

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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THURSDAY

FEBRUARY 21

1935

## DEFLATION OR DEVALUATION?

Tarzan Returns to the Jungle

## SOVIET RUSSIA

In recent Parliamentary debates on the Budget proposals for the next fiscal year a great deal has been said about the disparity between agricultural and industrial prices and the deplorable consequences which this is having on the standard of life of the farmers, who form about 70 per cent. of the Polish population.

The speeches delivered by M. Floyar-Rajchman, Minister of Industry and Commerce, and M. Poniatowski, Minister of Agriculture, have appeared to reveal sharp contradictions in Government policy. This, however, may be explained by the inevitable conflict of interests between agriculture and industry, and the difficulty of benefiting one section of the community by legislative action without in some way hurting the others. The dice have been weighted against the farmer not so much because of the deliberate policy of the Government as because industry — whose interests in this respect are identical with labour's — has more direct influence on the execution of policy. As we so frequently see in the case of the United States, an organized minority can make vastly more noise than an unorganized majority, and can influence legislation to suit its own ends against the common good.

The facts simply stated are that, based on 1928 prices, sixty-two cents now buy in Poland one dollar's worth of manufactured goods, while for a dollar's worth of agricultural produce the farmer gets the equivalent of thirty-five cents. The pressure is always greatest at the weakest point, and in a long period of deflation (which is another way of saying reduction of income) it is obvious that organized industry will fare better than unorganized agriculture. This is especially so in Poland where many industries are cartelized and where Government Monopolies and State-controlled enterprises contribute very materially to the total of industrial output. Monopoly prices in many cases have not been affected at all by the five years' deflation, which merely means that the pressure on other prices has been correspondingly increased. If, for example, the price of a package of cigarettes remains fixed at two zlotys while the general level of purchasing power is reduced by fifty per cent. (which is approximately what has happened in Poland) the one zloty excess now paid for the cigarettes means that the purchaser has one zloty less to spend on other things, which in turn means increased pressure on the weakest link in the economic chain. That is why the farmer gets only thirty-five cents for a dollar's worth of produce.

The Government have made earnest efforts to relieve the plight of agriculture by export bounties, State intervention in the grain markets, debt relief measures, and so forth, while at the same time forcing the industrial cartels to lower prices; but

the forces of deflation have been much too powerful for any Government to control by orthodox methods. They might just as well have tried to sweep back the tide with a mop.

Now that the farmer has been virtually eliminated as a buyer of manufactured goods, the situation has gone too far to be corrected by the orthodox method of bringing down industrial prices to the level of agriculture. To do so would mean the complete ruin of industry without much practical benefit to the farmer, who is already bankrupt. The only way the farmer can be helped now is by raising prices, even if this involves raising the price of manufactured goods.

Friendly "outsiders" imbued solely with the hope of seeing the country prosperous and contented, have felt for a long time that the leaders of the Government have been too rigid in their ideas about deflation. Much of the distress now painfully evident, it is felt by many, might have been avoided if Poland had followed the example of the Scandinavian and Empire countries when England went off the gold standard thirty months ago. The countries which have checked deflation by devaluation have so far fared much better than the "gold" countries, and the argument so frequently advanced during the past few years that devaluation would bring a collapse of the zloty has no meaning. The Government could take steps in advance to prevent any threat of a flight from the zloty. Other countries with a very much smaller gold ratio than Polish currency still possesses have successfully accomplished this. Financial integrity is a very precious thing in these times, and there can be nothing but praise for the desire of the Polish Government to maintain this integrity; but it would appear that this attitude no longer has a logical basis and is too far removed from the realities of the situation.

It appears to be the consensus of opinion among British and American economists that in all the "gold" countries the practical means of deflation are now on the point of exhaustion, and that the only course open to them is to raise their internal level of prices sufficiently to bring them into harmony with their higher level of costs. Their conclusion is that the only direct, simple and controllable method of achieving this is by the bold measure of currency devaluation.

G. R.

### Notice of Change

In future "The Warsaw Weekly" will be published on Fridays instead of Thursdays. The next issue will accordingly be on sale on Friday morning, March 1.



From The Cleveland Plain Dealer

## IS IT PEACE AT LAST?

### Momentous Decisions for Germany and Poland

By Sir Austen Chamberlain, K. G., M. P.

(Sir Warden Chilcott, proprietor of the monthly review *The National* has courteously placed the following article, which has been specially written by Sir Austen Chamberlain for *The National*, at the disposal of *The Warsaw Weekly* and the North American Newspaper Alliance.)

It is not long since a shrewd American observer of the course of European affairs, Mr. Norman Davis, remarked to me, "You need not insist to me on the necessity for a good understanding between England and France, for I have long since remarked that, when England and France are agreed, the world advances, and that, when they differ, no progress is made."

The result of the recent Anglo-French conversations confirms my American friend's diagnosis and *The Times* gave expression to the general feeling of the British people when it declared that, "The agreement which the two governments have concluded, provisional as it must be until confirmed by other States, may prove to be the most valuable contribution to European Peace that has been made since Locarno."

I know something of the minds of the men who negotiated the bundle of treaties concluded in that sunny spot, and I affirm that one and all they would have welcomed the return in this

scheme to the co-operative spirit of Locarno and would have seen in the proposed arrangement the natural and necessary development of their pioneer work. If these proposals are accepted, not only will the Treaty of Locarno itself be brought up to date and adjusted to present conditions by a supplementary agreement relating to aggression from the air, but similar guarantees, for the maintenance of peace, will be provided for other regions by (I quote words written by the late Lord Balfour in provision of Locarno) —

"knitting together the nations most immediately concerned and whose differences might lead to a renewal of strife by means of treaties framed with the sole object of maintaining, as between themselves, an unbroken peace."

May we not add with him —

"Within its limits no quicker remedy for our present ills can easily be found, nor any surer safeguard against future calamities?"

What then are the salient features of this new accord for which the co-operation of other

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## Ambassador's Visit

Mr. John Cudahy, United States Ambassador at Warsaw, describes a recent visit to Soviet Russia as the third great experience of his life — the first being his service in the American army during the Archangel expedition of 1918-19 and the second a big-game hunt in Africa. Mr. Cudahy returned to Warsaw a few days ago after spending two weeks in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

The visit, in the language of post-war diplomacy, was "quite private" — although Mr. Cudahy had a talk with M. Litvinov, the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, whom he found to be a statesman "with a great capacity for work; remarkably well poised; very placid, and without a trace of nerves."

While he would give no hint of the subjects — other than the weather — discussed with M. Litvinov, Mr. Cudahy talked quite freely to a representative of *The Warsaw Weekly* concerning his impressions of Soviet Russia.

"It is," said the Ambassador, "an entirely different world from anything we 'Westerners' know or can conceive. It is a bewildering complex defying description; but it is quite evident that the Russians themselves feel they are taking part in a tremendous adventure, and the absence of institutions and things which we consider essential to life seems to mean nothing to the Communists. Our world, in fact, is as strange to them as theirs is to us. The Russians, of course, have never known freedom in quite the sense that we understand it, so that much of what they lack is unknown to them. There is no doubt that the people en masse are fired by a genuine enthusiasm — amounting almost to fanaticism — for a cause which to them has become a religion. The cause itself, apparently, is accepted without question and virtually without protest. The great ambition to accomplish something is a powerful sustaining influence, and I was especially impressed by this ambition and enthusiasm when I attended the Seventh All-Union Congress of Soviets in the white hall of the Kremlin Palace at Moscow."

## Material Accomplishments

"I am by no means convinced that Communism has added to the sum of human happiness; but, notwithstanding the manifold difficulties which have had to be faced, I feel that the Soviets have accomplished a great deal in a material sense. A great point which I think has not been sufficiently realized by foreign observers is that during the last five years the Russians have more than doubled their industrial output; while in the United States, in our greatest decade of expansions from 1919 to 1929, industrial production increased by about 60 per cent. The Russians, of course, started from a very much lower level, and I think it is agreed that most

Born February 22, 1732



GEORGE WASHINGTON

of the things they produce are of relatively poor quality. But it is necessary to recall that the Russians have never been skilled workers in the American, British or German sense. They are now learning by failure, and, if the enthusiasm for what they feel is a great cause can be sustained, they will not have great difficulty in solving their technical problems.

"There is still a vast amount of wasted effort, and no doubt also of wasted wealth; but they are gradually giving their people more to eat, and plenty of entertainment of a sound cultural character is being provided. The clothes they wear are conspicuously shabby, but the Russians themselves do not seem to be concerned about dress. There are clear signs of poverty, but none of ostentation or high living."

**War Fears**

While unwilling to discuss political matters, Mr. Cudaby intimated that the Soviet authorities are very apprehensive over the international political situation, and that, hoping for the best, they are certainly preparing for the worst. "There is no general display of military strength", he added, "but the feeling is unmistakably in the air that they are prepared for any eventuality."

**Reverend H. C. Carpenter**

Mr. P. H. Straw, Marszałkowski 149, Warsaw, has agreed to act as honorary treasurer of a fund which is being raised to mark the twenty-five years' service in Warsaw of the Reverend H. C. Carpenter as Chaplain of the Anglican Church.

The Anglo-American colony particularly will learn with regret that Mr. Carpenter intends to leave Warsaw in the near future.

**Ambassador's Reception**

The American Ambassador will receive members of the American colony at his residence, Sw. Jańska 2, on Washington's Birthday, Friday, February 22, from 5 to 7 P. M.

**MOTORIZATION**

In connection with the serious study which the Polish authorities are understood to have been giving of late to the problem of motorization, and which is now urgently pressing for solution, it is of interest to note that motor vehicles sales in Germany rose from 40,000 in 1932 to 160,000 in 1934, and that the factories there cannot keep pace with orders. The improvement so far has been entirely within the home market, and has largely resulted from the abolition of onerous taxation. Efforts are now to be made by the German manufacturers, aided by an export fund, to make a vigorous attack on world markets.

Herr Hitler, who opened the annual Berlin Motor Show last Thursday, declared that: "When the great Reich motor ways now under construction are completed Germany will have the finest network of motor roads in the world." The production of the "people's car" (a four-seater vehicle, with low running and maintenance costs, and a maximum purchase price of about 2,000 zlotys) is now well under way.

It is hoped that, now the commercial treaty negotiations with Great Britain are completed, Poland will really get down to the task of developing her motor transport system.

**Anglo-Polish Trade Agreement**

At the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom, M. Floyar-Rajchman, the Polish Minister of Industry and Commerce, and Colonel Koc, Under-Secretary for Finance, left last week for London to be present at the opening ceremony of the British Industries Fair.

It was announced from London on Monday of this week that the new Anglo-Polish trade agreement, which has been under discussion for several months, would be initialled on Wednesday, and that more than 200 paragraphs in the Polish Customs tariff will be affected.

This announcement has been received by the British trading community in Warsaw with a great deal of pleasure, and hopes are entertained that the signing of the treaty will promptly be followed by a considerable increase in Polish imports from the United Kingdom. Among the lines particularly indicated in this connection are motor vehicles and accessories; textile goods; machinery and fittings of various kinds; leather, chemicals, and so forth. Since the enactment of the new Polish Customs tariff in 1933 imports of United Kingdom goods have had many difficulties to contend with.

From the Polish side, the consolidation of trade relations with their biggest customer, and the prospect that the London money market will become available to an even greater extent than heretofore for the financing of Poland's requirements, are in themselves achievements of no little importance which have been made possible by a sincere appreciation on both sides of the old saying "Live and let live."

E. S.

**OUR LONDON LETTER**

By Gregory Macdonald

Feb. 16.

Speculations as to the exact importance of Mr. Lloyd George's return to political activity continue unabated; but the problem is a difficult one because some of the principal backers are unknown. It is known that the rank and file of the Government's supporters want a General Election by the end of this year. It is known also that they want at least a change in the composition of the cabinet, and the sooner the better, though opinions on the form of future internal policy are very much divided. It is known that Mr. Lloyd George approves of National Government and that a majority of Ministerials are anxious for such vote catching support: some will go further than others to obtain it. The upshot is that the ex-Premier, with all his hold over the popular imagination, is in a position to consolidate or to divide the forces of the National Government.

This strengthens his hand in negotiations with the present Cabinet, but the proposals so far made on either side are not known to the public. Mr. Lloyd George needs the National Government as much as the National Government needs him, for he does not possess an effective following of his own. His possible demands must stop short of entailing simultaneous withdrawal of the Prime Minister, the head of the Conservative party (Mr. Baldwin, who is credited with the intention of standing or falling by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) and Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Runciman as well. On the other hand it is not to be expected that Mr. Lloyd George will be content with a subordinate Ministry or with a minority seat in his own proposed Super-Cabinet, made up of five Ministers relieved of portfolios so that they can devote themselves to the formation of large-scale policies, undoubtedly this adroit and experienced statesman will demand

as much power as he can possibly get, and it is part of his strength that he has begun to propose some very far-reaching policies. The negotiations may therefore be expected to turn upon his programme, for he will be given more power if he consents to moderate it and less if he insists on fulfilling it to the letter. It is already suggested that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald may return to the Foreign Office, relinquishing the Premiership to Mr. Baldwin, but always round the corner is the possibility of a large turnover to Labour, so that either there would be a defeat for the National Government or else Mr. Lloyd George would be able to restore the credit of a reduced majority on his own terms.

**Economic Confusion**

His speech at Bangor, in which he outlined his New Deal, therefore assumes a double importance, for it is a bargaining instrument as well as a point of departure in British politics. While other influential politicians are still speaking in terms of industrial slump and industrial recovery, of a reduction in unemployment and an expansion of British markets overseas, Mr. Lloyd George launched an attack upon the whole group of economic doctrines underlying these political tags. "The present confusion and depression", he said, "are not attributable to, and cannot be explained by, the ordinary trade cycle. The whole economic system, which was not working too well before the War, has broken down at least temporarily, and some would say permanently, under the strain of the calamity of a world war... What a system! It looks like a cruel jest played by Mammon on the sons and daughters of men. As a matter of fact that golden idol did not plant it upon us as

(Continued on page 3 col. 5)

**NEWS IN BRIEF**

**Danzig Election**

The National-Socialist party has applied for a dissolution of the Danzig *Volksstag* to be followed by new elections. The next meeting of the *Volksstag* is scheduled for February 21, and if the application is accepted, the elections will probably take place on April 7.

The Nazi party obtained control of the *Volksstag* at the elections held in the Summer of 1933, and they are now counting on increasing their majority.

**Institute of Psychic Hygiene**

The establishment in Warsaw of an Institute of Psychic Hygiene was discussed here last week by Doctor Strode, representative for Europe of the Rockefeller Foundation, with Doctor J. Adamski, director of the Polish health department. This project has priority on the programme of future cooperation between the American philanthropic organization and the government here.

**Chilean Geese at Zoo**

The feathered population of the Warsaw zoo has been increased by four imported Chilean geese. They are described as beautiful specimens, with long legs and red beaks.

**Issue of Treasury Notes**

A Bill has been submitted to the Sejm for approval which will enable the Ministry of Finance to increase from 200 to 300 million zlotys the issue of Treasury Notes. The existing authorization covering the issue of 200 million zlotys limits the term of such Notes to a maximum of one year, but this restriction is to be repealed — when the Bill is approved by the Sejm.

The proceeds from the sale of these Notes are used for Budget purposes.

**New Shipping Record**

A total of 9,189 vessels, aggregating 8,295,706 tons, called at Gdynia during 1934. Classified by nationality, Sweden led with 1,794,700 tons, Germany being second with 1,008,400 and Poland third with 949,900 tons. Vessels carrying the British flag were fifth and the United States seventh with 694,500 and 500,400 tons respectively.

**Poles Get Rescue Award**

The Life-Saving Federation of France, at its yearly meeting on February 17, bestowed its international reward for exceptional rescue work on the representative of the Polish Flood Victims' Relief Committee. The ceremony was attended by M. Regnier, the French Minister of the Interior, and M. Chlapowski, the Polish Ambassador. The reward consists of a gold medal and a Sevres vase, the latter being the personal gift of the President of the French Republic.

**Warsaw To Honour French Physicist**

The honorary degree of doctor of science will be conferred on Prince Louis Victor de Broglie, the French physicist, by the University of Warsaw, on Sunday, February 24. During his visit here, Prince de Broglie will give two lectures.

On Saturday he will speak in the University Assembly Hall on new ideas in contemporary physics, and on the following day he will address the Polish Society of Physicists on the "New Theory of Light."

While he is only 42 years old, Prince de Broglie is considered one of the greatest living physicists. He holds a special professorship in the theory of physics at the University of Paris. In 1929 he was awarded the Nobel Prize.

**Dresden Honouring Chopin**

Stephen Strazynski and Joseph Olinpiak, President and Vice-President respectively of the City of Warsaw, and Edward Synka, an engineer, are expected to attend the ceremonies of unveiling a tablet to Chopin in the City of Dresden on February 22—the 125th anniversary of the birth of the celebrated Polish composer. They were to leave for the German city on February 20 and remain there until February 23.

This is considered a return call for the visit made in Warsaw several weeks ago by the Mayor of Dresden.

Senator Skoczylas and Professor Jachimecki will represent the City of Cracow at the Chopin celebration in Dresden.

**Student Leaders Convene**

The Polish Students' Union for International Rapprochement, "Liga," opened its first Congress on February 17. The Congress was attended by delegates of similar unions in France, Germany, Rumania, Hungary, Denmark and Holland. Representatives of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs and Education welcomed the gathering.

**Zyrardow Director Leaves**

M. Moise Caen, the last of the imprisoned directors of the Zyrardow textile concern, has been released and has returned to France with his wife and daughter. Bad health was given as the reason for his liberation. B. fore leaving, M. Caen gave a promise to return to Poland whenever required to do so by the Courts.

**Strike off — with Music**

Music accompanied the end of an "Italian Strike" (where employees appear at the factory every day but perform no work) recently in a Chodziez porcelain plant, after 17 days of inactivity. The workmen displayed their joy over receiving overdue pay by marching out of the factory in step with a band.

**LORD and REX**

The Best Palestine  
**ORANGES**  
and  
**GRAPEFRUITS**

# THE HAUPTMANN TRIAL

An Impression by Edna Ferber

Miss Ferber is the well-known novelist and dramatist. She is the author of "Clara", "Show Boat" and other works.

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Flemington, N. J., Feb. 11

It is considered chic to go to the Hauptmann trial. I though I myself am not chic. I hope I know what is being done. A mink coat, one of those Cossack hats, the word "divine" in your vocabulary, and there you are, if a woman, equipped complete for a day at Flemington. It is as easy as that.

"Hallo, darling! Isn't this divine! Isn't this wonderful!" Well, it was wonderful. It was horrible and sickening and depressing and wonderful; and it made you want to resign as a member of the human race and cable Hitler saying, "Well, sir, you win."

The little town of Flemington at noon looked like a frosted picture postcard gone mad. Mobs churning the grim little courthouse steps. Crowds milling in and out of the quaint Union Hotel. A constant stream pouring towards the lunch room in the basement of the church just across the courthouse. Flemington townspeople. New Jersey politicians. Actors. Theatrical producers. Society. Reporters. Lawyers. Novelists. Playwrights.

The courtroom. Through the side entrance, brushing past the fenders of the faded green-gray car which belongs to Bruno Hauptmann. You fight for your seat to which your newspaper card entitles you, only to be thrown out later, but you manage to sneak in again for a two-hour session with Hauptmann in the witness chair.

Courrooms are no novelty to me. For four years — from 18 to 22 — I covered 9 o'clock police court for an afternoon metropolitan paper, as well as a big criminal story that came into the courts of the city. But never have I seen a courtroom so appalling as this one. High-ceilinged white-walled, it was no longer a courtroom. It was a shambles. It was the 1935 Flemington version of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Planned to accommodate perhaps a hundred, it was jammed with what seemed at least a thousand. Seated, standing, leaning; perched on window-sills, craning over balcony rails, peering through doorways.

## Enter Hauptmann

There he comes. There he is. That's Hauptmann. A curious half-smile on his face — not amiable, really, but the nervous contortion that you see on the lips of certain people on entering a crowded public place. He takes his seat in the witness chair.

I was astonished to see that this Bruno Hauptmann is a distinguished-looking man — distinguished and graceful. The line his body makes from shoulder to ankle as he sits there is fluid, graceful. A painter or a sculptor would be pleased with it. The face. Now, I have seen that before. I have seen a thing like that before. It is no colour. It is, for that matter, no face. That is not a living face. It is not white or grey or yellow. It is wax. That is it. It is the face of a corpse. Curiously enough, it has a sort of dignity of the dead. It has the deadness of the face in the glass box of that marble sepulchre in Red Square in Moscow. As dead as that, except for two small, snicker, live dark coils that smoulder dully in the caverns under the brows.

So there we sit and look and look, hundreds and hundreds of us who have no business there, who should be turned away from there. We sit and stare ungraciously like vultures perched on a tree, watching a living thing writhe

yet a while. We are like the *sans culottes*, like the knitting women watching the heads fall at the foot of the guillotine. We have got into the room through cajolery and bribery and trickery and lies and high up and low downs. A good show. Most of them had been there day after day, day after day.

## Human Passions

Once I saw a bullfight in Spain. It was a fine bullfight. Plenty of big black bulls, and bright crimson blood and horses' entrails dragging in the dust. But the thing that drove me out of the amphitheatre was the look on the faces of the men and women in the big dazzling circle. They were staring, staring; and their faces were sort of wet — not really wet, you know, but they had the appearance of being wet; and their eyes were bright, but they shone oddly, and they kept licking their lips and there was an intent and fixed look in their eyes, and yet a little silly, too. It was a look of animal happiness and gluttony and satisfaction and a kind of dreadful passion. It made me sick and it made me mad as a hornet, and I got up and left. And here it was again, that look, in the grim little courthouse on a snowy day in Flemington, New Jersey. It is a big world, after all.

I should like to say as a taxpayer and a human being and an old busybody, that courtroom in Flemington, New Jersey, should have been emptied and kept empty, of all except the judge, the jury, the lawyers, witnesses, reporters, special writers, and such people as are definitely connected with the trial of Bruno Hauptmann. For the jammed aisles, the crowded corridors, the noise, the buzz, the idyl laughter the revolting faces of those of us who are watching this trial are an affront to civilization.

## A War Product

This man, Hauptmann, when he speaks, drops in a hollow voice — a voice without a tinge of warmth or life. A voice as dead as his face. I fought, he says, in his lifeless voice, I fought in the war when I was seventeen.

Guilty or innocent, this man, when he was seventeen, his bones not yet a man's bones, his mind not yet a man's mind, saw and knew fear, agony, ruthlessness, murder, hunger, cold. He was a German soldier in the war and a product of war. And perhaps this man with the face of the dead and the hollow cold voice like a voice from the grave is the complete and triumphant product of war. Perhaps he is that mythical thing, the unknown soldier of any country of the world come to taunt us and to punish us and to say to us, well how do you like me, you who made war and who again talk of war? To make me you gave of your strength and your money and your time and your youth and your energy. Here I am. Say, how do you like me?

Bruno Hauptmann was found guilty of the murder of the infant son of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh and on February 13 was sentenced to death. The Court fixed March 18 as the date for execution.

One hundred and thirty-four books were translated from English into Polish during 1933 according to the Index Translationum, published yearly by the League of Nations. From German, 103 were translated, from Russian 102, and 72 from French.

# Art, Music, & Literature

## Exhibition of Paintings

The February exhibition of paintings at "Zacheta" on Plac Machlowski is not a cheering event for those interested in the advancement of Polish art. The first room containing a show of Polish men's portraits seems to prove that Poland never was a country of good portrait painting. Visitors at the exhibition are asked to register their choice of the best work. The painter of the most popular work will receive a prize. In that first room the best is probably No. 3 by Stanislaw Batowski. This is an honest Munich School canvas of the Nineties. The next best is a self-portrait by Ignacy Lopienski (No. 27). It indicates that the painter has been acquainted, but only vaguely, with the work of Van Gogh and Larsen.



"A PIONEER" — W. WACHTEL

Other noteworthy works are those by Alfons Karpiński (No. 17), Wawrzyniec Chorembski (No. 1), Boleslaw Jan Czadkowski (No. 7), Jan Maryski (No. 24), and Edward Okun (No. 29). In a class by itself is the portrait of Professor Tadeusz Zieliński by Tadeusz Styka. It combines all the merits of his "virtuosity" with his knowledge of painter's tricks.

The second room is occupied mainly by two women painters: Julia Giczka-Berezowska and Wanda Gentil-Tippenhauer. The latter is a clever imitator of Mme. Strjenski's style. Her water-colours and temperas are characterized by a pleasant "dash", a keen sense of humour and some impertinence, which are refreshing.

Wilhelm Wachtel, a Polish Jew of Vienna, occupied the third room. His work is mainly concerned with the new Palestine, and is therefore of special interest. M. Wachtel's work is most pleasing in his coloured drawings (Nos. 160 and 166) which, with their neat black contours, are most successful in conveying the authentic atmosphere of the East.

His oil paintings of pioneer girls are well drawn, convincingly painted and strikingly realistic. One of M. Wachtel's worst pictures (No. 143) is, at the same time, his best work as that of an artist "with a message". Although not painted with poster media or in the poster style, the picture would make an excellent poster for Jewish emigration.

Michal Romba's oil paintings are far from satisfactory, though they show a great deal of schooling, honest work, thought and even technique. His woodcuts, though imitative, are infinitely better.

Regarding the huge, room of landscapes by Stanislaw Zukowski one can only express one's surprise at the "Zacheta" offering them the hospitality of its walls.

## Lecture by Hungarian

Adalbert de Poka-Pirny, of the Budapest branch of the All Peoples' Association, lectured on February 14 at the Social and Political Club, Czackiego 12, on *Sar de Nouveaux Chemins*.

## Wincenty Drabik

The current issue of the *Delphin Quarterly* contains a very interesting, intelligent and comprehensive article on the late Prof. Wincenty Drabik, the famous Polish stage designer, who died two years ago. The article is illustrated by excellent and well-chosen photographs of the painter's works, which do full justice to his versatility and dynamic possibilities.

Mme. Louise Llewellyn-Jarecka, the author, obviously an enthusiast of Drabik's work, has written far more than an obituary notice. It is a beautifully written essay, and, if translated into Polish, the article would surely start some interesting polemics. Drabik was never seen with a favourable eye in Polish artistic circles, although he possessed undoubted merits.

## Gasiorowski's New Book

Waclaw Gasiorowski, the author, who has lived in the United States for a number of years, has written a new book on Americans of Polish ancestry. It is called, in translation, "Those Ruffians in America". It depicts the life of the Polish element there, and is meant to correct many of the erroneous impressions about Polish settlers held not only in America but also in Poland.

## Royalties Aid Children

Mlle. Kazimiera Dabrowski, the well known miniature painter whose portrait of President Moscicki is reproduced on postage stamps, has offered her royalties from the Ministry of Post and Telegraph to Madame Moscicki for her charities. Madame Moscicki has decided to give the money to the Warsaw Committee for Emergency Child Help.

## New Review in U. S.

The Polish-American Review is the newest monthly to appear in the United States. It is a "magazine" for those seeking information regarding life in Poland or activities of Americans of Polish extraction." Leopold Dende, of 7116 Indiana avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, who visited this country last summer, is the editor and publisher.

Of 24 pages, the initial number released in January contains articles by the American Ambassador, Mr. John Cudahy; Dr. Roman Dyboski, Professor of English at the Jagiello University in Krakow; Stephen P. Miezwa, secretary of the Kosciuszko Foundation; Paul Super, director of the Polish Y. M. C. A., and Mrs. Ewelina Orlicz-Dreszer.

## Torun Likes Books

A novel system of circulating books has been organized in Torun County. It consists of 50 travelling libraries of 50 books each, which are placed for use in cities and towns. After six months the 50 volumes are exchanged for another set. If this plan proves popular, it may be extended throughout the country.

## New Shaw Play

George Bernard Shaw's newest play will receive its world premier in Warsaw next month when the Teatr Polski presents *The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles*. It was translated from the English by Florian Sobieniewski, Shaw's Polish translator. This is the third time that the British dramatist's works have been given "premieres" in Poland. *The Apple Cart* having been shown here five years ago and *On The Rocks* in 1933.

# LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 2 col. 3)

a joke, but as a system, for which he arrogantly demands obedience and worship." Language like this may be called extravagant in form but it is known not to be without strong foundation of fact; it assumes vital importance at a time when President Roosevelt is guiding America under similar principles of revolt against orthodox economics, and when the Canadian Premier has swung his Administration very decidedly into the orbit of American ideas. So a deeper significance may be read into Mr. Lloyd George's immediate reference to armaments and to the Chinese situation as the two main threats to peace. For he went on: "The United States of America, I feel confident, would cooperate with us in any action on broad lines, and the two cannot afford to disregard these two powerful communities. That applies not merely to the state of things in Europe, but in the Pacific, which from the point of view of trade development is more full of promise, and from the standpoint of war more full of menace, than even Europe. Fruitful action, especially in the East, involves, as the first condition of success, a complete understanding with America."

## Subsidizing Idleness

The passages quoted would by themselves supply a programme for a complete revolution in British policies, such as the National Government has shown no signs of initiating. But Mr. Lloyd George went further. He attacked the National Government specifically for allowing unemployment to wait upon ordinary trade recovery and for reporting to the League of Nations that it had no confidence in public works. He pointed to a huge decline in the aggregate of world trade. He quoted the average of unemployment since 1920 at 1,598,647. He named the sum of 1,150,000,000 as having been spent since 1921 in maintaining workmen in enforced idleness. So he could proceed with some justice to urge intensive measures for reconstruction at home, in particular the formation of development council to survey the needs and resources of the community, one duty of the council being to "consider" the application of the national credit with a view to the proper financing of the programmes it decides to carry out, and harness that credit to the enterprise it plans.

After that Mr. Lloyd George attacked the monetary policy of the Bank of England as well as the speculations of the City of London. He proposed that the so far sacrosanct directorate of the Bank should be chosen on a basis and by methods that would make it independent of the City of London, at the same time bringing it into closer contact with the industries and the commerce of the nation.

With a peroration in favour of a "well-educated, well-fed, well-housed, industrious, healthy and contented people" Mr. Lloyd George concluded a declaration of policy which should give him a strong position in negotiations.

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	1933		1934		1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Jan. 29 / Feb. 19
<b>BONDS</b> (in percentage of par)						
Stabilization 7 1/2, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	64.50	68.25	71.50 73.
Conversion 5's, 1924	63.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	67.00 68.50
6% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	76.00 78.25
4 1/2% Dollar Mortgage (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	49.50 50.75
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	62.25 62.
<b>SHARES</b> (in zlotys per share)						
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	96.75 95.50
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	41.50 40.
Lilpon, Rau & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	10.00 9.50
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	13.25 14.
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	14.00 13.50

## Polish Forum in Paris

A new institution called "Centre d'Etudes Polonaises" has been established at the Bibliotheque Polonaise, in Paris, under the auspices of the Polish Academy of Knowledge. Students desiring to obtain a better knowledge of things Polish will be able to attend lectures there, and to obtain information of various kinds. The "Centre" will be managed by M. Paul Cazin, an authority on Polish literature, and M. Henri de Montfort, the translator. They will be assisted by Dr. Chowaniec, the Librarian, and Dr. Chmurski.

At the opening ceremony speeches were delivered by M. Chlapowski, the Polish Ambassador, and Prof. Zygmunt Zaleski, representing the Polish Ministry for Education.

The "Centre" is to do in Paris work similar to that done by the "Institut de France", which is a branch of the Sorbonne, in Warsaw.

## SOCIETY

Miss Judith Poore Gilmor was hostess at a luncheon on Friday. The guests were Mme. Lengyel, Mrs. Clayton Lane, Mme. Kinzel and her sister Mme. Möller, and Mrs. Gilbert Redfern.

Mrs. L. Hamilton-Stokes is now completely recovered from a recent illness.

M. and Mme. A. de Magalhães have returned to Warsaw after a short stay in Zakopane.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Perkins entertained at tea on Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Ballenberg entertained at luncheon on Sunday followed by a tea later in the afternoon.

Mrs. D. Heller was hostess at a bridge luncheon on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mr. A. Caird entertained at dinner on Saturday Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Merry, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Straw, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Sykes, and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.

The Thursday Bridge Club meets next week at the home of Mrs. Egerton Sykes.

Reverend and Mrs. H. C. Carpenter will leave Warsaw on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth, for Palestine, and are expected to return on April 9.

## FASHION NOTES

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With Grecian Lines: Caroline Lombard wears this dinner ensemble of black crepe, with a skirt draped in the ancient Grecian style, in her latest Hollywood picture. There is a combination jacket and cape with wide bands of silver fox as cuffs, a black velvet skull cap, adorned with black paradise feathers, and black velvet sandals complete the ensemble.

## Paris Spring Collections

In the new collections although many day dresses are frankly narrow, several couturiers have been inspired by the full skirt for some of their Summer models, and show remarkable examples of it. Some of the skirts have wide gores floating all round or upturned hems padded and corded to make them stand out, Chinese fashion, giving the impression that they are shorter than they really are.

The new bodices either have their fullness gathered closely round the neck in a ruffle or else in a wide square opening which may be veiled by drapery. The fullness remains, however, and after being caught under a belt continues in the form of a small ruffled basque. This basque is seen on many jackets and frocks.

Lavinia shows a tailleur in navy blue wool, with a closefitting, double breasted buttoned jacket with a small turned down collar and a flaring basque. The skirt is exceptional in being cut on bias and has its fullness developed by a stiffened hem. Frocks are made with parts of them entirely shirred — sometimes a big yoke, sometimes only the half-sleeves or the yoke of the skirt, sometimes the whole bodice. Shirring may be carried out in wool or in the thinnest of chiffon. I have even seen it in glass material in the shirred sleeves of a little evening jacket.

Madame Lanvin has gone to the Middle Ages for inspiration for her evening dresses and nearly all have long flowing sleeves. They also have wide embroidered belts, richly decorated with golden nails in Oriental fashion. A hieratic robe in heavy red crepe has long wide sleeves caught at the wrist, and no apparent shoulders. It is belted with gold, green and red embroidery.

This is a season of contrast in materials as well as in color and in line. Woolen sports suits have organdie blouses. An evening frock of blotting-paper pink at Schiaparelli has a wide purple sash.

# IS IT PEACE AT LAST?

(Continued from page 1, col. 4.)

interested nations is now sought? They can be briefly stated: I allow myself a few words of comment on each of them.

The British Government cordially welcome the determination of the French and Italian Governments to develop the traditional friendship which unites the two nations, and promise British collaboration in a spirit of mutual trust in the maintenance of peace.

It was one of the cardinal errors of pre-war German diplomacy that it sought German security by fomenting distrust between other Powers and exacerbating their rivalries and quarrels. Sooner or later these manoeuvres were bound to react against Germany herself. The victims of these *querelles allemandes* perceived that the only party to profit by these discords was Germany.

## Austrian Independence

The policy of Britain, here once again proclaimed, is the exact opposite. She sees an increase of her own security in the increased security of others, and gives a hearty welcome to all that, by ending old differences, helps to confirm peace.

The British Government reaffirm their interest in the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Austria and announce categorically that Britain takes her place among the Powers which will, as provided in the Rome agreement, consent together to that independence is preserved. Thus again Italian policy finds recognition and acceptance.

This is well done. The independence of Austria is not a local but a European interest. Any attack upon it threatens the peace of the world, and the world has good reason to remember "that great fire a little matter kindled".

From the recognition of past accomplishments the French and British Ministers turn to the consideration of the work next to be undertaken. They express the hope that the progress thus made will receive "the direct and effective co-operation of Germany." They recall the well-known international law that Treaties cannot be terminated by action of one Power alone but must be modified by common agreement of the signatories, and they invite Germany to make her contribution "to the restoration of confidence and the prospects of peace among Nations by means of a general settlement freely negotiated."

There is here no trace of a "dicta" — a dictated peace. The purpose of the suggested agreement is defined, but no text has been considered, no detailed scheme prepared. Germany, in Stock Exchange slang, is invited to enter "on the ground floor." She is treated, and rightly so, as an equal and is asked to join the other nations concerned in drawing up the agreements by which all will be bound. The equality of rights, for which she has been contending, is freely accorded her.

The method suggested follows and extends the Locarno model, and is to organize security by "the conclusion of pacts, freely negotiated between all

the interested parties, and ensuring material assistance to the European Powers, and the execution of the Rome Plan to safeguard peace in Central Europe.

## Germany and the League

In return for her participation in these projected agreements Germany would be freed from the restrictions imposed upon her armaments by Part V. of the Treaty of Versailles, and is offered "equality of rights in a system of security."

Finally, as part of this general settlement, though not as a condition precedent to it, Germany would resume her place in the League of Nations, membership of which was a condition of the coming into force of the Treaty of Locarno.

5. But since Locarno a new menace has arisen owing to the development of aeroplanes. The mobilization of armies takes time and cannot escape the attention of those who may be threatened by them and who will at once make counter-preparation. The menace of the air, on the other hand, is secret and immediate; it is in every sense of the words "a bolt from the blue." It may burst, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky without warning and be as destructive. To meet this danger, it is proposed that the Locarno Powers shall undertake immediately, and without awaiting the result of an appeal to the League of Nations, for which, in fact, there would be no time, to come to the assistance of whichever of them might be the victim of the aggression.

There was a similar provision for immediate action in case of need in the Treaty of Locarno, but the framers of that treaty had in view principally the assemblage of armed forces in the demilitarized zone, though the words of the treaty extend to any "unprovoked act of aggression which makes immediate action necessary." But, while Britain was a guarantor in that case, the guarantee did not extend to these islands. As long as armies were the principal danger, the Rhine was, in Mr. Baldwin's words "our frontier." We secured our own protection by guaranteeing it, but the perils of the air know no frontier, and it is now proposed that against those dangers we should be not only guarantors of others, but guaranteed ourselves.

## Reception of Proposals

Such are the proposals which have issued from the London conversations. They were at once favourably received in Rome, as was natural, since they responded so closely to the policy of Italy. Their reception in Germany was more reserved, but Berlin announced that they formed a basis for negotiation. The prospects of European co-operation and security are thus more hopeful than they have been for many a long day. Whether these hopes are realised or once again frustrated now depends mainly upon the attitude assumed towards them by two nations — Germany, herself, and Poland. Either would assume a heavy responsibility

in face of world opinion and lose much of the sympathy which both now enjoy if by any act or omission of her Government the cup of reconciliation were again dashed from our lips.

Germany complained of her encirclement. She is here invited to sit inside the circle, to take her full part in framing the agreements and to share the benefits of all the guarantees for security which they will afford. She must make her choice: if she refuses co-operation, the world outside Germany will ask what hidden motives are covered by her refusal and inspire her action and those whose overtures she will have repulsed will draw the obvious inference and provide as best they may without Germany, or against Germany, for their own defence.

## Poland's Opportunity

The choice before Poland is scarcely less momentous. In 1925 she sought to secure the extension of the Western pact to the Eastern frontiers of Europe. That request could not be granted, but her further prayer that she should be received at the Conference of Locarno and her safety assured by the simultaneous conclusion of a treaty providing for the settlement of all differences between herself and Germany by peaceful means was accepted by the Western Powers who used all their influence to secure for her the desired guarantee.

Now she is offered the realization of her full demand in the only form in which such realization is possible — by a regional pact, that is, linking the Powers of Eastern Europe by the same mutual guarantees as already bind the nations of the West. The world, which hailed with sympathy, and in England at least with enthusiasm, the rebirth of a great Nation, will look to her to fulfil her mission and bear her part of this great work of pacification. She will be judged by her capacity to rise to the height of her great opportunity and by the use she makes of the liberty which was won for her by a world in arms.

What will be the answer of the Powers on whose decision so much depends? Is it to be peace at last? The Governments of France and the United Kingdom have offered the scheme as a whole; they have declared themselves ready to resume their consultations without delay after having received the replies of the other interested Powers." If the offer of cooperation should be again refused and their hopes be frustrated, the mutual guarantee against aggression from the air will be established with or without the participation of Germany.

Such, I take it, is at once the promise and the warning conveyed by the concluding words of the joint statement issued at the close of the London meeting.

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## British Businessmen's Luncheon

The regular monthly luncheon for British businessmen was held on Saturday last, with Mr. C. B. Joram, Commercial Secretary at the Warsaw Embassy, in the chair. There were also present:

Messrs. L. G. Bloomfield, Donald Brown, W. Burrell, H. C. Carey, J. Connolly, Rev. H. C. Carpenter, G. Frith, P. H. Greve, D. F. Holdway, J. Hudson, D. W. Lascelles, N. J. F. Leggett, W. M. Mac Phail, M. Mc Laren, R. Mc Laren, A. B. Methven, A. F. Merry, M. Metcalfe, G. A. Phillips, K. Prauss, J. Powell, Rev. Martin Parsons, L. Reid, W. Roberts, H. Schofield, N. Schooling, S. E. W. Stokes, P. Straw, L. Hamilton-Stokes, C. H. Slee, E. Sykes, L. C. Thornton, J. C. Wharry, J. Wall, M. Webb.

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TENNIS

THEATRE REVIEW

POLISH CUISINE (No. 5)

Cinema Programme

The recent Davis Cup draw, coupled with Tloczynski's success in Portugal in the Singles Championship, have aroused interest in tennis in spite of high winds, cold weather and frozen courts.

South Africa, against whom Poland is drawn in the first round, has an excellent singles player in Kirby, but the advantage of competing on local courts may offset Poland's weakness in doubles.

Tloczynski's trip to Portugal is the prelude to a longer stay on the Riviera, and his victory, even though against moderate players, shows his recent vacation to have been beneficial in restoring him physically. He is, however, liable to be lost to competitive tennis unless he is given some period for rest after each international match, and someone else found to replace him in tests against weaker teams.

Hebda will join Tloczynski somewhat later in the Spring season on the Riviera, where six weeks of constant tournament play should enable them to perfect their doubles play.

Tarłowski, a player of more force than fessne, and Wittman are to begin their training in Tel-Aviv.

By making possible these Spring training trips, the Lawn Tennis Association has abandoned its former practice of importing a trainer, and hoping that a few weeks' work with him would condition the team a thing manifestly impossible with the weather as uncertain as it is in April.

Just why Spychala has been ignored is difficult to explain. He, perhaps more than any other young player in Poland gives promise of a brilliant future in international tennis, and a round of Spring tournaments in France or elsewhere would have benefited him greatly.

W. W. C.

"MISS BA"

Rudolph Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," which took London by storm a few seasons ago and in which Miss Katherine Cornell had New York theatre-goers begging for tickets, has come to Poland as "Miss B." It is now being produced at the Teatr Nowy.

To one who has seen Miss Cornell interpret the circumscript life in a Quaker family, Miss Ba in Polish just cannot be compared with the original version. First, the home and literary life of Elizabeth Barrett and her romance with Robert Browning belong only to the English language. Then there is but one Katherine Cornell.

The Polish play is entertaining and at times expertly performed, but it suffers through translation in the loss of action and fast and even movement. Browning's love for Miss Barrett is likened to the never-dramatic romantic episode of Adam Mickiewicz, the poet, and Maryla Wreszczak.

As Miss Ba, Mme Marja Malicka plays the titular role capably and her voice is particularly suited to the part, but, as Browning, Dobieslaw Damiecki is miscast and makes a sorry match for his lady love. Kazimierz Justian portrays creditably the role of Edward Barrett, Katherine's father, but he is not as formidable as he should be.

Flush, the pup who excited almost as much comment as the play itself in English, had two books written about himself as a result of his excellent performances, but in the Polish programme he is not even mentioned.

The setting and the gorgeous costumes of 90 years ago were reproduced by Zofia Wegierkova. Zbigniew Ziemiński directed the production from a translation by Rudolf Sokolow.

C. A. S.

"Pączki"—Jelly Doughnuts.

- 1-1/3 cups flour
1/2 cup hot milk
1 tbsps. butter
2 tsp. powdered sugar
2 tsp. powdered sugar flavoured with vanilla or orange
2 tsp. almonds, ground fine
1/4 oz. yeast
1/8 tsp. salt
3 egg yolks
1 whole egg
Marmalade, jam or jelly.

Dissolve the yeast in the milk, mix one cup of the flour; pour the mixture in a bain-marie. After it has risen three times (which takes about 25 minutes) gradually add the rest of the flour. Knead the dough for half an hour, keep it in a warm place, let it rise; after two hours add the butter, sugar, almonds, salt, two egg yolks and the whole egg. Knead it again thoroughly and let it rise once more.

Roll the dough thin; cut in 2-1/2 inch rounds; brush half the number of rounds with egg yolk and put a small quantity of marmalade or jam in the center; cover with the other half of the rounds and pinch together along the edge.

Fry in deep fat. When brown remove from the fat, drain on blotting paper, sprinkle with the flavoured powdered sugar.

SLIMMING STARS

"The eel silhouette is out, but this does not mean that women will relinquish the lovely slender figures that they have worked so hard to get."

So says Travis Banton, Paramount style czar, when asked about the Spring and Summer styles.

"I for one," he said, "intend to make the stars as slim as possible. But I expect to achieve a great deal of this through a modern adaptation of the drapery that was so popular in 1914. I used some of this last season, but the frocks of today call for a modernized treatment of the drapery that recalls the pre-war period."

"I shall accent draped skirts and silhouettes by putting full, wide wraps over them. And sometimes I shall cut the wrap just at the waistline to prevent a monotony of line."

ORANGE IMPORTS

Since the conclusion of the commercial treaty with Spain on December 28 last, which provided for a substantial reduction in the Polish duty on oranges, there was imported, through Gdynia, up to February 15, a total of 163,812 cases with a net weight of 7,461,130 kilograms or oranges. Of this amount, 6,373,381 kilograms were imported from Spain.

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First-Run Houses

Table with columns: Address and Performances, Film Currently Showing, Type and Comment. Rows include Atlantic, Apollo, Capitol, Casino, Europa, Filmharmonja, Majestic, Pan, Rialto, Stylowy, Swiatowid, Bal Im Savoy, Mody Las, Antek Polemajster, For Thee I Sing, Behold My Wife, Count of Monte Cristo, Song of Happiness, Little Smile Marker, The World Moves On, P eter, The Joyous Company.

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

PREPAREDNESS

There is nothing particularly difficult in a safe measure in case East held four trumps to the jack.

He won the club lead with the Ace and followed with a low club, which he ruffed in his hand. A spade was led to dummy's Ace and the good Queen of clubs trumped. East discarding a diamond. The spade king followed and Goren saw that all his precautions had not been taken in vain but were necessary. One more diamond was cashed in South hand and the dummy entered with a heart. The last club was played and when East again discarded, South deliberately trumped. Another heart led put Goren in the dummy once more. On the third heart he threw a diamond and on the fourth heart East's trump holding was trapped, the last two tricks being won by South's Queen and ten of spades.

NEW LAWS

About March 1, we may expect the new bridge laws, formulated by the National Law Committee and now in the hands of the Portland Club in London, England. If France and England ratify them it is hoped that we will have the new code within another month.

The two outstanding changes in the rules have to do with dummies' rights and penalties. Subject to minor changes dummy may now call attention to all the rights of a player and may protect his interests as zealously.

The contemplated changes in scoring will count the first trick in a nortrup contract as 40 and each trick thereafter, 30. This makes for simplicity as against the present stagger system. The grand slam bonus will return to 1,000 and 1,500, the small slam bonuses remaining the same.

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HINTS ON ENGLISH

For many years the problem of an international language has disturbed the minds of many eminent scholars. Their excogitations have taken various forms ranging from "manufactured" languages, such as Zamenhof's Esperanto, to the latest discovery called "Basic English."

"Basic English" is an attempt to reduce to a common denominator all words of a similar meaning, or to abolish synonyms. Thus, instead of having in one's vocabulary both "buy" and "purchase," it is proposed that one word will suffice. In "Basic English," therefore "buy" would also cover, for example, "acquires," "obtains," or "secures."

The obvious advantage to the beginner may, perhaps, be outweighed by certain disadvantages when the student has become more advanced. Under the "Basic English" system, vocabulary tends toward stability and a rigidity that may fail to unbend before Shakespeare, the reading goal of every student of the English Language.

A request has been received asking that certain slang terms now in current use in Great Britain and the United States be explained. It is to be regretted that the etymological talents of the staff are not equal to the task.

We received last week two translations from Z. G. and M. G. which arrived too late for acknowledgment in our issue of

February 14. Below we publish a translation of last week's Polish passage from S. H.

It is with real pleasure that we will witness "A BIG MAN FOR A SMALL DEAL" (Wielki Czlowiek Do Malych Interesow), a comedy by Fredro, produced at the National Theatre. There is not much to say about Fredro except that he is growing much out of date, that his talent has never been equal to his fame, and that his "Big Man For A Small Deal" has never ranked with his best works.

However, all the faults of Fredro, those of the worst kind because so mediocre, as mediocre was his sense of observation and outlook upon life, the weakness of the plot, and the irritating love cooings, all have disappeared in the masterful acting and directing.

We were under the impression that we were looking not at a poor play smacking of Fredro's banality, but at a first-class work. It was a real triumph. Zelwerowicz, as stage manager and actor, and all the cast without exception, in executing their parts, hit the right note.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation. Those who wish to send in translations should do so as soon as possible after receiving the current copy

W Arhangielaku rozpocza sie senacyjny proces kłownictwa organizacji partyjnej; naczelnik wydzialu zaprawiajacych przeladawcia związkow zawodowych przestawil w Jaskogorsku pod Archangielskiem. W polowie stycznia z. b. wakolci skargi jednego z pracownikow, który znalazl w zupie karalucha podczas obiadu w jadłodajni partyjnej, oskarzen kazal ugutowac zupę karaluchow i pod grozba pozbawienia pracy, zmusil wszystkie pracownikow jadłodajni do jej spozycia. Akt oskarzenia okretila postępowania oskarzonych jako apetyczne chudniagato i niebawmo znekanie się bad pracownikami!