

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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THE STATE AS A BUSINESSMAN

The declaration officially made by Mr. Kwiatkowski, Vice-Premier of the Council of Ministers, to the effect that the State's activities in the field of business would have to undergo a thorough revision has created a considerable stir both in business and political circles. Following his declaration it has been announced that a special commission of the leading businessmen and officials will shortly be appointed to carry out a thorough investigation of various State-controlled enterprises with a view to curtailing their activities, and if necessary, to recommend their liquidation or reorganization on a sound basis.

Not the First Time

It is not for the first time that similar elucidations have been made by leading members of various Cabinets, but it appears that this time the Government means to carry through its declaration. The importance of such a step for the whole of the Polish economic life is inestimable.

As is known, immediately upon the restoration of independent Poland, the State took over a great number of public enterprises abandoned by the three former occupants: Austria, Germany and Russia. Since such enterprises had been separately created in these various States in the past, their number necessarily had grown out of proportion to the needs of one consolidated State. Furthermore, the complete devastation of the country resulting from the Great War and lack of private capital made it incumbent upon the new Polish State to create and finance a number of new enterprises, many of them representing business that normally should be completely outside the scope of the State's activities. During the next few years we witnessed in Poland another much more significant sign. It has been no longer a question of an increase in the number of the State controlled enterprises as of spectacular growth. From a humble beginning such State enterprises, be it in the sphere of finance or production or distribution, have grown to gigantic proportions, encroaching in a dangerous manner upon private business and initiative. The depression years again forced the State to the rescue of a number of private enterprises principally through the intermediary of the State controlled financial institutions. In a number of instances, in the absence of any other way of recovering granted loans, which had become frozen, the State directly or indirectly had to take the possession of such private enterprises, with the result that, at the present time, there are hundreds of enterprises in all kinds of economic life controlled directly or indirectly by the State. Until now no one exactly knows how many various



THE ROYAL LYING-IN-STATE IN WESTMINSTER

enterprises exist, some of the enterprises are included in Section B of the Budget under the Caption "Enterprises." Others are in Section A under different Agencies of the State. Still others figure in the group of Monopolies. The remaining ones have to be traced to the securities portfolios of financial and other State controlled institutions.

The growth in the number and importance of various State controlled institutions and enterprises is explained in the first place by the privileges they enjoy. Among these various privileges the most important are: taxing privileges, subsidies and credits of the State and finally, an all-important feature, they do not need to be money making propositions, neither do

they have, as a rule, to remunerate their stockholders or bondholders as in the case of private business. Moreover their production, if any, and distribution is greatly privileged in that they supply in the first place the needs of a number of other State enterprises or the State itself.

Since a great number of such enterprises have already entered a field of business which normally belongs to private initiative, private enterprise, in these respective fields, has been placed at a considerable disadvantage, so much more so that competition with such State enterprises is frequently well nigh impossible. Thus we learn, for example, that one of the State Munition

(Continued on page 3, col. 1).

OPENING OF THE SEJM

The Sejm met in plenary session on Friday, January 25, and Marshal Czar immediately after the opening of the proceedings, officially announced the death of King George V. of England. The Sejm, and those seated in the galleries, listened to the statement of the Marshal while standing.

As the Budget Commission had not finished its work on the preliminary budget for the fiscal year, 1936 - 1937, several minor bills passed their second or third readings.

The Sejm received from the Government three projects touching the administration of mu-

nicipalities. The Sejm then proceeded to elect a commission of thirty to which the bills were referred. A Commission on Public Health was also chosen. Although there are no matters pending which could be referred to this Commission, the Marshal explained that the selection of this Commission was occasioned by the terms of the Oration in the Memory of J. Potoski which provided that the members of the governing board should be members of the Sejm Commission on Public Health.

After several interpellations had been announced, the Sejm adjourned.

A POLISH TRIBUTE

(Address delivered at a Commemoration meeting of the English Club at Kraków, Jan. 25, 1936.)

Only a few short months ago all the nations of the world-wide British Empire rejoiced on the occasion of the silver jubilee of H. M. King George V. as their ruler; to-day they are united in mourning on account of his decease.

The silver jubilee gave us opportunity to remember the world-shaking events and the momentous changes which had taken place during the twenty-five years of King George's reign. To-day our thoughts dwell more particularly on his own august person and his individual share in it all.

That share will undoubtedly remain significant and memorable.

King George did not possess the brilliant and fascinating intellectual and social qualities which made his father, King Edward VII. one of the most conspicuous and popular figures of early XXth century Europe. And he did not follow the example of his father in "making himself his own foreign minister" and playing the great game of international diplomacy on his own account. To make up for this, King George had other personal qualities, which are perhaps dearer to the British heart than intellectual brilliancy, and he rendered the State other services, which make him no less historic a figure than his father.

Pre-eminent among the distinguished personal qualities of the late King there was a high sense of duty, and a serious and profound consciousness of moral responsibility. With this innate earnestness he began to prepare himself for the great tasks of his high station as soon as the death of his brother the Duke of Clarence made him immediate heir to the throne. Having received his early training in the Naval Service, he availed himself of this to make extended voyages and acquire a more thorough knowledge of all the British dominions beyond the seas than had ever yet been acquired by any of his predecessors. Living in an age of rapid Imperial development, King George was

among the first to realize that the great problems of the world-wide British Commonwealth of nations would henceforward have to stand foremost among all the political preoccupations of Britain. It was he who, while not yet King, uttered the resounding slogan "Wake up, England!" reminding the nation of the mother country of its immense responsibilities.

Grave Problems

Since the King ascended the throne in 1910, the gravest and most difficult problems were never absent from the political atmosphere around him. His first action was to put his signature to the People's Budget of Mr. Lloyd George, which provided the means for financing the great new system of social insurance, and in connection with this, to the Parliament Bill, which restricted the powers of the House of Lords. There followed the serious crisis over the Home Rule project for Ireland, which roused the resistance of the province of Ulster and brought the British Islands to the verge of Civil War. And then the World War broke out. Four years of untold sufferings and infinite anxieties passed by. His Majesty bravely shouldered his own part of the immense burden which had fallen upon his subjects. Visiting the trenches, he re-kindled the flame of courage, self-sacrifice, and endurance in the hearts of his brave soldiers; at the headquarters of the Armies and in the Councils of statesmen, he assisted in discussing plans for military operations and political action, and, by his presence, strengthened the spirit of unity in the camp of the Allies.

No Less Active

No less active was the interest and sympathy shown by His Majesty in the destinies of his subjects after the War. Ever since the representatives of the Dominions had put their signatures, each separately, to the Peace Treaty at Versailles, the Empire was in full transformation into a Commonwealth of free nations, and the process was completed by the Statute of Westminster of 1931. The new structure of the Empire considerably increased the importance of the Crown, as being henceforward the only permanent symbol of unity between the self-governing parts. And surely this supremely important position in the fabric of the Empire could not have been filled more worthily by anybody than by a King who was as well-known and deeply beloved throughout his domains as was King George the Fifth. His popularity did much to cement that moral and spiritual unity which the Empire in its new shape retained.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

(Continued on page 3, col. 2)

Poland Represented

To represent Poland at the funeral of King George V. President Mościcki appointed General Kazimierz Sosnkowski as Ambassador Extraordinary, and with him were appointed Ambassador Skirmunt, Admiral Urug, Colonel Trzaska-Durski, and Captain Musielewicz.

The President received the Ambassador Extraordinary on Friday, before the departure of the delegation for London on Saturday. Upon arriving at Dover on Sunday, the delegation was given a nineteen gun salute. They were greeted on the quay by the First Secretary of the Polish Embassy in London.

AIR DEFENCE NEWS IN BRIEF

The writer of the following article, Major-General Edward Bailey Ashmore, is a distinguished officer on the retired list of the British Army. Originally in the Royal Air Force, he commanded a Brigade of the Royal Flying Corps in 1916 and became General Officer Commanding the Air Defence of London in 1917. From then until his retirement in 1929 General Ashmore was employed on Air Defence and Anti-Aircraft duties in Great Britain.

By Major-General E. B. Ashmore C.B., C. M. G. M. V. O.

The course of world events in 1935 has proved to the British Government the futility of continuing a policy of disarmament. Hopes that other nations would follow our lead and reduce their fighting strength have at long last, and reluctantly, been abandoned.

The first service to be practised practically from this change of heart has been the air defence of England in general, and of London in particular. Not so long ago the highest authority laid down that there was no possibility of air defence apart from air reprisals. The same highest authority is now responsible for increasing the number of defending aeroplanes, and for converting many battalions of territorial infantry into air defence units; two weak brigades of anti-aircraft guns and searchlights have grown in the last few months into a strong division of four brigades.

In the Great War the effect of air-raiding was largely moral; the actual casualty list was small considering the amount of energy put into the attacks. In the whole course of raiding over England less than 1,500 people were killed; that is not a quarter of the yearly toll of the roads. And, although in future the material effect of raiding will be vastly increased, the moral effect in itself must remain an important factor. If people believe that everything possible is being done to defend them, they will bear a great deal of punishment with comparative equanimity. Our barrage fire in the London Air Defence made a great deal of noise, without producing much effect on the attackers, but it had a heartening effect on the public, who readily forgive the few victims of our own shells, and the damage to roofs; they did not at all look upon the barrage as "self bombardment," the contemptuous phrase coined by Mr. Winston Churchill.

The moral effect of the London barrage, both on our own people and on the enemy, was increased by the Balloon Aprons that I devised; they were approved by the Cabinet and adopted immediately after the first night aeroplane raid had reached the Metropolis itself. Venice had already employed small balloons with a single wire cable as an obstacle. My aprons placed a greater extent of obstacle at the height where it was wanted. Each apron consisted of three large kite balloons; between the cables of these balloons and at a height up to 10,000 feet, ran a transverse cable, from which again were suspended lighter wires weighted at their lower end. This form got over the insuperable difficulty of handling anything in the nature of a net at great heights. The enemy had a certain respect for these aprons; one report made to the head of the German Air Services runs: "The aprons added greatly to the difficulties of the attack." Part of this effect was undoubtedly due to a certain air of mystery in which, owing to the excellence of our counter-espionage service, we were able to envelop the apron system.

Increased efficiency and height in the modern bombing machine, the very great difficulty of increasing further the height of aprons, and the absence of mystery as to their characteristics,

all these factors tend to make their use doubtful in the future.

It has been suggested to put a high tension charge of electricity on the wires, but that would not help, if the wires cannot be put high enough to meet the bomber. Indeed, in the London defence, the aprons, when at their height, carried a strong charge of electricity, provided automatically by the atmosphere, without any effort on our part; and the main cables and winches had to be carefully earthed to prevent shocks to the men working them.

The recent increase in the air defence ground units already mentioned, will be used mainly to provide more gun detachments, with their necessary signal corps, and more searchlights to assist in the night work of guns and aeroplanes. The anti-aircraft gun, however, can never be regarded as the principal means of defence. The gun suffers from a fundamental disadvantage. The shell, although it starts with a high velocity, is soon slowed down by gravity, and while it is in the air a modern bomber may travel two miles or even more. When it is considered that the bomber in that two miles may change height and direction, the difficulty of successful prediction is obvious. The time of flight of the shell may be reduced by increasing the power of the gun and the weight of the shell; but that again leads to slower loading and reduced rate of fire.

The fighting aeroplane is the first and principal means of defence, but the pilot may be helped by information from the ground, in order to get into touch with his enemy. In our English defences this information is provided, in the first instance, by the Observer Corps, which I founded in 1925. It is served by a very efficient and fast-working telephone system, maintained by the General Post Office.

The Observer system consists of a network of posts, and is already extended over the whole of the South East of England. The observers are found under arrangements made by the County Police. They are Special Constables, who patriotically do the work without pay. During operations, all the posts are directly connected by telephone to centres, which again are connected directly to a central station. The high command sees before it, transmitted practically instantaneously, the course of all aeroplanes in flight, and from the defending pilots accordingly. In a series of manoeuvres on a large scale and reproducing very closely war conditions, the system has shown excellent, and indeed indispensable results. The great problem of bringing the defender into contact with the bomber is well in the way of solution.

But, and it is an important "but," the days when the bomber was at the mercy of a fighting machine, once contact had been obtained, are over. The modern bomber is far less vulnerable, and far better able to defend itself nowadays. Successful defence will mean hard, terribly hard, fighting.

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The Board of Directors of the Bank of Poland will recommend to the General Meeting on February 20 that the yearly dividend be fixed at 8 per cent.

A joint meeting between German and Polish representatives of the respective Ministries regarding the provisions of the Polish-German trade treaty took place in Warsaw last week. The provisions of the treaty are not functioning as well as provisioned as German export to Poland and the Free City of Danzig does not equal Polish export to Germany. For this reason, ever larger sums of Polish money are being frozen in Germany. The meeting decided to considerably lower the Polish export quota for February, and another meeting will be held in February in Berlin.

A protest strike against high tuition fees was called in all institutions of higher learning throughout Poland on Friday, last week. It is understood that the tuition fees are to be reduced, but only those students not able to pay the full fees will be eligible for the reduction.

A clerk in the Polish Consulate in Morawska Ostrawa was arrested by the Czecho-Slovak gendarmes. He was later freed, and the local authorities apologized to the Consul General for this arrest.

Last week a cordon of gendarmes was thrown around the hotel Polonia in Czecho-Slovak Cieszyn, the building thoroughly searched, and all Polish citizens subjected to a strict personal search. The Czecho-Slovak press reports that the police had come on traces of a Polish terrorist society, and the headquarters were alleged to be in the hotel. Four persons were arrested.

After the adjournment of the Council of the League of Nations, Polish Minister Beck left Geneva for Warsaw. It was officially communicated that, during the session, Minister Beck had the opportunity of exchanging views with the Rumanian Foreign Minister, M. Titulescu.

Minister Beck, on his return journey from Geneva, stopped in Berlin for several hours. He called on Foreign Minister Neurath and Prussian Premier Goering.

A new merchant's society among Polish merchants has been organized in Montreal. About fifty business men have joined. This will make the third society of this sort founded in Canada. Similar societies already exist in Toronto and Winnipeg.

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The Polish Academy of Literature voted to award its annual prize of Zł. 2,000 for youthful writers to Karpiński for his volume of poetry "Thirteen Verses."

Celebrations are being arranged in all schools on February 1, the name-day of the President.

Workmen in the oil fields at a conference recently held in Lwów demanded that the Government nationalize this industry.

It is understood that Polish-Swedish trade negotiations will be initiated in February.

A new political party has been registered under the name of the "Polish Radical Party." One of the founders is Mr. Tytus Filipowicz, former Ambassador from Poland to the United States.

Memorial Service

A service in memory of the King was held in Warsaw on Tuesday afternoon in the Reform Church in Leszno Street, the Reverend Martin Parsons officiating. The British Government was represented by Sir William Kennard, Ambassador to Poland.

Among those attending were the President of the Republic, the Premier and members of the Cabinet, the Inspector-General, High Government officials, and Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign countries. Immediately after the service, the President, and after him, others attending presented their condolences to Sir William Kennard.

POLAND REPRESENTED

(Continued from page 1, Col. 4)

The Lithuanian delegation also arrived on the same steamer, and both delegations traveled to London in a special car.

General Sosnkowski was greeted in the name of King Edward VIII, by George Jefferys, Ambassador at St. James in the name of the Foreign Office by Messrs. Baxter and Hankey, and Vice-Admiral Toop represented the Navy. General Sosnkowski and Ambassador Skirmunt were entertained in the home of Ambassador Raczynski, the others being accommodated in the Carlton Hotel.

On Monday morning, General Sosnkowski signed the register in Buckingham Palace, and in the afternoon the entire delegation visited Westminster Abbey in which the late King was lying-in-state. In the evening, the delegation was present at the dinner given by King Edward VIII. for all foreign delegations to the funeral.

On Tuesday the entire delegation walked in the funeral procession, and were present at the final ceremonies at Windsor.

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THE STATE AS BUSINESSMAN

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

factories has also branched out into the production of typewriters and padlocks. Another State enterprise had been launching a selling campaign of a fruit juice of its own production. Until recently there have been around forty printing shops in various parts of the country controlled by the State. Such printing shops on a number of occasions accepted private orders as fill-in orders, etc. Moreover it has been found by the Supreme Control Department that a number of State controlled enterprises have been operated in an uneconomical way, to say the least. Thus, in the first place, despite a rapid decrease of production over a period of years, one of the enterprises has been showing increasing costs of operation. Expensive machineries bought a number of years ago have been found lying idle, in fact, never used. Bids submitted by one State controlled enterprise to the Polish Railways and accepted turned out to be higher than market prices. The accounting system of various enterprises leaves much to be desired. Many of them do not publish balance sheets. Many of them are said not to make any or inadequate provisions for depreciation and depletion, thus increasing artificially their profits. Despite all the privileges they have been enjoying it is estimated by one authority that the composite average profit computed on the combined capital of such State enterprises has been but 7.5% annually during the last three years. Moreover the total payments turned into the Treasury out of net profits of such Enterprises less subsidies, has been only 29,000,000 zł. annually for the last three years which figure represents but 1 1/2% of the total State revenues. Some other authority estimates that the composite capitalization of the enterprises in question amounts to Zł. 12,000,000,000. Needless to say, such figures speak for themselves. From what it has been said it is clear that a task of tremendous importance is to be done by the Commission. Let's hope it will be done. —A.B.

POLISH TRIBUTE

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

and for which the foundation had been laid by the heroic soldiers from the Dominions, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers from the mother country in the World War.

In Britain itself, both the scourge of wide-spread unemployment caused fluctuations and perplexities in which the most seasoned statesmen sometimes felt helpless. Here again, the King, to whom the permanent tenure of his high office gave a unique wealth of experience, was able to give the best of advice at critical moments, and as the years went by, he came to wield an authority which few of his predecessors had possessed. Just because he never overstepped the limits set to him by constitutional practice, his voice was listened to with all the more respect, and it is a matter of popular knowledge now that the solution of creating a non-party National Government at a very grave moment several years ago was suggested by His Majesty to Mr. MacDonald, who has also more recently had valuable proofs of the King's regard for a tried and trusted servant of the State.

A Real Father

But morally even more important than the experience and wisdom of the King was his truly human attitude towards those manifold new sufferings which the difficult post-war period brought to his subjects after the disasters and calamities of war-time. The conviction became wide-spread and deeply-rooted that the King was a real father to his people, as the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, appropriately called him in his obituary tribute. Even to foreign citizens it was impossible not to catch a note of warm personal feeling in the King's references to his "love for his people" on those occasions when he spoke to the Empire and to all the world by wireless in recent years. And how warmly this affection was returned, becomes evident now, when thousands of British voices are assuring us that everybody feels as if he had

suffered a personal loss among those nearest and dearest to him.

To the Polish nation, as to all nations which lived through the cataclysm of the World War, the noble figure of King George remains for ever associated with all the pain of suffering, sacrifice and heroism, which was the price willingly paid in the War by the British people for the righting of ancient international wrongs. He remains representative of that devotion to duty and of that quiet and manly endurance, which are among the highest British virtues.

Sharing the reverence of our English friends for his personal character, and knowing of the love with which they surrounded him, we press their hands in deep and warm sympathy at this solemn moment.

At the same time, and again in full harmony with the feelings of the British people, our hearts go out towards King George's newly-proclaimed successor. His Majesty King Edward the Eighth. He is taking the heavy burden of his royal duties upon him at a moment of great realisation and progress throughout the world; but he is undertaking his great task under good auspices, since he has announced his intention to follow in his father's footsteps. By his amiable personal qualities, he has already not only endeared himself with the vast populations of all parts of the British Empire, which he has visited on his travels, but he has also made himself one of the most popular personalities of our time throughout both the European and the American continent. Poland, whose relations with Great Britain are now happily more friendly than ever, unites with all other civilized nations in wishing him success that it may be given to His Majesty to guide the destinies of the British Empire towards a future of peace, prosperity, and progress, and thereby also to show the way to the rest of the world towards the same desired goals. God bless and preserve His Majesty King Edward the Eighth! And may the glorious memory of his father — which we will now honour by a moment of silence — remain alive among humanity as a shining example of the highest moral qualities of conviction, feeling, and conduct! — R. Dybowski

Recital of Valeria Barsowa

Last Saturday in the Conservatory of Warsaw, the splendid Soviet colouratura, Miss Valeria Barsowa, gave a recital. As her appearance on the stage of the opera in the *Barber of Seville* aroused great enthusiasm, the announcement of her recital was received with much satisfaction.

Miss Barsowa showed us at this time that she united the qualities of a first rate singer with the highest artistry of a concerto-cantatrice. The value of Miss Barsowa is the greater that with the phenomenal colouratura she has also a beautiful voice and her school is without reproach and is an example for other singers. Every song or aria has in Barsowa an ideal reproducer. Her fine interpretation, her understanding of every style of composer, her intelligence, her individuality, and her extraordinary musicality made the recital of Barsowa a feast of uncommon pleasure for song lovers and connoisseurs. The Soviet artist is undoubtedly one of the greatest singers that has been heard in Warsaw for several years.

The programme of the recital included an interesting selection from the Russian and from other composers, and was constructed with exquisite taste. Especially the *Gaudeite* of Lecoq, the *Mazurka* of Chopin, and the waltz *Au Bal de Dargomyzskij* were jewels of the art. — Arno.

PETROL EXHAUSTED NEAR SOUTH POLE

The following is the second dispatch to be received from Dr. Lincoln Ellsworth, who, with his pilot, Mr. Hollick-Kenyon, was rescued by the British vessel, "Discovery II."

By Lincoln Ellsworth

I am once more on board the "Wyatt Earp," my depot ship. How good it was to see her again!

Last evening, January 19, was foggy and cold. As the "Discovery II," in which I have been so hospitably entertained, was slowly steaming back to the Bay of Whales from Discovery Inlet, 60 miles to the west, where she had been doing some scientific investigations, her captain sent word to my cabin that the "Wyatt Earp" could be seen through the fog. Yes, there she was after her long journey half-way round Antarctica to pick me up. The two ships stood by throughout the night and this morning I came aboard.

Now we are busy preparing to bring my aeroplane, "Polar Star," to the ship, and my happiness is marred only by the sad news which has just reached us of the death of King George. With me to the "Wyatt Earp" came Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, who so skillfully piloted the "Polar Star" across Antarctica.

Our flight took us over a great area never previously seen by man, and it was with feelings of keen curiosity not unmixed with awe that we gazed at the great white mountain ranges across which we flew. As we passed these bold, rugged peaks I suddenly felt supremely happy over my share of the opportunity of unveiling this continent for the first time in human history.

At 9.55 on November 23, we landed and stood on the only unclaimed land in Antarctica, and with the permission of America's Department of State, I raised the American flag, and I named this area, between Hearst Land on one side and Marie Byrd Land on the other, James W. Ellsworth Land, after my father, who made my flight possible.

The plateau, more than 6,000 feet high, on which we landed I named Hollick-Kenyon Plateau.

We remained at this camp until the next day, when we took the air again, only to land 30 minutes later. November 27 saw us flying again, but at midnight we landed after only 50 minutes' flight, just as such thick weather enveloped us that we could barely see the land. No sooner had we pitched tent than a blizzard broke, and for three days we lay in our sleeping bags trying to keep warm and save fuel.

The temperature was minus 5 degrees Fahrenheit; it was so cold that I had to take furs from beneath my bed and draw them over my feet and legs inside the sleeping bag. The wind was so strong that we thought the tent would surely go with us inside, for the floortorch on which we lay was sewn to it. But it held, for the wooden pegs that hold the guy ropes freeze when driven into snow, and even the 40-mile gale was not enough to tear them loose.

When the blizzard abated we were able to cut snow blocks and build a wall as a shelter for the tent. The easterly wind kept the tent bellied in on the side Kenyon was sleeping, so he kept crowding towards me. Many times I found him almost on top of me, but we never slept much, for the wind came in blasts, and the sudden jerks of the tent as the slackened guy ropes tautened were anything but reassuring.

The tent was light grey when we started, but it soon became darkened by the snowdrift that clung to it and banked up against it. It was so cold outside that we had to bring the engine into the tent to get it started, and the exhaust soon blackened it, and us, too. Dirt and grease were everywhere.

The only time we left the tent was to use the radio twice daily and to fill our bucket with snow for water in which to cook our

(Continued on page 3, col. 2)

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1936

DANZIG

Danzig, situated as it is on the mouth of the Vistula, is a city of great importance in Polish economy, and regardless of how much Gdynia is boomed, cannot be eclipsed as the natural outlet of Poland's internal water-borne commerce. This is a hard fact impossible to overcome, and its evasion, attempted at times, ignores geography, economy, and commonsense. Danzig has been, is, and should be of equal importance with Gdynia in handling Poland's overseas trade.

For this reason, Poland has a great natural right to free and unobstructed use of her port at the mouth of her largest river, and this right was allowed after the Great War when the Free City was established. Unfortunately, this primary economic right was not permitted the company of sovereignty as the pernicious ethnological theory, which has indirectly caused much economic suffering through an incalculable multiplication of boundaries, looked with distaste upon abandoning so many Germans to Polish rule. A middle course, a "golden" compromise was adopted, and various safeguards inaugurated which would guarantee the Free City from Polish molestation.

At one time this, perhaps, was necessary. At the same time, the difficulties in transporting munitions through this port during the war with the Bolsheviks was a sharp memory for several years, provoking a truculent attitude that naturally would not have existed.

It is a strange irony, therefore, that finds Poland acting as mediator between Danzig and the League of Nations. It indicates, moreover, a considerable growth in opinion in this country, and the dignified rôle played by Foreign Minister Beck would not have been possible in a more chauvinistic decade.

As to the actual solution itself it follows the usual League mode, and is cut from the same bolt of cloth as countless others, and whether or not there are tongues in cheeks, no one can tell. It is a relief, however, to find that it was not considered necessary to appoint some sort of international commission for investigation. This procedure would have resulted in diplomacy by public opinion, a great stir would have been made, forlorn hopes organized, and another sore spot rubbed on Europe's well-battered body.

It is also fortunate that it was possible to have reaffirmed in a public forum that Poland has special rights and privileges in

Art, Music & Literature

Teiko Kiwa in Madame Butterfly

The famous Japanese prima donna, Teiko Kiwa, very popular and well-known in Warsaw for her appearances some years ago, was seen last week on the stage of *Teatr Wielki* in her masterly creation, the title rôle of Puccini's *Madame Butterfly*.

We saw the artist 8 years ago in this opera and since that time Miss Teiko Kiwa in her *Journées* over all Europe has sung *Madame Butterfly* more than 800 times. An artist of smaller intelligence and artistic subtlety would have fallen—by force of so many performances of the same rôle—into stereotyped pattern and banality. But Miss Teiko Kiwa is a true dramatic artist, as well as a singer, and thanks to these qualities she offers every time a fresh and very expressive creation made more interesting still by the exotic character of her exterior and style of playing. Miss Teiko Kiwa, as *Butterfly*, is now perhaps more lovable than ever. The tragedy of the unhappy young Japanese wife and mother has in the interpretation of Teiko Kiwa all the colours of true life. The voice of Teiko Kiwa contains, too, the very agreeable qualities of control and warmth—so that the vocal side of her *Madame Butterfly* is always without reproach.

Due to the presence of two Soviet artists (Miss Maksakowa and Miss Danowicz) and Teiko Kiwa in our Opera, which for some time has rather deserved the name of "Operetta," we heard masterpieces of great composers which have been absent from our stage.

What was the impression of our opera and its personnel on our guests? For the Warsaw public, very often, the situation of the first theatre of the capital is alarming, but we are somewhat accustomed to the proceedings of Mrs. Korolewicz-Wayde; but for the foreigner our *Teatr Wielki* must be a "miracle." For only by a miracle can most of the cast for *Madame Butterfly* contributed by the Warsaw opera pass for singers. How Mr. Luczyński can be entrusted with the rôle of Pinkerton is a mystery. He has no physical qualities for the part, few dramatic abilities and he never tries to play, but stands on the stage, without any feeling of joy or sorrow appearing on his face. The voice of this artist could not be judged by the audience. It would be interesting to hear Miss Teiko Kiwa's opinion about Mr. Luczyński's voice, for she was the only one who heard him clearly. The public caught only a few tones and fragments of Pinkerton's arias and these were disgraceful for cloudiness of the tone and rawness of the voice.

It is also a mystery why Mr. Płoński appeared as the consul. Since he has not yet learned how to use his voice, quite interesting as material, but still needing long study. How could a stage-director with a sense of aestheticism permit Messrs. Płoński and Luczyński to play on the same stage together without noticing a striking resemblance to Gulliver and Reddresai. Is there in metropolitan opera only one tone and one baritone knowing the leading parts of *Madame Butterfly*, and not so very well either?

the Free City, that these rights and privileges must be respected, and it is no close secret that this country is determined to defend these rights should they be seriously threatened.

We must ask still the final question. Why are not the chomies sufficiently well prepared for such an old and well-known opera as this of Puccini at least to know what to do and how to move on the stage?

There is only one answer so far as we can determine. Mrs. Korolewicz-Wayde has forgotten that she directs an artistic institution of great importance for the cultural life of the capital and not a mere business enterprise.

—Arno.

MARIA MAKSKOWA IN CARMEN

The three appearances on the stage of the *Teatr Wielki* of Maria Maksakowa, prima donna of the opera in Moscow and Leningrad, in the Bizet opera, *Carmen*, were evenings of great artistic emotion and satisfaction to opera and music lovers.

The rôle of *Carmen* is, perhaps, one of the most difficult in the repertory of singers. It requires of the artist not only a beautiful voice and high knowledge of singing, but also great dramatic talent and force, enormous temperament, and a lovely appearance. Inasmuch as *Carmen* is one of the most popular operas and is especially well-liked by the Warsaw public, we have seen many artists in the title rôle, but few have attained full success. It must be admitted, however, that Maria Maksakowa was triumphant.

Her dramatic talent made of *Carmen* a splendid creation. She penetrated extremely well *Carmen's* psychology, gave her great temperament, and the fervid charm of a Spanish girl, but nowhere was Maksakowa trivial, as other artists so often are in this rôle. When we add that Miss Maksakowa is very beautiful, her silhouette the exquisite, her mimic gestures very expressive and truly aesthetic, then we can understand that a true artist can give a fine dramatic creation on the opera stage without overplaying. She quite reasonably broke with old methods, so unfortunately rooted in this branch of musical and theatrical art. In the final scene before the death of *Carmen*, Maksakowa reached the summit of dramatic expression.

Miss Maksakowa's voice is not especially great, but she has a very pleasant and sound mezzo-soprano which permitted her to sing the part of *Carmen* with musicality and finesse. It is necessary to say that the stylized Spanish costumes only added to the great impression she made on the Warsaw public.

The whole performance was good. Lucyna Szczepanska, Micaela and Jerzy Czapliski, imposing in the tremendous beauty and force of his voice, were excellent. Don José, sung by Stanislaw Drabik, was not convincing—Drabik has good voice material, but lacks a knowledge of singing.

The orchestra, under the direction of Adam Dołżycki, played sometimes well, but too often in disharmony with singers and chorus. But now, under the direction of Mrs. Korolewicz-Wayde, such things are of daily occurrence, and, unfortunately, we must become more and more accustomed to lacks and faults in performances.

—Arno.

PRESS REVIEW

The second anniversary of the Polish-German pact gives rise to considerable comment in the Press. *Kurjer Polski* writes:

We must say that the agreement has stood the trial of two years and all who have had the opportunity of observing Polish-German relations see that their reconstruction on a cultural-economic area have not been directed against anybody. This understanding was intended to serve the idea of peace. As regards Poland, her policy has given many proofs from the very beginning of regaining her independence that she serves no other ideas or aims.

The *Kurjer* then goes on to say that the change in Germany's relations to Poland was caused by the growing conviction of the ever-increasing importance of Poland's rôle and the growth of her forces. The more this agreement works in Germany the more permanent will be the normalization of Polish-German relations. The stronger Poland is internally and the better her foreign relations are grounded, supported by alliances with other powers, the more permanent will Polish-German understanding show itself, thus serving the interests of both nations and of international security.

The German Press also writes approvingly of the results of the pact. *The National-Socialist Correspondence* says:

The Polish-German understanding is a factor of great importance, testifying to far-seeing policy on both sides. This understanding is an essential factor for European peace.

Börsen Zeitung says that the countries which regarded the pact with unfavourable criticism cannot deny that it constitutes a factor for the stabilization of peace.

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes of the "peace reached on the Vistula" and welcomes with satisfaction Minister Beck's journey via Berlin and the anniversary of the pact which coincided with his visit.

The Danzig Press comments on the decision of the League of Nations in the affairs of the Danzig Senate. *The Danziger Vorposten* represents the Geneva result as "a great triumph for Danzig national socialism" stating that "all the demands of the opposition met with failure." *Danziger Neueste Nachrichten* says that "the authority of the High Commissioner has issued from the Genevan discussion with important reinforcement" which the Senate of the Free City will have to take into consideration in its further political action. It also expresses the conviction that the continuation of misunderstanding between Danzig and the League of Nations is undesirable.

"the Danzig Senate, together with the High Commissioner, ought to find a new point of issue for Danzig co-operation with Geneva."

The socialistic *Danziger Volkstimme* says that Danzig and its population have triumphed. "The constitution which gives the people a complete feeling of right and safety has been defended and Danzig has the power to develop." It also states that the strengthening of the High Commissioner's authority has filled the people with satisfaction.

The Press emphasizes the great significance of the Polish delegation in the decisions on the Danzig question.

Kurjer Warszawski reports an interview with General Górecki, Minister of Commerce and Industry, in which the Minister assures us that the Government has determined to combat the excessive participation of the Government in industrial and commercial enterprises, called *etatizm*.

The Minister said: I have already had two conferences with representatives of economic spheres on this subject. These conferences led to an agreement of opinions on the problem of limiting the enterprises of the state, the result of which was the resolution of the Council of Ministers on the 17th inst., to call a commission to investigate the economy of state enterprises.

The Minister also said that the next economic committee of the

(Continued on page 5, col. 5)

Venice

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good and it appears that Sanctions have given a new lease of life to the gondola. Prefects and mayors have banned the motor-launches and have had got out from the yards again the time-honoured two-oared gondolas since oil must be saved.

The gondolas of the old Venetian aristocracy numbered 300 at the fall of the Republic and ordinary ones about 3,000. Of late the patrician gondolas, with graceful black felza, had been reduced to six and the plebeian to not more than 500. This was deplorable, for the gondola is the very soul of Venice. Its day has come again, and the Grand Canal is the more beautiful for the lack of the splash and roaring launches.

The S. S. Puławska, after undergoing repairs in Denmark, will sail from Gdynia for South America on February 28 on the first of regularly scheduled trips. The repairs included modernization of passenger quarters, and this vessel will be the first Polish ship to engage a regular passenger service between Poland and South America.



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ENGLISH BOOKS

American and British Magazines, American, British and Continental Editions.

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DIPLOMATIQUE

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Colonel Józef Beck, received on Wednesday the new Rumanian Minister. M. Vioianu, and the American Ambassador, Mr. John C. Cudahy.

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Count Jan Szezbek, received on Saturday the Japanese Minister M. Nobubumi Ito with the new Japanese Secretary, M. Kimura; the German Ambassador, M. Hans-Adolf von Moltke; the Italian Ambassador, M. Giuseppe Bastianini.

Count Szezbek received the Swiss Minister, M. de Stultz, on Monday.

The Finnish Minister, M. Gustave Idman, has left Warsaw for a short stay in Prague.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. M. I. Moss of Buffalo, New York, was a prominent visitor in Warsaw last week.

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PETROL EXHAUSTED PRESS REVIEW

(Continued on page 3, col. o)

morning meal of porridge and boiled bacon, and our evening meal of pemmican.

We carried in the aeroplane two months' emergency food rations which allowed 34 ounces per man per day, but we were not obliged to adhere strictly to this, for we ate only twice a day — in the morning a mug of oatmeal and dried milk and sugar cubes, with bacon boiled in it; in the evening a mug of pemmican, with oatmeal biscuits. I threw on this simple diet. One evening Kenyon, over his mug of pemmican, voiced what was in my mind when he said: "Maybe this is all meant to try us out." I remembered the beautiful lines of the hymn: "So long Thy power has blest me sure it still will lead me on."

It was a slender thread to which we clung, had we but given thought to it. There we were alone — the only two human beings in a continent larger than the whole of Europe. Perhaps that thought brought us closer together, for catastrophes might easily stalk just ahead should the frail man-made contrivance of metal and wood lying so inert and lifeless, buried deep in a snowdrift beside our little tent, grow tired of its silly mission, and set us adrift 650 miles from our destination.

The true coast lay some 300 miles northward, but even then there might be hundreds of miles of pack ice and open water. There might be seals and penguins, of course, but after that — what?

While one learns to accept disappointment, even defeat, in these regions, the thought of months of hauling about was anything but inviting. All this I thought when one morning we tried to start up our aeroplane. After warming it for an hour we were being buried deeper in the snowdrift until the conditions seemed unbearable. If only we could get out of that hole and further on our way!

Of all the abominable jobs in the Polar regions, the worst is shovelling snow. It is as dry as fine flour. When the blizzard was over we discovered that the

whole of the inside of the tail of our plane was a solid block of snow. It took me a whole day to crawl among the control cables and struts with a bucket and bail it all out. I was slimmer than Kenyon, so that was my job.

Many small troubles harassed us in camp; the valve of our Primus stove leaked, so we had to pump continuously to keep the flame going.

We were tired of staying in camp, but it looked as though we were never going to get started again. Five times we cranked the engine, but the propeller would stop. Kenyon, however, knew better that I what was wrong. Quickly connecting our antennae wire from the radio battery to the starter, he had the propeller going in no time. We emptied the plane of everything and pulled it out of a deep hole in the snow. We reloaded and took off into a sky that did not look too promising, but the horizon was clear.

After three hours fifty-five minutes' flight we again came down for observation. It was a beautiful evening to camp. The snow sparkled like jewels, there was no wind, and it felt good to be alive. Especially as we were only 100 miles from our destination. We slept little, and took off in the early morning to reach the northern end of Roosevelt Island, sixteen miles from the Bay of Whales.

We did not know how close we were.

The confusion about our location was due to using two maps which did not agree on the position of our island. Our petrol gave out before we could definitely locate it. From the appearance of the sky we knew not far ahead stretched the ice-free waters of Ross Sea, the goal of four years' dreaming.

It was 10.30 a. m. when the Polar Star slackened speed, and, like a weird bird, came to earth, completely out of petrol. We dug trenches with skis weighted down with some of our equipment, and then pitched our tent.

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IMPERIAL LIFE IN ABYSSINIA

By Robinson Maclean

The Empress Menen is a faithful wife, and she follows the biblical injunction about obeying her husband, and the Emperor is one of the few men in the modern world who is "boss" in his own house. The nearest to a pet name the Empress has for her hard-worked little husband is "Gatodi," which is just another way of saying "His Majesty."

The most recent family dispute in the Palace was when Prince Makonnen, the favored, 12-year-old favourite of the Royal Household, wandered into his father's study and said, "Daddy, those pictures of Haile Selassie Gugsu are still hanging up around the Palace."

Haile Selassie Gugsu, of course, is the Emperor's ex-son-in-law, who sold out to Italy for a theatrical promotion and a skinful of Italian wine. "That is enough," said Haile Selassie and ordered that all pictures of his traitor relative-by-marriage be torn up or put in a place equivalent to the attic.

That was very simple until the Palace servants, busy degausaging the walls, laid their hands on one picture which was a particular favourite of the Emperor. Gugsu was there, it is true, but there was a perfectly swell portrait of the Empress and her daughter, Gugsu's dead wife, as well.

"Hold everything," said the

Empress and marched into the Emperor's study. "Gugsu is certainly a traitor, but that is the best picture I ever had taken." The battle was brief. The picture, Gugsu, Empress and all, was torn up and put in the waste basket. What Haile Selassie says goes, even in his own house.

Machinery is the Emperor's hobby. His advisers practically have to pull him out of the delightfully intricate whorl of gears and tubes and flywheels every time he goes out to the radio station at Akaki. He delights in aeroplanes and inspects machine-guns, rifles and artillery himself before accepting any arms shipment. It is true that the Arabian Nights sort of administration at the Palace supplies him with an imperial elephant shooter and a royal shooter-downer of airplanes, but John Hoy, himself, is as good a shot as either of his hired marksman-in-chief.

Another hobby in which the Lion of Judah indulges is — or are — three dogs. Two are little, big-eyed, fuzzy mongrels that look like a cross between a dachshund and a feather-muff. There is a story about them — but the most important thing is that, whenever you see the Emperor, you see the two yappy little pups playing about his feet. Pup No. 3 is "Bobby," a full-blooded, under-slung English bulldog which

(Continued on page 6, col. 3)

(Continued from page 4, col. 5)

Ministers would appoint the members of this commission and make up a list of the state enterprises which would be investigated in the first place.

The Geneva correspondent of *Gazeta Polska* writes that Poland gained a great success at the League of Nations Assembly — by her tactful policy in the dispute between the Senate of the Free City Danzig and the High Commissioner, — on which occasion Minister Beck was warmly thanked by Minister Eden, and by Mr. Greiser in the name of the Danzig Senate.

Poland has proved indisputably that within the zone of her influence and her possibilities she is a great and favourable factor for order and international cooperation. Moreover, during the 90th session of the Council it has been distinctly emphasized, black on white, that Poland has special rights in Danzig.

Officially it has been acknowledged that Poland has the right of diplomatic initiative, and that it is a question of her interests and rights in Danzig which are now publicly admitted.

Reverting to the Polish-German agreement the French *Temps* writes:

The Berlin agreement has not solved a single one of the important questions concerning directly Warsaw and Berlin. They have only been postponed. But in these times that also means much. If the alliances of Poland contracted before the Berlin pact remain in force their value should be measured by the spirit in which they are practiced. Poland, in agreement with Germany, opposed the conclusion of the eastern security pact. Her mistrust of Czechoslovakia and her dislike for the mistrust in Germany of Prague. The Hungarian plan of uniting in one block Warsaw, Berlin and Buda-Pest, a plan which has at its base the revision of treaties, finds a hearing among certain Polish circles. All this proves that the Berlin pact has created a new spirit which must be watched with the greatest attention.

The geographical situation of Poland, between Germany and Soviet Russia, has influenced the Polish government in seeking direct understanding on the east and west. It was from this anxiety that the Berlin pact has resulted. The treaties signed between Poland and France and Rumania, as also the Polish-Soviet pact, are in no way disturbed by the latter Polish-German pact.

The Polish Press is discussing the Beresa question for and against the abolishment of the isolation camp *Gazeta Polska* finds that in the present situation it would not be advisable to remove this barrier to revolutionary propaganda. It argues that had this means of repression been used before the assassination of Minister Pieracki, it would probably have prevented the crime being committed, as the trial had shown that many accomplices had been arrested previously and released "on account of the lack of formal proofs, their return to freedom having, as we know, tragic consequences."

Dziennik Narodowy takes, naturally, an opposite view, and says that if, as *Gazeta Polska* says in one place, the agitation of the opposition is practically worthless and powerless, in that case, "unusual repression, outside the ordinary courts of justice, ought all the more to be superfluous."

FASHION NOTES

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SPRING FASHIONS AT THE RACES: Marian Marsh, wearing her favorite suit for the races. It is a three-piece of natural coloured Palm Beach material with brown accents. The buttoned jacket is worn over a burnt orange woolblouse.

The early spring hats include a whole range of quaint shapes from the 16th century, reminiscent of Henri de Navarre. Catherine de Medici and Marguerite de Valois. Hats in the "Margot" group perch slightly back from the forehead and indicate a general revival in fringes.

Woolen materials are being used for evening frocks during our chilly English winters. They are now so light and lovely that they can be quite as becoming as silk or satin.

One dress in romaine had a lilac skirt with a top in deep wine metal-flecked wool-weave.

An exquisite evening model recently completed at a West End salon is in velvet woven in delicate rainbow stripes, made up in an elegant, slightly old-world manner. The corsage, with low squared neckline in front, was shired to fit the figure closely, while the skirt flared in full folds long on the ground all round, with the exception of the new lift in the centre front.

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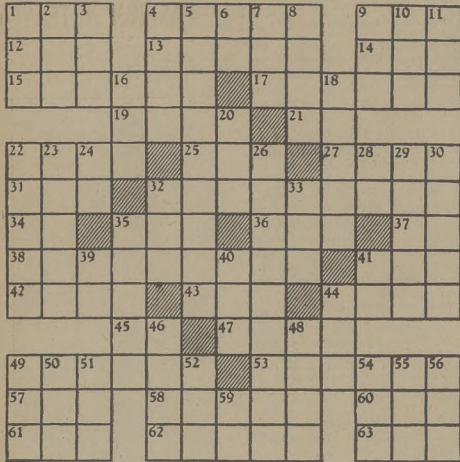
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CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1-To inspire respect. 4-Sea. 9-Part of "to be." 12-Nothing. 13-To analyze sentence. 14-To hurry. 15-Stumbling. 17-Stowed. 18-Poker stake. 21-Sun god. 22-To season. 25-Wrath. 27-Hint. 31-City in Finland. 32-To crush. 34-A negative. 35-A constellation. 36-Fish eggs. 37-Compass point. 38-Instruction. 41-Kitchen dish. 42-Remainder. 43-Vast age. 44-Chateaucy. 45-Bone. 47-Roman emperor. 49-Sparse. 53-Kind of tea. 57-Domestic animal. 58-Audibly. 60-Small. 61-Organ of head. 62-To wash. 63-To lease.

VERTICAL

1-Collection of sayings. 2-Poetic; to know. 3-Old cloth measure. 4-To unlock. 5-To charm. 6-Comparative suffix. 7-A serpent. 8-Close. 9-Noah's vessel. 10-To regret. 11-Finish. 16-To devour. 18-Hidden store. 20-Before. 22-More reasonable. 23-Dwelling. 24-Behold. 26-Mistaken. 28-French article. 29-Pertaining to arm bone. 30-To correct. 32-Mouth (Latin, pl.). 33-Achieved. 35-Performer. 39-Prone. 40-Electrified particle. 41-Father. 44-The sun. 46-Mark of wound. 48-Was carried. 49-Feminine pronoun. 50-Coquettish. 61-To mature. 53-Mas's name. 54-A bird. 55-Born. To obtain. 59-Upon.



SECOND HAND HIGH!

The old rule of "Second hand low" is deeply ingrained in the minds of all Bridge players. Nevertheless, there are many times when this rule must be violated, as was the case in a recent rubber Bridge game at the Gaudis Club. Michael T. Gottlieb, sitting East, was able to defeat a three-trump contract by means of a play of a high card when second hand.

The Jack was continued and won by dummy's King.

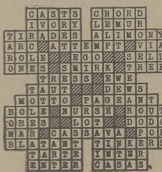
Declarer now led the deuce of diamonds from dummy and Mr. Gottlieb jumped right up with the King. The reason for this play lay in the fact that Mr. Gottlieb had clearly marked his partner with one Ace due to his overall, and should it be in any suit but diamonds, Declarer would hold the Ace-Queen of diamonds and would certainly finesse anyway. On the other hand, should it be in diamonds and Mr. Gottlieb play low, his partner's re-entry would be forced out before the spade suit could be established.

When the King of diamonds held, Mr. Gottlieb of course played his third spade. Declarer was forced to win with the Ace and led another diamond. Now West's entry had been preserved; he won with the Ace and cashed his two good spades to defeat the three-trump contract one trick.

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The rumour that the Government will appeal to the Sejm and Senate for further special powers has been denied.

Answer to last week's puzzle



A. FRENLER The Gentlemen's Outfitters 101 Marszałkowska Raincoats, Overcoats, Hats, Gloves, Socks, Slipovers, Cloth for Suits, Umbrellas, etc. Shirtmaker English Wearing Apparel for Ladies

Imperial Life in Abyssinia (Continued from page 5, col. 3.)

His Britannic Majesty, King George V., presented to Haile Selassie. Whenever the Emperor leaves the Palace, "Bobby" goes along. Last month, the Emperor made a trip to Harar to inspect the troops, superintend the lashing of malcontents, and put a spot of the old college spirit into the Southern Army. He went by plane and he forgot "Bobby." For three days, the Imperial cook wrung his hands because Bobby the bulldog refused to eat - no matter what tasty morsels the palace cooks devised. It was not until John Hoy came home that Bobby was eaten. Because, you see, everybody who has ever met the little brown man likes him. A surprising indication of that liking came when the Emperor left Addis Ababa to go to Dessie. There was a hasty conference of the newspaper-men who decided, without request, not to publish a word about the Emperor's whereabouts until he was safely in Dessie. As one newspaper man put it - "Let's give the little fellow a chance. I would feel like the devil if they got him with a bomb because of anything I wrote."

That one newspaper - man cheated on this agreement made little difference. He would cheat his mother if it meant a story. The important thing is that that news was the only real news for three weeks, and the newspapermen liked "the little fellow" enough to throw away the story without being asked. I could go on and tell how the Lion of Judah is practically a vegetarian, that he will not eat candy, and has to answer the telephone himself whenever anything is to be decided about anything in the whole of his country. But it should be enough to say that Ethiopia is the Emperor. Should he die, it is highly probable that not a single white man would leave the country alive, that Italy could sweep over Ethiopia like a poison ivy rash and - what's more - if Haile Selassie were dead, it probably would be just as well if they did.

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Comfortable, large front room, board, Marszałkowska 127, 11 Court, apt. 7, from 3 to 6.

Doctor of Dentistry Maria Kostuch on her return from Columbia University, New York, receives from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. - evenings from 8.30. Piłtrowa 65, entrance Górnickiego 3. Tel. 807-88.

Six room apartment to let, servant's room, two bathrooms, second floor lift. Near Al. Ujazdowskie. Telephone 865-12 between 2 and 4.

Cinema Programme

Table with columns: Address and Performances, Films Currently Showing, Comment. Includes entries for Atlantic, Apollo, Baltyk, Capitol, Casino, Europa, Filharmonja, Majestic, Pan, Riado, Stylywo, Światowid, The Forgotten Man, Becky Sharp, David Copperfield, Dodek na Froncie, The House On 56th Street, Escape Me Never, W walc z caratem, The Whole Town's Talking, Manewry Milosne, Ruggles of Red Gap, Katharine, Mary Burns, Fugitive.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

After a holiday of one week, we will resume our consideration of the English idiom. We stopped, as well as we remember, with the words enjoy and feel, and we recommend that you briefly review what has gone before in order not to forget. To kill vs. to condemn: To kill is never used in the sense of death inflicted by the law. For this usage, the word condemn is employed, or, to put to death.

Ex: "I agree, but we need money to do that," he said. He needs cautioning as he is very careless.

To play may be used in speaking of games or musical instruments. Such exercises not considered as games must be characterized by some other verb.

Ex: He played the piano with great verve. He plays the cornet too loudly. She plays tennis well. Football can be played the year round.

We took our exercises. We did our gymnastics.

Ex: He was condemned to die. He was put to death for his crime.

To make up one's mind is an expression frequently met with, and it should not be followed by the conjunction and but by an infinitive.

To recover is intransitive. We cannot say, therefore, "He recovered his illness."

The same is true of the expression to do one's best.

Ex: He recovered from his illness. The boxer recovered from the blow.

Ex: He made up his mind to go to town in spite of the heavy snow. They made up their minds to support him with all their strength. She did her best to dissuade him.

We again urge that the words given in these weekly lists be used in sentences, and thoroughly mastered. If anyone has some question regarding further uses, we shall be glad to clear it up.

You should do your best to come to work on time. To need is a transitive verb, and needs no preposition before its object.

SPRING SEMESTER BEGINS FEBRUARY 3

English Language College

MOKOTOWSKA 12

REGISTRATIONS DAILY 4 - 8