidsjnyj, and for sentences of less than ten years' imprisonment for only three, Czornij, Zarzycka, and Rak.

Prosecutor Żeleński reviewed the evidence against Lebed and Hnatkiewski, asserting that they had prepared the Warsaw end of the plot, and had assisted Maciejko to escape after the deed. Czornij's action in giving a place to sleep to Maciejko was dismissed in a few words. Myhal, who fully testified, was characterized as "a human ruin, a living document of what is caused by the terrible and terroristic action of the OUN."

Dignitaries Absent

He then questioned the absence on the prisoner's bench of the higher dignitaries of the OUN. He pointed out that not all those participating in the plot were among the accused. Although there was no such thing in Poland as convicting someone in his absence, he asked the judges, in their weighing of motives, to judge them, for it was not fitting that they should go unmentioned.

He further hinted that the OUN had been organized to provide a means of income for the leaders. While he had no proof that this was not true, yet he had no proof that this was true. However, this plays an important rôle in even the most idealistic and humanitarian combinations. In order to finance the organization, money had to be found. It was found in spying for foreign countries, in selling military secrets, in robbing postoffices, and, finally, from misguided fellow countrymen abroad. He also referred to pay-

ment received by the OUN from Lithuania during times when to give their Foreign Minister a secretary in Geneva was beyond the limits of their budget. He also criticized the government of Czecho-Slovakia for allowing the OUN to operate so openly in its territory.

Definite Penalties

Before closing his speech with the demand for definite penalties, he asked the question: "Why was Minister Pieracki assassinated?" Konwalec wrote to Senyka that the organization was living through very hard times, which meant that the business was near bankruptcy. When further Lithuanian and American sources failed, the reserves were touched, a Minister in Warsaw was murdered so that Senyka, sent to America in the April before the assassination, could rattle his money boxes when the news arrived. Minister Pieracki was assassinated not only to show the power of the organization, but to help it financially. With these remarks, the Prosecutor finished his speech.

Defense Begins

Following the speech of Prosecutor Żeleński, the defending counsel began to speak. Attorney Hankiewicz asked for a recess of some days as the great amount of material cited by the prosecutors in their speeches made it difficult to prepare sufficient answer in so short a time. This was refused.

Attorney Horbowjy spoke first, remarking that the articles of the Criminal Code under which the accused are being tried are to be found in that section having to do with revolutionary activities against the state. From this he drew the conclusion that the case was political rather than criminal, and began to discuss Polish-Ukrainian relations through the years, remarking that they had been far from ideal. Here, Attorney Horbowjy was interrupted by the Presiding Judge with the remark that these matters had nothing to do with the question. He proceeded, nevertheless, and was again interrupted. *Attorney Horbowjy*: Am I allowed to speak of political, economic, and cultural relations in a territory belonging to the Polish Republic and inhabited by Ukrainians?

Justice Posemekiewicz: No. That has nothing to do with this case.

Attorney Horbowjy: I wish in this manner to seek off the psychological moments which persuaded several among my clients to join the OUN.

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LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1, Col. 1)

fixed the rate of foreign exchange for the peso, which will no longer vary with the price of wheat. Washington has concluded important bi-metallic agreements with Mexico and the South American countries, while similar negotiations are proceeding with China and Japan. Canada, meanwhile, has come to a trade agreement with Japan allowing for large exports of Canadian wheat to the Orient. An American bloc is in fact being formed under our eyes, and the monetisation of silver makes that bloc vitally interested in China and Japan.

Second Point

That is the first point. The second is the rhetorical question, "Shall we restore the dollar to its former gold content?" The rhetoric was not empty, but rather suggested a possible arrangement if the Supreme Court were to disallow the A.A.A. processing taxes — the decision should be known before this appears in print — the price of American farm products, which have been assisted by the taxes, will fall. But Washington can raise them at once by revaluing the dollar (in other words by reducing the price of gold), a technical possibility at the moment, and a step which will reduce the London price of gold, thereby (among other effects) throwing the marginal mines of South Africa, Australia and Canada out of operation; quite apart from taking the strain off the gold bloc and restoring purchasing-power to the deflated European market. Now, if the gold owners want to preserve their high gold premiums, they are likely to propose an immediate stabilisation, accompanied by a safeguarded devaluation of the franc. It is probably on the cards that a World Economic Conference to arrange such a settlement of the financial war, would be accompanied by a necessary inquiry into the sources of raw materials, and by just re-arrangements to reduce the economic difficulties which are so largely responsible for the dangerous condition of Europe on the one hand and for the Italo-Abyssinian conflict on the other.

Bargaining Speech

President Roosevelt's speech, therefore, is already seen as something more than an adroit avoidance of the oil embargo, or a lecture to European Governments, or an onslaught on American financiers. It was more than a fighting speech, for it was also a bargaining speech, with a clear suggestion of his resources on the one hand and his terms on the other. Meanwhile, Mr. Morgenthau continues to raise the question of world action in the bi-metallic monetary sphere

NEWS IN BRIEF

According to the statistics of the Central Palestine Bureau, 25,430 Jews emigrated from Poland to Palestine during 1935.

Contrary to previous information, Minister for Foreign Affairs Józef Beck did not give an exposé on foreign policy before the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs on January 3. This exposé, which had been awaited with much interest, has been postponed until later in the month. It is thought that this change was made as many deputies would have been absent from Warsaw during the Christmas holidays according to the Russian calendar.

PRAGUE

The Sokol, or "Keep Fit," movement is growing by leaps and bounds. Sokol (which means Falcon) was started in Bohemia in 1872 by Professor Figner and Dr. Tyrs, has developed mightily and now flourishes throughout Central Europe. Physical development originally meant gymnastics, open-air marching and exercises in mass formation, the promoters' idea of keeping the nation fit, but Sokol has been extended to include countless branches, swimming, boating, ski-ing, camping, hiking, field sports, etc. The movement's centre is here in Prague, international "Sokolites" meeting in the vast stadium every six years to go through their many exercises, the streets of Prague being thronged by the vast procession of athletes. Membership of Sokol is open to all, with no age limit. Annual subscription is only 60 cents for children and just over \$3.00 for adults. Girls and women form a large proportion of the total membership. The many branches, youth hostels and the like manage to carry on financially with their subscriptions and entrance fees paid by spectators for their numerous displays. Dress is of the simplest and Sokol is free from military or political influence.

(a bi-metallic market cannot be deflated, for when gold flows out, silver flows in) and it is significant that on the day of President Roosevelt's address both the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce and the Norwegian ex-Minister, Mr. Johan Mellbye, appealed for a solution of the present economic tension by means of colonial adjustments in Africa. Certainly it is known by now that the present dispute must resolve itself into a general war, or else into chaos in Europe, or else into an entirely new ordering of financial, economic, and political affairs.

The Polish violinist, Roman Totenberg, recently appeared in a concert of Polish music at the White House in Washington.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers in session on January 3 announced a decision to call a general meeting in February of all important economists and representatives of private business to discuss with the Cabinet the best measures that might be taken in economic affairs.

The Polish academy of literature which met on Monday to elect a member to fill the place left vacant by the decease of Piotr Chykowski could not agree on a candidate, and the election has been postponed for one month.

Over seven thousand New Year's greetings were sent the President by post and telegraph. Among them are many messages from Poles in America and other countries.

Unseasonably warm weather, the temperature at times as high as 15 degrees Centigrade, has caused fruit trees to flower in certain sections of southern Poland. It is feared that sharp frosts will severely damage the prospective fruit crop.

The unemployment figures show a startling increase during the past two weeks. According to figures released, as of January 4, 1936 there were 395,644 registered unemployed in Poland, or 44,424 more than on December 15. At the same time, it must be noticed that the number of unemployed is 35,475 less than one year ago. These figures only concern registered unemployed.

Request

People who have American or British Christmas cards which they do not wish to keep are asked to send them to the YMCA which will use them in preparing a small public exhibition of such cards. The YMCA has done this several times and it has greatly interested the Poles. Please send cards to the Polish YMCA, Marji Koonpniekiej 6, but do not send cards which you wish returned. Many thanks in advance to those who respond to this request.

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Minister of Foreign Affairs Józef Beck has been made an honorary citizen of the city of Kielce.

Deputy Wolf, representing the Polish minority in the Czechoslovak Parliament, presented that Government with a memorial setting forth the desires of the Polish minority. He requested the recalling of the order forbidding public gatherings after ten in the evening, and protested against replacing Poles working in the Czechoslovak railways with Czechs and forcing the Poles to move deeper into the country. He also pointed out that, at present, the Poles are not allowed to publish newspapers in the Polish language.

Important conferences are now being held in Silesia between the local authorities, mine owners, and workers' organizations. The owners are demanding a reduction in wages, due to the reduction in the retail price of coal and coke. The workers, however, are demanding the same wage as before.

An excursion of over three hundred lawyers from Germany is expected to visit Kraków sometime during the last two weeks in January.

An unusually bright meteor appeared over Warsaw on January 2. All observing this phenomenon are requested to communicate with the Astronomical Observatory, Al. Ujazdowskie 6.

After a recess since December 21, parliamentary work was resumed this week. Various Commissions of the Sejm met this week. The Budget Commission is expected to finish its work by February 10, and the Sejm by February 29.

Further deportations of Polish workers are reported from France. As among those deported are to be found some who have been working in France for six to nine years, this measure has aroused some feeling in Polish circles in that country. It is reported that Belgians and Italians are exempt from deportation if they have been working in France for five years. It must be added that deportations take place at the expense of the French Government.

The *Gazeta Polska* of January 3 was confiscated in Morawska Ostrawa for publishing in full the text of the interpellation of Deputy Jungo in connection with the rights of the Polish minority in Czechoslovakia.

The report of the Bank of Poland for the last ten days of December shows an increase in the gold reserve of Zł. 1,300,000. This makes the total reserve nearly 445 million zlotys. The reserve of foreign currencies has also risen to Zł. 26,900,000. The total amount of notes in circulation increased by forty million. Ratio of reserve, to currency 39.78 per cent.

In connection with the incident of November 11, when a Polish flag was torn down in Danzig by Nazis, Councillor Hirschfeld called on the Polish Commissioner in Danzig, Papee, on January 4, and expressed the regrets of the Danzig Senate.

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FREDERICK THE GREAT

Adolf Nowaczyński is one of the most interesting figures in contemporary Polish literature, distinguished by an individual and original kind of creative power.

Nowaczyński is a born pamphleteer and satirist. His sarcastic wit and extremely spiteful and malicious irony is so natural to him that they overshadow all other elements in his works. He always ridicules and mocks the defects and cardinal faults of contemporary or bygone epochs and men in order, to incite his contemporaries to work and act. Thus, the quick eye of Nowaczyński perceives in Polish society a multitude of faults and lacks, and then, in the name of good, he never hesitates to scoff at and deride all that merits such treatment. He also many times, exaggerates the facts and situations, caricaturing them, showing them up in a glaring but true light.

Nowaczyński and Shaw

Without exaggeration, Nowaczyński may be compared with Bernard Shaw. Both the Polish writer and author of *Candida* equally distinguish themselves by a tendency to moralize and by possessing a very malicious wit. The results of their work is also often very similar: a splendid and original work, brilliant and strong in pure intellect, yet, frequently, not adapted to the stage as the multitude of details imposes too great a strain on the fundamental action. In Nowaczyński, as in Shaw, ingenuity and satiric power are coupled with the ability to create figures with splendid characteristic and vital force. It is only to be expected, therefore, that the production of Nowaczyński's works arouse great public interest.

Not long before the war, a creative period gave us an interesting series of historical plays in which is included *Frederick the Great*, written in 1910 and now revived by the *Teatr Narodowy*.

Author's Purpose

In this play, the author wished to show Polish society, at that time still deprived of liberty, that poetry and romanticism as contrasted with reality did not bring good results. And so, in the person of Frederick II, King of Prussia, a figure hated by the Polish people, Nowaczyński showed that this abominable and base man was, in any case, a great king of his nation. The author did not hesitate to give him several advantageous features of character, to show many good qualities in this enemy of Poland. He, as many other writers, divided Frederick into man and king, and to this last gave well-merited homage and tribute as an inflexible politician and statesman. And when we see the good side of our greatest enemies, so reasoned the author, so much the better and clearer do we see the faults and lacks in our character.

As a theatrical production, *Frederick the Great* is interesting as a psychological study of a man's character. Against the background of a love intrigue of two young sisters, Justina and Kunegunda Goltzkowsky, daughters of a Pole in Prussian service, and two young officers of the King's Guard, Christian von Zietzen and Graf Krasicki, Nowaczyński has given a colourful picture of the royal court of Frederick II at Sans Souci, a multitude of interesting situations and episodes, and, above all, the excellently characterized figure of the Prussian monarch.

Characterization

Frederick, in the Nowaczyński interpretation, is shown from all sides, with his private faults, ignominious lack of character, abominable temper, but also with his incorruptible logic and the inflexible will to rule. That the author has great talent as a painter of human character is proven in that his portrait of Frederick today is as fresh in colour as at the moment of its creation, not only externally sketched, but marked with heart and soul.

In spite of these virtues, the author frequently departs from the essential action, even forgetting the theme, so interested is he in Frederick.

Nowaczyński, as an author of historical plays, did not treat his material as a great quantity of facts, but from his historical sources, created men of life and character. *Frederick the Great* most emphatically declares his talents as satirist, caricaturist, moralist, and as investigator of history.

Cast

The title rôle, from the day of the première, that is to say twenty-five years ago, is among the most splendid creations of the great actor, Ludwik Solski. Each time he is more and more brilliant, adding more interesting details, improving this artistic creation until it stands on the highest level of histrionic art.

Solski, also, directed the play very carefully, giving it a cast composed of the best artists on the Polish stage. Stanisławski, in the rôle of Bishop Krasicki, showed excellent style. The noble character and integrity of a soldier were perfectly portrayed by Brydziński as General Zietzen. Rotter-Jarnińska, as the wife of General Skórzewski, had the tone and appearance of a true aristocratic lady, qualities so necessary in such a rôle.

Różycki (Frederick Wilhelm) well united the dreaminess of a young romantic with the strong power of the future King of Prussia. Leszczyński gave all the poise and talent of a born artist to the character of General Bischofsweder. Milecki played the rôle of young Christian von Zietzen with sincerity and dramatic force, especially in the final scene of the third act. The second lover, Pawłowski, however, did not benefit the rôle of Graf Krasicki. Miss Nina Świerczewska animated the pale episodic rôle of Justina Goltzkowsky with her charm and finesse. The rest of the cast, among them Żeliska, Łuszczewski, Dominiak, Chmurkowski, Hajduga, Chmielewski, must also be applauded.

The sets and costumes of Jarocki, though satisfactory, were, as usual, without great artistic invention.

—Arno.

Every Day at Five

The *Teatr Letni* is now playing a French farce by Hennequin and Veber, *Every Day at Five*.

The last offerings of this theatre, excepting *Open House* by Białucki, show that it is proceeding on quite an improper line. We continually see there experimental comedies, *Marvelous Alloy*, nauseous and dull musical comedies, *Lucky Break* or *Toi c'est moi*, or, finally, desperately stupid farces, usually French, *Bitchon*, or this last staging by the *Teatr Letni*.

The play of Hennequin and Veber, played some years ago on the same stage, has, indeed, skillful scenic construction and

some comic situations, but nothing more. We are shown a few very suspect characters, an unclean business, blackmail, imposture, deceit. Perhaps this is the worst kind of creation wherein we are shown such personages depicted in a joyful and humorous light, and to watch a performance of a gallery of hopeless blockheads or antipathetic individuals in more and more stupid situations can give no satisfaction to the intelligent theatre-goer. In addition, all the tricks of French authors are, by this time, banal and well known to us. The first scenes, then we can guess the solution of the play.

It is truly wonderful, this lack of invention in the managing of the *Teatr Letni*, which, for so many years, was the favorite stage of the Warsaw public.

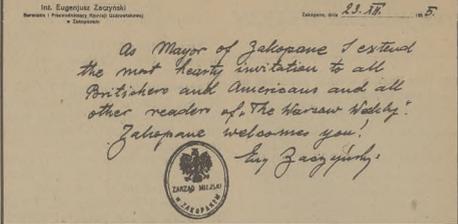
The success of *Open House* is the best argument that plays of such kind can arouse great interest. Why the directors have forgotten the gentle and intelligent comedies of Oscar Wilde, Perzyński, Flers and Caillavet cannot be understood.

The artistic unsuccess of this present play is even greater when we consider that the casting was poorly done. Miss Smożarska does not feel well in the leading rôle. As a good and experienced artist, she did her work well, but her talent and noble beauty are not suited to farce. Grabowski overplayed, and gave the impression of a man lacking good sense. Only the exquisite Miss Gella and the very comic Mr. Orwid deserve special mention. The remaining artists not only did not overstep the line of correctness, but were often far from it. Chaberski directed. Sets were by Jarocki.

—Arno.

* * *

In spite of enormous difficulties caused by the necessity of printing new tickets, the railway passenger tariff reduction of 25 per cent. went into effect as of January 1.



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BERLIN
The great fall in the German film industry is attributed largely to the difficulty of selling German films abroad; productions now approved in Germany do not make a general appeal elsewhere, it seems. The famous Ufa company, according to the latest figures for annual profits, show a net of \$ 47,000 as compared with about \$ 480,000 in the previous year! It is also admitted that some of the best German players are making films in other countries now, some, no doubt, because not sufficiently "Aryan" to play at home. German film producers have been handicapped by their inability to obtain much foreign currency for shooting their foreign exteriors, but the Ufa lately found a way out of this dilemma in the making of "The Last Four of Santa Cruz." They needed a South Sea landscape, chose the coasts of the Canaries, chartered the German ship "Heinz Horn" and they are now using it as storehouse and hotel, during their work.

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"Frederick the Great," Group from the first act. Directed by Solski. Sets and Costumes by Jarocki.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1936

FIRST ANNIVERSARY

With this number we begin Volume II of *The Warsaw Weekly*. Exactly one year ago today the first issue of this weekly appeared on the streets of Warsaw, and our avowed purpose was to provide a link between them (our Polish readers) and the Anglo-Saxons and to supply in a friendly and constructive spirit to readers in distant lands interested in Poland a weekly digest of news and comment that will keep them informed of what is happening here. Whether we have succeeded or not is for our readers to judge.

Of all the anniversaries it is permitted a newspaper to notice, surely the first gives most satisfaction to the editors and contributors. We have watched a slow, steady growth, and so quickly do newspapers mature, now celebrate the coming of age. We do not, however, claim full credit for establishing *The Warsaw Weekly*, but must include our many friends whose encouragement has often served as incentive when spirits were low, and whose words of appreciation have repaid us many times over for the time and thought spent on *The Warsaw Weekly*.

And so with this number we begin Volume II. We do not contemplate any startling changes. We cannot promise our readers anything picturesque or sensational. Life will continue very much as it has in the past. We do promise, however, as our means permit, to publish articles by men of prominence in politics, economics, art, and literature, believing that, in this way, we can best serve our readers.

For some time we have been doubtful as to what extent we might allow ourselves to express opinion. For obvious reasons, this is a delicate question, for, once having decided to communicate our opinion, we must be honest both with ourselves and with our readers. We have decided, however, that a newspaper without opinion might, without loss, never have been printed. We shall, therefore, in this column, every week, give expression to our measured, careful, considered opinion. As A. J. Kenier says, "Truth, thank Heaven, is mansyided. In conversation, all its aspects need not be displayed. But writing is different. When writing one must take the risk of offending rather than that of being incomplete. Elimination for reasons of taste is legitimate, but elimination for reasons of tact can never be excused."

"Fact may impose silence, it should never command truncation."

UKRAINIAN TRIAL

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

The Justice: Please do not dispute the decision of the Court.

Attorney Horbowy: In view of this I leave the question of the OUN. I wish to argue, however, with the Prosecutor on the language question.

Justice Posemekiewicz: Do you wish to dispute with the point of view taken by the Court.

Attorney Horbowy: No. I wish to speak of the point of view of the accused, Bandera.

He was not allowed to continue along this line.

He then proceeded to the assassination itself, attacking the evidence as being solely the depositions made by the accused themselves. He asked, further, if it were possible to trust the testimony of confidential agents whose identity was not even disclosed, and whose moral weight could not be tested. He stated that Czornij had never belonged to the OUN, and that certainly he did not know to whom he was giving a night's lodging in Lublin. He asked that this accused be declared innocent.

As regarded Szcymarski, Attorney Horbowy asserted that he did belong to the OUN, but that the evidence completely failed to prove that he aided Maciejko in his escape.

Identification

Here the defending counsel questioned the identification of the assassin with Maciejko. "He is like the legendary Swiatowid, with four faces, two figures, and different coloured hair. Once, his arms are long, again they are short. Once he is broad-shouldered, again, not. The shiri, that bit of evidence I, myself, feared... was not able to withstand objective criticism."

He questioned the suggestion that Bandera had urged Maciejko to assassinate Minister Pieracki, as there was no direct evidence to support such an assertion. He further denied that the OUN had anything to do with the plot, as this organization had not used terror outside the ethnological boundaries of Ukraina. He made the further point that Minister Pieracki had, soon before his death, made a tour of the southern provinces, and that, if the OUN had wished, it could have done the deed there rather than in Warsaw.

Attacked Authenticity

He also attacked the authenticity of the Senyka documents brought from Prague. He doubted whether the Czech-Slovakian Government would have surrendered them for both diplomatic and ethical reasons.

He admitted that both Bandera and Kaczmarek belonged to the OUN and suggested that they receive a light sentence for this, but reiterated that the evidence had failed to connect them with the assassination.

Attorney Szlapak, defending Karpynec, then spoke. "A queer fate, which has followed the Ukrainians through the ages, has brought them (the twelve accused) to this hall, the scene of so many political processes that if a cataclysm should destroy everything but the reports of these processes, from their contents could be reconstructed the history of independent Poland during the past years."

Here, he was interrupted by the Presiding Justice with the remark that such comparisons could not be made.

The defending attorney began to quote from Stowacki, but was again interrupted.

Attorney Szlapak: I wish to point the background and motives governing the action of my client, Karpynec. I wish to explain why he admitted belonging

P R E S S R E V I E W

Czas quotes a foreigner on the present situation in Poland saying that distance lends a more objective view. According to this foreigner, a new opposition is being crystallized from a party which till now formed a uniform nebula from *Gazeta Warszawska* to *Robotnik*, whereby he sees, brushing aside communists, two crystallizing centres, one of them the People's Party, the other the OUN (National Radical Organization) that is, young national democrat elements. Seeing in the Peoples' Party followers of parliamentarism Czas gives the following observations of its interlocutor:

A return to parliamentarism, in perhaps modified form, has more followers in Poland than it would appear. There are certain progressive spheres, town intelligentsia, of deep culture, numerous opposers of "Russian methods." As regards OUN, the supposed future Polish Hitlerian, the writer finds this has weakened; above all, there is no leader and the movement has not succeeded in drawing in the working man or the agriculturalist. On the whole, the observer does not see "any chance of compromise between the governing régime and the opposition, and still less, a fall of the régime." He speaks only of the opposition from the point of view of crystallizing processes that are happening within.



Lawrence Tibbett and Virginia Bruce starring in the newest 20th Century Fox Production "Metropolitan" enjoying great success in the leading cinemas throughout the U. S. A.

"Metropolitan"

Lawrence Tibbett the famous baritone within the last few years has remained in the shadow and declined practically all studio contracts, giving as a reason that the cinema is unable to reproduce his voice to his satisfaction. Only the famous producer Darryl Zanuck convinced Tibbett that he could reproduce his voice almost 100%. Richard Boleslawski took over the directorship and "Metropolitan" was created. The above picture is presented at present in "The Radio City Music Hall" and it is considered to be one of the best musical works of the season. No wonder 20th Century-Fox Films are getting the proper reward for their efforts.

to the OUN, why he transported illegal literature, why he deserted his favorite study, chemistry, and, as the prosecutor asserts, preferred making bombs, why, when only thirty years old, his hair is grey.

The Presiding Justice: On what grounds will you base your remarks on the motives of Karpynec who did not testify?

Attorney Szlapak: He admitted belonging to the OUN, but his position is that he can only make statements to the one who placed him in his responsible position.

The Presiding Justice: Those are your own explanations and not those of the accused.

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)

Wlino Stowo formulates a programme according to which the Polish-Danzig relations ought to develop. "Polish economic policy ought to stand firmly in Danzig for this would turn out well for both sides. . . . Poland should not aim at political control of Danzig, but, on the contrary, leave the Free City to itself." The writer goes on to say that his ideal would be:

- 1) to remove the intervention of the League of Nations in Danzig questions and also remove the representative of the League;
- 2) assure to Danzig the maximum of political independence giving it all such rights as the principle of Monaco enjoys, so that Poland would have to renounce certain political rights she now possesses and which bring her no advantages;
- 3) create of Danzig and Poland one customs area, without any restrictions and uniting Poland and Danzig economically, including co-operation of the zloty with the gulden;
- 4) give some high tribunal say of Norway or other competent court in Oslo, the solution of divergent interpretations of the agreement contracted by the two sides.

The writer also says:

Danzig is economically necessary to Poland, and Gdynia is insufficient. Danzig will always be the port of the Italian navy. But above Danzig needs Poland. Economically Danzig belongs to Poland — by sentiment it belongs to Germany. Poland needs agreement with Germany. Danzig should not hinder this agreement. This is the opinion of the Conservative Wlino Stowo.

The *Kraków Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny* discusses the situation of the local governments, saying that the source of all faults in their activities lies above all in "their doctrinalism which wants to impose conceptions entirely at variance with the demands of life." Further, the *Kurjer* expresses the wish that in future "the local governments should have less reformers, and less controllers, and more real protectors who would allow them to be themselves, i. e., self-governments."

practiced hitherto can only contribute to further impoverishment of the country."

So far, the author does not give his remedy for the above state of affairs.

Le Petit Parisien, in an article by its Warsaw correspondent on the Polish economic and financial situation, writes that the "new government has adopted the method of budget compression be means of lowering civil servants' salaries, at the same time introducing a lowering of prices." The correspondent stresses that the zloty is beyond the fear of any serious danger. Owing to the application of severe means Poland can, without introducing any limitation of foreign bills, preserve the healthy and strong basis of her economy and defend her currency which is one of the last gold currencies in Europe.

Kurjer Warszawski writes that Polish opinion reacts strongly in the matter of the Italo-Albanian war, saying that —

If it were possible to regulate accounts between nations by way of invasion not only the League of Nations would prove to be superfluous, but altogether all international obligations would be broken down. Hence those also which protect, well or poorly, but in any case, protect — Poland. Those politicians, fortunately not numerous, who to-day defend the Italian enterprise in Africa, do so because they put their faith in an authoritative constitution, either Italian or a *Tutelle*, and fear its eventual weakening. They apply exclusively a criterion of inner policy to an outer one. . . . No good results can come of such a mixture of critical conceptions. If Polish state conditions are wrongly conceived and when the commitments of Christian ethics are forgotten then a path is entered from which there is no safe issue.

Kurjer Polski writes that this past week of holiday has inclined people towards reflection rather than action and that the result of these reflections is that —

Voices are heard proclaiming the necessity of raising the level of the community and following in its wake a certain strengthening of the cult of morality, voices are raised calling for the creation of a certain idea-centre from the interior of the community.

These symptoms the *Kurjer* takes as a proof of the feeling of responsibility in the community and the desire to seek the right paths for the future.

Diennik Narodowy, discussing the mutual relation between economic problems and policy, writes:

Certain political circles in Poland commit a grave error in thinking it is possible to find an issue from our economical difficulties by severing them from political ones.

It goes on to say that the economic condition of the country is always connected with the political situation:

In the meantime, the political situation is considered *a priori* as good, and economic life is approached for not keeping pace.

The *Diennik* considers the opposition is the cure and the economic situation is in great measure due to the faulty systems of the government, that the development of the political elements has gone in the wrong direction and that this has above all reacted on the economic situation.

UKRAINIAN TRIAL

(Continued from page 4, col. 3)

The defending attorney asked for a short recess so that he might rearrange his speech. After the recess, the Court fined him 300 zlotys for his opening remarks.

The attorney proceeded to the actual evidence. He brought out the points that Karpynec was interested in interplanetary communication and thus interested in explosives, that he had freely admitted belonging to the OUN, that he had admitted making the case and firing pin of the Warsaw bomb, but that he had not filled it with explosives.

He also pointed out that the laboratory of Karpynec in Krakow was totally unsuitable for work of this kind. He also pointed out that there were several chemists in the OUN who might have completed the making of the bomb.

Other Bomb Factories?

"I would also say that there were other places and other means of making bombs of which the prosecutor is aware, but, for several reasons, he did not think it necessary to disclose it at this trial."

The Presiding Justice: On what grounds do you make this statement?

Prosecutor Zeleni: I wish the statement of defending counsel to be placed in the record.

This was allowed, and the defending attorney was cautioned against making such statements. Attorney Szlapak spoke for a few minutes, then requested a recess. After the recess, Court announced a fine of 300 zlotys for the above statement. Attorney Szlapak did not wish to speak further.

Attorney Pawencik, defending Klymyszyn and Zarycka, managed to touch on Polish-Ukrainian relations by quoting Prosecutor Rokitnik, who, it must be admitted, had made a political speech.

He admitted that Klymyszyn belonged to the OUN, but that his work in that organization had been confined to the smuggling of illegal literature across the Czech-Slovak-Polish border. He also admitted that it was very difficult to defend his client, who, consistently, has refused to speak in any language. He also endeavoured to discredit evidence adducing that Klymyszyn had purchased explosive materials for Karpynec.

He defended Zarycka by asserting that she had not known who Maciejko was when he came to her for aid in crossing the border. She had only fulfilled her duty to her countryman who had requested that aid, and he was not to her, if he were in fact, the assassin of Minister Pieracki.

On motion of Attorney Hankiewicz, Court was adjourned until after the Christmas holidays according to the Russian calendar.

A mild sensation was the refusal of the Court to allow the reporter of the socialist paper, *Robotnik*, to attend the sessions. It was stated that that paper had wrongly reported several statements of the Prosecutor. Some sections of the press have sharply criticized this action of the Court.

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DIPLOMATIQUE

The French Ambassador and Madame Noel visited Wilno on Sunday.

The French Ambassador and Madame Noel will resume their receptions on Tuesday, January 14.

The Finnish Minister, M. Idman, is no longer to be Minister in Prague. He will, however, continue to represent his Government in Warsaw and Bucharest.

The Yugoslav Minister, Dr. Grisogono, has left Warsaw on holiday. During his absence M. Kulmer will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

The Latvian Minister, M. Valters, has returned to Warsaw after a holiday.

The Norwegian Minister and Madame Ditleff held a reception on Monday.

BERLIN

It has been calculated that the average German gives the Hitler salute about 50 times a day. As there are 66,000,000 people in Germany, the upshooting of German arms comes to 1,204,500,000 annually.

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Due to small demand, the price of oranges has fallen within the past few days. Whereas, a few weeks ago, a permit to import one carload cost one thousand zlotys, today it may be had four hundred.

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BRITAIN ON THE SCREEN

By Joan Littlefield

Wandering through magical, silvery-green trees, I came upon a broad flagged path which led to a round lake in which fountain played and two swans disported themselves. Beyond was an exquisite, pillared Pavilion, brilliant white in the sunshine, and beyond that a larger lake which flowed to the foot of a fairy-tale palace, many-turreted and as lovely as a dream.

A dainty figure wearing white and silvery robes and the high pointed headdress of a mediaeval lady was playing with a shuttlecock, while nearby another lady, in white and gold, was resting pensively on a low seat.

It was not fairyland but one of the sets for Dr. Paul Czinner's production of "As You Like It." The lady with the shuttlecock was Celia (Sophie Stewart) and the pensive lady was Miss Bergner herself as Rosalind.

Huge Studio

In the other half of the huge Elstree studio, they were building the Forest of Arden. Already delicate leaves and gnarled and mis-shapen twisted trunks were taking shape. In the middle Dr. Czinner, in grey trousers a snappy blue Norfolk jacket, striped with red, and his inevitable flat trilby, was commanding a battery of cameras, ably assisted by the tiny but immensely vital Hal Rosson, now photographing his fourth British picture.

The doctor is a keen Shakespearean and is putting heart and soul into this screen adaptation of his greatest comedy.

"I don't want it to be just a superficial following of the demands of the text," he said. "I want to put the spirit of the comedy on the screen. I want to get it over in such a way that Shakespeare, if he were alive, would come up and pat me on the shoulder and say, 'That's right, my boy. That's the way I would have done it myself.'"

"Are you cutting the play much for the screen?" I asked.

Animals in the Film

"Not more than I would for the stage. I think an hour and a half is long enough for a film. After that the attention begins to wander. I want my audiences to feel sorry when the picture is over and to wish for more. I do not believe in these two and two and a half hour films. No, I am not out for spectacle. I want everything to be very simple, but it must seem real. I am having a lot of animals in the film, and birds, as you see." (There were swans, ducks and a crane cavorting all around us.) "I want to give an impression of the country and the open-air life. But my sets will be very modern. They have been designed by Lazare Meerson. He is a Russia and an architect as well as a designer and has worked on most of René Clair's French productions."

Mr. Rosson is finding the filming of Shakespeare a new experience.

"I thought I knew the sound of all the languages heard at a film studio. But this Shakespeare stuff is a new one on me. Still," he added, seriously, "his

plots are all right and his psychology — if only one could understand what he meant. People say that a classic like this should be treated in an old-fashioned way, but I don't know. I think the newest way of film photography is the best. I really am going back to Hollywood when this picture is finished. I came over for six weeks to work on "The Scarlet Pimpernel." It took five months, and that was over a year ago now, and I'm still here. Here comes the Dukeess" — indicating Miss Bergner — "she calls me the Duke, so I call her the Dukeess."

Miss Bergner

Miss Bergner appeared — smiling and shy as ever. "I like you to talk to me," she said, "but" — with an appealing look from those dark eyes of hers — "please don't ask me any questions."

I gathered from her though, that Rosalind is her favourite part, and Celia her next favourite. She is giving Sophie Stewart some valuable hints in this respect and it is likely that Celia will appear a very much stronger character than usual in this production, vital and very gay. Miss Bergner has played Rosalind in German hundreds of times, but she would not venture to play her in English until she had perfected her English accent. She has been studying the English text for months now and is familiar with every line and inflection of it.

"Oh yes, I enjoyed going to America," she said, "and everyone was very kind to me; but I don't think I want to go back. And, although I greatly admire American pictures, I don't want to work in Hollywood." She smiled apologetically. "You see I love England and I am at home here now, and I find it so difficult to work among strangers, however kind they are."

It is interesting to watch Miss Bergner on the set. She has a smile and a kind word for everyone from the boy who works the clappers to her leading man. And it is obvious that everybody adores her and would do anything for her.

Miss Bergner is supported by a distinguished English cast which includes Laurence Olivier as Orlando, Leon Quaremaine as Jacques, Henry Ainley as the Banished Duke, and Mackenzie Ward as Touchstone.

John Armstrong is designing the dresses and William Walton is composing the music.

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FASHION NOTES

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Something different in the way of street costumes for winter often presents a problem hard to solve. But not if you have a fashion designer like Travis Banton to help you along.

Take the winter ensemble he created for Ida Lupino, for instance. It's of sheer black wool, with a simple long-sleeved blouse, and a skirt pleated so finely that it looks like a tube, when she isn't walking. The blouse carries out this effect with the collar and jabot of pleated wool that ornaments it.

A hip-length cape, cut with form-fitting shoulders, gives this frock the dash it needs, and the wide band of leopard that bands the entire front of the cape adds its tawny loveliness to the otherwise black effect.

The cape is lined with natural coloured kasha, which contrasts happily with the costume and harmonizes gracefully with Ida Lupino's blonde beauty.

Please note that, although her shoes are black to match her frock, Miss Lupino's gloves carry out the blonde effect of the lighter tones in her ensemble. This is a decidedly new note in the winter fashion.

Coin dots persist in being fashionable. Dolores del Rio wears a dress that has a black velvet bodice and a wide black taffeta skirt, coin-dotted in huge velvet circles.

A black velvet jacket and tiny beret make this frock perfect for restaurant dining or theatre wear.

Lamé and velvet offer the newest and smartest combination for tea-gowns. You have the trousers (yes, Persian trousers are latest in chic) of lamé, and the jacket and peplum of velvet or you turn the tables and use a lamé jacket and velvet trousers.

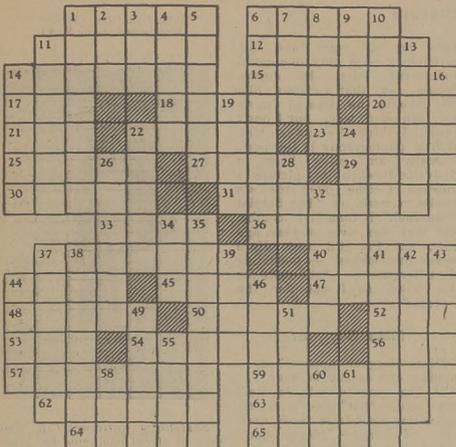
This combination may be done in black velvet and silver lamé, as Sally Eilers prefers, or in gold lamé and brown velvet, as Claudette Colbert has arranged it.

It all depends on your colouring and personal choice; but the effect is none the less startling and smart.

The younger Frenchwomen are choosing white walls for their newly decorated rooms, and with them go white lampshades, white vases, rock crystal columns, globes and fixtures, ivory white leather or white lacquered furniture and screens. The few vivid splashes of colour are of the order that can be changed, curtains or cushions, a picture, flowers, a bowl of fruit — by which all sorts of new effects may be brilliantly achieved.

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CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1—Garb. 6—Specified times. 11—Famous Venetian bridge. 12—Chooses by vote. 14—Ge-getter (coll). 15—Dutiful laborer. 17—Viper. 18—Painter. 20—College yell. 21—Japanese statesman. 22—High polish. 23—Sharp encounter. 24—Upright part of a stair. 27—Linger. 29—On the sheltered side. 30—View. 31—Perched. 33—Sharp favor. 36—Short letter. 37—Luggage carriers. 40—Tent dwellers. 44—Weed. 45—Insects. 47—Small island. 48—Is borne along. 51—Perfume. 52—The Greek cross. 53—Number. 54—Mass book. 55—Sea eagle. 57—White ant. 58—Compensations. 62—Trader. 63—Eats into, as acid. 64—Professional colors. 65—Remained erect.

VERTICAL

1—Arrange. 2—Rodent. 3—Measure. 4—Purlin. 5—Grief. 6—Determination. 7—Expression of sorrow. 8—Trials. 9—Medieval shield. 10—Frighten. 11—Committed. 12—Designated for office. 14—Thin filaments. 15—Article of footwear. 19—Emperor. 22—Momentous. 24—Consumers. 26—Course of a meal. 28—Also. 32—Step. 34—Beak of a bird. 35—Mexicans (Western U. S.) 37—Burt. 38—Commanded. 39—Associated groups. 41—changed. 42—Whiskers. 43—Overcomes with amazement. 44—Jogging pace. 46—Gazes rudely. 49—Expression of pleasure. 51. Quck. 55—Roman road. 58—A month. 60—Court 61—Bustle.



THE BARON GETS LUCKY

The Baron von Zedwitz recently complained that none of his mistakes ever appeared in our articles. According, today we are giving an example of a considerable overbid perpetrated by him. How over, brilliant play, help from the opponents, plus a lucky fall of the cards allowed him to come out with flying colors.

3—Correct. 4—A direct Slam invitation above game. 5—A bad bid. Since his three spades in itself was a slight overbid, the Baron has no excuse for contracting for a Slam.

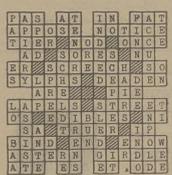
Good fortune combined with resourceful play now came to the Baron's rescue. West had a more or less automatic opening with the Queen of hearts, the Baron winning in his own hand with the King. The ten of clubs was promptly led and finessed, dummy's five-spot being played, and East winning with the Ace.

At this point a heart return would make it impossible for the Baron to fulfill his contract. But East, for reasons best known to himself, decided to lead the King of diamonds. Now the hand was home. The Baron won the Ace of diamonds, played the Ace and a low spade, winning with the Queen in dummy, trumped the eight of clubs in his own hand, drew trumps, entered dummy with the Ace of hearts and discarded his three losing diamonds on the King, Queen and nine of clubs.

This hand is a fine example of poor defense allowing a resourceful Declarer to slip out of a trap of his own contriving.

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Answer to last week's puzzle



A. FRENDLER The Gentleman's Outfitters 101 Marszałkowska Raincoats, Overcoats, Hats, Gloves, Socks, Silkgowns, Cloth for Suits, Umbrellas, etc. SHIRTAZ English Wearing Apparel for Ladies

PHILIPS RADIO

Looking at the artistically finished Philips radio cabinet, inlaid with beautiful woods, one does not often consider the marvelously precise mechanism it contains. We only know that with each turn of the tuning dial, the required station is heard. We only know that, at any time, we may hear in many languages the freshest and most interesting news, the most beautiful music, the most pleasing voices. Seldom, however, do we think of how the modern Philips radio came about, and on what its mechanical excellence depends.

In addition to the famous "Miniwatt" valves, which are the heart of the set, we see many other parts, such as transformers, block condensers etc., all joined together with several metres of electric wiring. The assembling of Philips radio takes place on a moving band. The steel chassis, with its openings for the valves and other parts, proceeds from one hand to another. The first worker strengthens the valve sockets. In a few minutes another worker is fastening on the leading wires to the valves. In this manner, the receiver goes through hundreds of bands until at last, it is fully assembled and ready for the final test. Only after the most scrupulous test for clarity, reliability, and safety is a Philips receiver allowed to leave the factory.

It is also worth while remembering that each receiver is tested in different cities near powerful sending stations in order to establish the fact that distance reception is not interfered with by the local station. The carefully thought out construction, always influenced by the most modern inventions and produced by a tradition of years in this world's largest radio factory, the careful selection of raw materials, the painstaking assembling, and, finally, the thorough control after assemblage are the reasons why the Philips receiver is the most popular throughout the whole world.

— Comm.

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Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Table with 3 columns: Address and Performances, Films Currently Showing, and Comment. Includes entries for Atlantic, Apollo, Baltyc, Capitol, Casino, Europa, Filharmonja, Majestic, Pan, Rialto, Stylowy, Świątowid, and Stowil.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

We have received the following letter, unsigned.

In your very useful "Hints on English" your contributor has raised the old problem of the word "compare". He is, however, it is thought, wrong in suggesting that "compare" can be used indiscriminately with the prepositions "with" or "to". The word "compare" has two entirely distinct meanings. It will at once be seen that there is a distinct difference in meaning between the two following phrases—

"I compare my love to a rose" "I compare my love with a rose."

In the first example given by your contributor it is most unlikely that anyone would compare the dog to the cat, though of course one could if one were an exceptional cat lover and came across an exceptional dog, which seemed to one to have all the noble attributes of a cat. On the other hand an ardent admirer of Warsaw might either compare Warsaw to Paris or compare Warsaw with Paris.

Our correspondent is wrong in saying that we suggested an indiscriminate use of "with," and "to." We said, "may be separated."

In order to further examine the matter: Things are compared with each other in order to learn their relative value or excellence. Things are compared to each other because of a real or fanciful similarity which exists between them.

The suggestion made in the above letter that the word "compare" has two distinct meanings in the examples given is nonsense. If there be a difference in meaning, it is conveyed by the prepositions.

We compared the dog to the cat exactly because of fanciful

similarity, and our correspondent has succinctly explained a use of the suggested comparison. The comparisons of Warsaw to and with Paris should be examined in the light of the suggestions given above.

To cut: This word means to divide with a knife or some other sharp instrument. Ex: The cook cut the loaf in half.

To cut off, means to sever a part of anything by cutting. Ex: He cut off the end of the stick.

To cut up may be used in a figurative sense, as: The regiment was cut off from its base.

High floods cut off all communication. To cut down: This means to fell by cutting. Ex: The peasants cut down the trees.

When referring to the harvesting of grain, cut must be used. Ex: The wheat was cut when it was fully ripened.

To cut up: This means to cut into small pieces. In slang this means to act in a humorous manner. In this connection, cut up may be used as a noun. Ex: He is such a cut up.

Care, however, is recommended in using this phrase. If we wish to denote the act of dividing otherwise than with a cutting instrument, we use the word tear.

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