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FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1936

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TRENDS IN FOREIGN POLICY EXPLAINED

Minister for Foreign Affairs Józef Beck gave an extended *exposé* on Poland's foreign policy before the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Sejm on Wednesday. This *exposé*, twice postponed, had been the subject of comment for several days, and was awaited with great interest throughout the country.

The Minister began with a wide discussion of the Italian-Abyssinian conflict, characterizing it as something without immediate interest for Poland, but indicative of the trend in international affairs. He pointed out that Africa is, for Poland, a far country, and that Poland has long been closely connected with Italy by tradition. Just before the outbreak of the Abyssinian War, views were exchanged with the Italian Government looking toward closer cooperation in the Danubian region.

Good Relations

The point of view of the British Government had played the largest part in crystallizing sentiment at Geneva. He said it was not right to say that Great Britain was prejudiced in this conflict for, as long as the matter was considered within the framework of the League, such a statement would be incorrect. At this point he wished to stress the good relations between Poland and Great Britain not only in Geneva but also in economic matters.

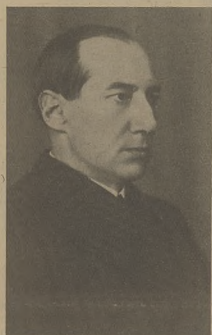
Poland, however, although regarding the actual conflict objectively and without interest, had taken part in sanctions.

The Minister here analyzed the different motives of nations urging and taking part in sanctions. First were motives of direct interest in Africa, then there were those nations prejudiced against the Fascist form of Government, and, finally, were those who wished to support the League. The first motive had not affected Poland. The second could not. If considerations touching the internal form of government of another power were to guide international affairs, we should, in the long run, achieve something of the state of a "holy war." He considered it much better to leave the internal affairs of other countries strictly alone, seeking settlements where it was possible, not being guided by sympathy or antipathy to any form of government.

The League

There remained, then, the League. He did not wish to judge whether the League be bad or good, whether it should be reformed or not. As long as the League is recognized by a majority of the nations, Poland is committed as much as and no more than the others. In these times of unrest, Poland could and would do nothing to weaken the authority of the League.

Another argument supporting this course had been expressed in the Press. This was the value of supporting the League in the Italian-Abyssinian conflict so as to establish a precedent. He



FOREIGN MINISTER JÓZEF BECK

had found, however, that precedents were not lasting, and frequently contradictory. This distrust in precedents is the background of Poland's foreign policy.

He then spoke of the actual work accomplished. He referred to the Non-Aggression Pact with the U.S.S.R. which had no doubt encouraged other neighbours of Soviet Russia to sign similar pacts. The Pact with Germany had been judged in world opinion to have been one of the most practical steps toward a peaceful Europe. He stated that the utmost care had been taken to live up to the agreements previously signed with Rumania and France. Poland had always been heedful of the bonds connecting her with other nations, whether political, traditional or geographical.

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LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

With something like a week to go before the Geneva meeting there is a notable relaxation of tension to be noticed generally throughout the Press. Not since the days preceding the publication of the Hoare-Laval peace plan has the general atmosphere seemed so favourable. There is still in places a tendency to give the Abyssinians all the victories and it gives the Italians all the atrocities (cultured common-sense suggests that this indicates a lack of proportion) but as the moral drawn from these reports is that the Italians are only too anxious to negotiate they go far to strengthen the general conciliatory tone. It is, in fact, widely assumed that the simultaneous efforts of the Vatican, Brussels and Paris will meet with collaboration from London and Geneva as well as from Rome. We have, of course, had these periods of eased relations before, but there seems this time to be every reason to conclude that public opinion is being prepared for a settlement.

Official Pointer

Perhaps the first official pointer will come from Mr. Anthony Eden's speech to-day, wherein he will outline to his constituents at Leamington the main principles of his foreign policy. But significantly the *Daily Telegraph* is already suggesting that the Vatican is a supremely appropriate place for the genesis of peace, the *Observer* and the *Daily Express* are associating the King of the Belgians with Papal peace efforts, and *The Times* is reverting to Sir Samuel Hoare's September utterance on access to raw materials, with a reiteration that the question can be discussed only in an atmosphere of calm and dispassionate consideration. Even questions of colonial adjustment are in the air. And one hears in conversation

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ROADS, BRIDGES, ROADS

It is not new that Poland lags behind her neighbours in the relative mileage and condition of her public roads. This most unsatisfactory condition may be traced to the years of Poland's partition when foreign powers occupying the soil gave no special attention to the economic development of the country. The devastations of the Great War certainly did not help the situation, and the insufficiency of funds in the Public Treasury immediately after the restoration of independent Poland prevented measures being taken. All of this has had most

branches of economic life. Despite many efforts, all attempts at a rational programme of motorization have failed. Thus the gap between the cultural and economic background in the cities and villages remains great. Transportation difficulties render the nation-wide distribution of production impractical. The national defense problem is likewise indirectly affected.

The last few years, however, have fortunately shown a growing understanding of the importance of these problems. Despite continued depression and contraction in the revenue of the State, the

SENTENCES GIVEN IN UKRAINIAN TRIAL

The District Court of Warsaw on Monday, January 14, sentenced the twelve Ukrainians who have been on trial since November for the assassination of Minister Pieracki. To death, commuted to

life imprisonment under the amnesty, are sentenced Stefan Bandera, Mikolaj Lebed, and Jaroslaw Karpyneć. Life sentences were given Mikolaj Klymszyn and Bohdan Pidhajny. Darja Hnatkiewska received a term of fifteen years. Twelve years in prison face Iwan Maluca, Roman Myhal and Eugeniusz Kaczmarecki. Eight years imprisonment was given Katarzyna Zarycka. Jaroslaw Rak and Jakób Czornij received the lightest sentences given, seven years in prison. All lose citizenship rights for a period of years.

The session of the Court on Monday followed a final speech by defending attorney Hankiewicz and a reply by the Public Prosecutor.

CONVERSION LOAN

Rumours of a new loan, current in the City of Warsaw for the past few days, were justified on Wednesday when the Press carried announcements of a new Conversion Loan, which is to be called a Consolidation Loan, which will concentrate all internal emissions except the 4 per cent. Dollar Premium Loan, the National Loan, and the 3 per cent. Investment Loan floated last year.

This new loan will be for 45 years and will pay 4 per cent. yearly. The loan will be in bearer bonds, in gold zlotys, and will be permitted a free market. The conversion, while not compulsory, is factually so as those not wishing to surrender former emissions will receive no interest or premiums from January 15, and the bonds will be retired through a period of thirty years by drawings at stated intervals.

The new loan will carry several advantages. The bonds will be tax-free, and an amount up to Zł. 5,000 may not be attached for debts or even unpaid taxes, and they will be retired by drawing at a premium over the face value. Thus, during the first ten years, 120 zlotys will be given for 100, and, for the remaining thirty-five years, 115 will be paid for 100.

While the National Loan is excluded from conversion, yet this loan may be converted if wished. The Dollar Premium Loan was excluded because of its wide popularity.

In this manner the whole of the internal debt, with the exceptions noted, will be concentrated, and the Treasury saved considerable sums yearly for interest payments and premiums.

OUN Organized Assassination

In its decision, the Court recorded that the OUN had been proven without doubt to have organized the assassination. This organization was characterized as a revolutionary body, committed to detaching from Poland provinces inhabited mostly by Ukrainians. Hatred of Poland and the Poles was encouraged by this body, terror was employed, even children of eight years of age were enrolled in the ranks of the OUN and trained to believe in the efficacy of these methods. The OUN itself had, in its journals both in Europe and abroad, admitted that the assassination had been carried out by a Ukrainian. The moral responsibility, therefore, rests on E. Konowalec, leader of the OUN.

This moral responsibility was also placed on Lithuania who had furnished the leaders of the OUN with false documents, advanced funds, and extended hospitality to the newspaper *Surma*.

The Court then detailed the evidence connecting each of the accused with the OUN, and decided that it was proven without doubt that all had been members of this organization.

Maciejko Assassin

That Gregorz Maciejko was the actual assassin, the Court fully recognized. First-hand evidence was his own admission to Kaczmarecki and Myhal. Pidhajny had testified that Maciejko had been detailed by Bandera to some job outside Lwów. Clothing left behind in Warsaw by Maciejko was recognized by his relatives as belonging to him. The witnesses who had taken part in the chase after the assassin identified him with Maciejko from photographs.

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LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

as an informed opinion that "the next war," meaning the expected Armageddon, will not take place for five years. This is all very cheerful, because if it does not take place within five years the odds are that it will not happen at all.

An immediate reason for the new tone is a conviction that the oil embargo is impossible after President Roosevelt's Congressional message. The only hope of the embargo was that it would be drastic and quick in operation, destroying the Italian effort in Abyssinia without extending the area of conflict.

Awkward Questions

This hope is now past, and some awkward questions are being asked about the cost of the sanctions already imposed. More than that, the necessity for maintaining strong naval and military forces in the Mediterranean is, from one point of view, driving the Cabinet into an undesired policy of public works — for so the military precautions can be regarded — with inevitable effects upon the prospects of balancing the Budget. It is now possible to state the view that Italy will beholden war more securely by general peace negotiations than by general sanctions. While these proceed, attention can more easily be turned towards a settlement of the thorny Egyptian question and also — a matter of no small importance — to the effects of the American silver policy upon the Far East. The six months in which Great Britain's power has been concentrated around Alexandria and Aden have seen some remarkable developments in China which could properly only have been prevented by an equal show of force. Whether or not Far Eastern situation has now passed the point of control, there is every reason to desire an easing up of the Mediterranean concentration.

Silver Policy

The silver policy is causing trouble in two or three different ways. One is that as President Roosevelt is the only considerable buyer of silver, the Chinese Government sells silver to him in order to acquire foreign exchange with which to back its new paper dollar. The Chinese Government then sells the dollar thus acquired for pounds; and that selling of American dollars against pounds leads to the

cheapening of the dollar which is giving the American exporter an advantage against the British exporter. Again, the price of silver is higher in Bombay than in London, but the rupee is linked to sterling. Consequently the Indian speculator is buying sterling at a fixed rate with the rupee, buying silver in London with sterling, selling the silver in Bombay and getting back an increased number of rupees. These processes may force London to raise its price of silver to the American level by buying silver, but that will probably mean the raising of the level of prices to the American level. Roosevelt, in other words, is using bimetalism to enforce stabilization of price levels. It is with that object in view that (despite all the worried attention now being given to the possible devaluation of the dollar) he is far more likely to revalue it. Consequently, any settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute can reasonably be expected to occur at the same time as negotiations on economic and monetary matters.

Outlook Brighter

In other ways the outlook at home is brighter, for the possible coal-strike has been postponed until the middle of February, while there is strong pressure of opinion upon the owners and the Government to reach a just settlement. It is curious to notice the American processing tax as a principle accepted here at the very moment when it is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Some of the largest secondary industries for coal have agreed to pay a shilling more per ton as a means of increasing the miners' wages. True, this is a voluntary arrangement, but the resemblance between the British coal industry deprived of foreign markets and the American wheat farmer deprived of foreign markets is very close. What the solution indicates is that the British Constitution (often over-praised for wrong reasons) has inherent in it a great flexibility for all the remedial actions which are now seen to be necessary in a new era of European history.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

The Council of Ministers approved a series of decrees on January 11 touching reform in tax collection procedure. Also approved were decrees lowering the amounts deducted monthly from salaries for old age pension funds. The special powers expired on January 15.

The Postal Savings Bank closed its fiscal year, 1935, with a profit of Zł. 5,892,436.10. Sums deposited in savings accounts increased during the year by nearly 60 million zlotys and have almost reached a total of 680 million zlotys. Savings accounts increased by 417,000 and total turnover amounted to 27.5 billion zlotys.

It is reported that a delegation representing the steel industry will shortly visit Moscow to conclude agreements to furnish the U.S.S.R. with large quantities of sheet and milled steel.

A new record was established by Gdynia last year. A total of 7,536,096.1 tons of goods was handled by the port. This figure exceeds figures for 1934 by over 300,000 tons.

The Senate of the Free City of Danzig informed Commissioner Papee that no difficulties would be placed on the transfer of currency between Poland and Danzig. The Senate action of November 2 prohibiting the transfer of funds in gulden is thereby lifted.

In spite of reduced freight tariffs for coal, the retail price for this article has not fallen in Warsaw. It is suggested that the first reductions in the retail price were too large, thus causing hardship to mineowners and retailers. It is, therefore, expected that the present price will be retained, the freight reductions compensating coal dealers.

No Change

In a statement to the press, Finance Minister Kwiatkowski categorically denied rumours which had appeared in print that the Government was not satisfied with its deflation tactics and that a change in valuta policy was to be expected.

Minister Kwiatkowski remarked that the full effect of the Government decrees had not yet been felt. The budgetary deficit for the month of December shows a marked decrease under the influence of the decrees. At the same time, the Budget Commission of the Sejm is beginning its work on a preliminary budget that is factually balanced. These two facts are signs that the Government policy is beginning to make itself felt.

The Minister strongly criticised the fabrication of disquieting rumours, attributing such to speculators.

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Warsaw's bill for street-lighting will amount to 450,000 zlotys for the current year. In 1930, over four million zlotys were expended in street-lighting.

Polish-Estonian negotiations for a contingent agreement were begun on Monday at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Estonian delegation is headed by Dr. Virgo of the Foreign Office and the Polish delegation by Director Sokolowski.

A bill has been submitted to the Swedish Riksdag providing for an appropriation of 475,000,000 crowns for the construction of a legation building in Warsaw.

Under the headline "Anti-Polish Action in Czechoslovakia," PAT, the official news agency, reports that a Polish railway official died of heart failure upon receiving notice to quit the country within three days.

The Polish Naval League in the United States has voted a protest against the oppression of Poles in Czechoslovakia. The protest was communicated to the Czechoslovak Minister in Warsaw.

A resolution was voted during the session of the Union of Poles in Germany, in Berlin, stating that the relations of the two nationalities should be based on mutual respect. The official statement that "Germanization" had been stopped was not in accord with the facts. On the contrary, the Polish population of Germany was having difficulties in developing culturally.

The Budget Commission of the Sejm began regular sittings on last Friday. To date the following sections have been voted without change: Budget of Ministry of Education and Religion, Budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Budget for Pensions, the Budget of the Control Chamber and the Budget of the War Ministry.

VIENNA

The first clinic in the world for the treatment of jealousy as an illness, like influenza or measles, has been opened here under the direction of Dr. Wilhelm Steekel, psycho-analyst and nerve specialist. Fourteen women have already applied for treatment.

VIENNA

One of the chief doctors of the city has compiled a calendar of illness showing the diseases corresponding to the alternations in climate during the year, cold, damp, heat, wind and the electric conditions. Eight years have been spent in compiling this calendar and some twenty thousand cases studied.

Deductions are that January is the month of measles, February of hay fever, March of pneumonia, asthma and appendicitis in May. So the last two mentioned afflictions come with lilies of the valley and hay fever with the snowdrops. June roses for all their delight and poetry herald the troubles connected with the liver and the gall bladder, while July is bad for heart trouble. August has no classified maladies but September sees the beginning of the "cold in the head" season, which in November reaches its height. December is the month of digestive troubles, largely caused — not by Christmas as you might suppose — but by the fresh vegetable shortage.

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Colonel Lindbergh's Departure From America

No one, not even Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, knows how many letters, threatening or otherwise, he has received from cranks. The flying Colonel shunned the opening of his ordinary mail as earnestly as most persons do the envelopes with the cellophane slots containing bills. Not all these letters addressed to Colonel Lindbergh contained threats, some, unopened, have held potential fortunes where they lay neglected in a storehouse, yellowing with age.

Important Man

An important man in the broadcasting business told me that Colonel Lindbergh had been offered \$10,000 a broadcast on the basis of a year's contract—a total of more than half a million dollars. He did not reply—probably the letter was never opened. Other letters held offers of various kinds in large sums.

When the accumulation of Lindbergh mail began to get uncomfortably bulky in the roomy office of his attorney, Henry Breckinridge, it was shipped to a storehouse. More than 30,000 letters were left in St. Louis unopened after Colonel Lindbergh's famous transatlantic flight.

No prominent person in recent history has cared less for money or publicity than Colonel Lindbergh and his wife. Although Mrs. Lindbergh has had several flattering offers for the serial rights to her book, "North to the Orient," she has steadfastly refused to consider any propositions. She feels it is more dignified to publish it only as a book.

Genuine Desire

In his genuine desire for privacy, since the days when his every move has become news, Colonel Lindbergh, to a great extent, has defeated his own purpose by his secrecy. For example, when he has started on a flight, he has declined to announce his destination, so that all news organizations were on edge until he turned up. The air of mystery made it a better story.

When he returned to New York from the long survey trip he took with Mrs. Lindbergh, he did not announce at which of the many metropolitan airports he would land. So the newspapers, to protect themselves, had four or five planes in the air to meet and photograph him. In the scramble for position, there were several narrow escapes from collisions and fatal accidents, all of which made it a more exciting story.

First Baby

When his first baby was about a year old, Colonel Lindbergh took some photographs which he delivered in person to the Associated Press and the New York Times, always a favorite newspaper with him. But he insisted that one of the New York papers, which he particularly disliked because he considered it had treated him unfairly, should not get copies of the pictures. The offending paper got the prints by a ruse which even now cannot be disclosed.

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RIVIERA

The King of Sweden, "Mr. G," is still the wonder of the Riviera. The galleries are crowded for his tennis matches and his endurance and stamina are still as great as his skill. Perhaps his secret for such vitality and good tennis playing at 77 years of age is the fact that he does not carry one ounce of spare flesh. He is 6 ft. 5 and weighs eight stone (112 lbs.)

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UKRAINIAN TRIAL

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

The Court remarked that, in the OUN, no terror was used without a direct order from the leaders. In this case, Bandera had urged Maciejko to the assassination, had detailed Lebed and Hnatkiwka to Warsaw to prepare the ground, and had organized the escape. The most important fact was the testimony of Pidhajny that he had given the revolver with which Minister Pieracki was shot to Bandera. The order, therefore, had come from Bandera.

Shadowed

Lebed and Hnatkiwka were fully proved to have shadowed the Minister marked for assassination, picked out the best time for the deed, and to have arranged an escape. That Lebed did not meet Maciejko in Warsaw after the shooting had nothing to do with the case as the testimony of a taxi-driver proved that Lebed had tried to get in touch with Maciejko, and had even come near the scene of the shooting in order to help him to escape. Hnatkiwka was also allowed to have taken part in the preparations.

Involved

Pidhajny and Maluca, in spite of their denials that they knew that the assassination was contemplated, were undoubtedly involved. Both were of the high command of the OUN, Pidhajny had secured the pistol in the

first instance, and had sent to Lebed, under the latter's pseudonym, a newspaper in which were recorded the movements of the Minister. Both had, without doubt, been fully aware of what was under way.

Czornij, Kaczmarek, Myhal, Zarzycki, and Rak were answerable for aiding Maciejko to escape the country. Each of these had known who Maciejko was, and what he had done.

Karpyniec, who had furnished the bomb, was included among the prime movers of the plot, and was thus given a sentence commensurate with his deed. Maluca, because of his sincere regret, was given a lighter sentence, and Hnatkiwka, in view of the influence Lebed had over her, was also treated more lightly.

Amnesty

All death sentences were changed to imprisonment for life, and those sentences under ten years were lessened under the terms of the amnesty.

At the conclusion of the reading of the decision, Bandera and Lebed shouted something in Ukrainian, and they were removed forcibly from the courtroom.

The twelve Ukrainians under sentence are to be kept in the Warsaw prison until the appeal is heard sometime in May or June of this year.

Dr. Eugeniusz Zarzycki
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1936

"ISOLATION" AND NEUTRALITY

Comment aroused by President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the "State of the Union," is slowly disappearing from the pages of the daily journals as more important internal affairs come to the fore. The special powers granted the Government have expired, political events are clustering more thickly, a conversion loan will be attempted, the budget is being discussed, and the question of what the United States will do or will not do has rightly become academic in this country.

Editorial comment in the Press, however, has failed to disclose an understanding of the "isolation" policy adhered to by Washington. Strictures have been made on the lack of a good-neighbourly feeling, even the lack of a normal sense of moral responsibility has been seen, and the impression is pointedly underlined that all the nations of the world save the United States are bound together in closest cooperation.

This policy, however, is of noble ancestry. It was mentioned in George Washington's "Farewell Address," actively followed by Jefferson and Madison, was re-expressed in the Monroe Doctrine, and has, within the last fifteen years, been evident in the refusal to ratify the Versailles Treaty, the refusal to join the World Court, and the surrender of the Philippines.

First causes, Jefferson's political theories and Monroe's fear of European aggression, have long since disappeared, but they have been replaced by others no less potent and powerful if less reasonable.

It is a profound conviction in the United States, whether right or wrong, that attempts to get her adherence to such a body as the League or to participate in aggressive collective action against another nation are not actuated by idealistic motives of world peace, but mean that the chestnuts are scorching. The chestnuts were scorching once before, and to save them cost the lives of many men and increased the national debt by a certain sum that has not yet found its way back home. To the farmer in Texas it is a matter of small moment whether Italy have Abyssinia or Abyssinia have Italy, which is, of course, very selfish and thick-skinned, but he translates "isolation" into "minding our own business" and approves accordingly.

The means to enforce this policy are, however, insufficient. Neutrality resolutions, though multiplied by thousands, are, after all, only words, and embargoes have been tried before in the

Art, Music Literature

The Tobacco Shop of the General's Widow

The popular Hungarian writer, Bus-Fekete, has been very active during the past two years. His comedies are not especially great works, but they always possess a great deal of charm, humour and a perfect scenic construction, elements conducive to success. The best and most original work of this writer is, undoubtedly, the comedy, *Money is not Everything*, the most interesting as to theme, *Birthday*, both presented on the Warsaw stage. The last comedy of Bus-Fekete, *The Tobacco Shop of the General's Widow*, now playing at the Malicka Theatre deserves the success it is enjoying.

The play is a naïve, sentimental, and humorous tale, very easy to listen to, and giving an evening of careless amusement. The tribulations of little Geri, who resolves to frustrate the flight of her older sister and to save the honour of the family by visiting the sister's lover by night, the *qui-pro-quo* of the son's visit, the happy end, all of these things are enhanced by the playing of Maria Malicka in the leading rôle. An agreeable partner is Karol Benda who always handles his part with culture and intelligence. Of those remaining, Miss Kryńska, Mr. Opaliński, and the amusing Miss Kamińska must be mentioned. The diligent direction of Benda gave suitable tone and tempo to the performance.

— Arno.



MARIA MALICKA

PRISONER (Il était un prisonnier...)

An interesting dilemma is aroused in the comedy of the young French author, J. Anouilh, *Prisoner*, wherein a man who has been in prison fifteen years is confronted with his 'honest' family who have been free. The author presents the prisoner with a great deal of poetry and intelligence as a man who has while deprived of his liberty been thinking that his life was wasted, that he was no longer capable of doing any beautiful or sublime deed or act.

The disappointment that meets him on emerging from prison may be imagined. He sees would-be honest men who have done nothing during these fifteen years. He finds they lack sincerity, directness, their opinions are completely materialized, they are characterized by the complete lack of ideals and taste. Their incomprehensible mediocrity and uselessness show the prisoner that

history of the United States with signal failure. The wish, however, is there, and will, in all probability, remain.

Gazeta Polska, writing of the Ukrainian problem, is optimistic as to its favourable solution. It says:

If all appearances do not deceive us there exists now a desire between the Polish government and the leaders of the Ukrainian community to build up mutual confidence as a basis for future relations.

The participation of a large number of Ukrainians in the Sejm is but a beginning, the first step towards a broader outlook on history and towards the future. A further proof of an increase of mutual confidence is the lack of a sharp reaction on the side of both Polish and Ukrainian communities in the OUN case now on trial in Warsaw.

Just as on our side there is no inclination to make the Ukrainian community responsible for the crimes of OUN so, on the other, there is no tendency towards a glorification of the partakers in the crime; on the other hand, there is a strong, undeniable and authoritative condemnation of the conspiring organization and its methods. Let us hope that this way of regarding the Warsaw trial will not be disturbed by the approaching verdict, which must be just, and hence also severe.

Since this was written the verdict has been pronounced.

The Wilno Stow writes on the relation of Kowno to Poland, saying that the people of Wilno, being the most interested in the regulation of Polish-Lithuanian relations, ought to begin a protest action which would spread all over Poland:

But a protest is not sufficient. Our relation and that of the government towards the Polish-Lithuanian problem must undergo a change. We ought to demand from our Government the application of retaliation in regard to the Lithuanian minority in Poland. The same rights given to Poles in Lithuania should be given to Lithuanians in Poland, and so on, and so on. The system of tolerance and hesitation ought to be discontinued. Then our countrymen in Lithuania would know that we care for them and remember them no less than the Kowno Government cares for the Lithuanians living in Poland.

Polonia comes forth against a too rigorous treatment of taxpayers:

It is not permissible to treat every taxpayer in advance as a person trying to cheat the government. Not all are thieves living on the amoralisation of arrears. Those who purposely avoid payment of civic burdens are indeed evil doers and should be punished, but they succeed in disappearing like camouflaged, while the honest man is fined even when he does not pay wrongly imposed taxes and is thus ruined entirely.

they are more chained by convention and intellectual apathy than he had been by the four walls of his prison where his soul and heart had perfected a multitude of noble feelings and impulses. After a short time with them, Louis, the prisoner, flees them, reasoning that only nature and solitude can give him ease and satisfaction for his soul.

We must allow that the author has attained a great artistic success — especially in that his theme is quite original and lacks the many banalities such a theme might induce. The figure of the hero, Louis, is a psychological study carried out with great invention. We are at a loss, however, to understand how such a person endowed by the author with so many good qualities could have spent such a long period in prison. The contrast between him and his family and friends has been sketched in lively colours by Anouilh's pen. Everyone save Louis is hypocritical and inanimate, having an eye to self-interest only. These people would have been better fitted for prison than the unfortunate Louis.

What the author shows is that life in the perspective is glaring in its absurdities. We think.

(Continued on page 5, col. 2)

PRESS REVIEW

Gazeta Polska has published a long article, the tendency of which is to oppose any return to the Poland of before Marshal Pilsudski's coup of 1926. The method used is as follows: "The budget shows a deficit—this is disgraceful—in view of this Witos ought to be pardoned. Agriculture is in a bad state—therefore Bereza-Kartuska ought to be abolished. Our trade balance looks bad—therefore Minister Micholowski should be dismissed. A million children cannot go to primary school—therefore the law concerning the high schools should be altered."

These, the *Gazeta* says, are not paradoxes, but an attempt towards altering errors made by the cabinet or administration.

But all who oppose any return to a Poland of pre-May times must with complete decision and determination, raise a voice of warning to say clearly that the struggle with us will not be easy for anybody.

Czas, writing of the recent meeting of teachers and educators, finds that the complaint of teachers as to overburdening is perfectly justified:

We know that not only is work in school demanded of the teacher, but also participation in social work. The teacher ought, on principle to be a social worker. But his social work should be voluntary. First, because social order at command is worth nothing, and secondly, because such a conception of the social duties of teachers leads to their overburdening.

Kurjer Warszawski brings a summary of Cardinal Verdier's lecture in Paris on the world situation, and, discussing the effect it had, writes:

In the concluding part of his speech Cardinal Verdier pointed out the development of cooperation among nations and at the same time stressed that such a development, which christianism counteracts this cooperation. The Cardinal sees the rescue of the world in the union of peoples' souls and in the growth of love among nations.

The *Kurjer* considers the Cardinal's words have all the more weight that he has but just returned from Rome where he conversed with the Pope on actual problems of the day and that he was probably the mouthpiece of the Pope, who, living in Italy, can give less free expression to his thoughts.

Robotnik discusses an article which appeared in the *Gazeta Polska* on Sunday dealing with tendencies of return to former national democratic policy. *Robotnik* however, interprets it as an attack on the "Colonels" and asks if it is necessary to respect a truth known to everybody:

1) That nobody in Poland considers the "Colonels" as the natural successors of Marshal Pilsudski;
2) That the results of the conduct of the State by the "Colonels" have been so fatal in all departments in foreign policy as in home policy, in educational-cultural as well as in public morals—this latter not the least important.

Therefore, if *Gazeta Polska* says "that the struggle with us will not be so easy" the other side of the medal should be shown: the return of these gentlemen to full authority will also not come so easily.

Kurjer Poranny discusses the question of the want of informative contact between the government and the community:

It has meantime come to this in our practice, that the concealment from the press and hence from the public of authentic information about the most important questions of the state has become gradually the essential task of official informative outposts, burdening the public budget in the name of the necessary contact between the government and the community. These heads of these posts have used more energy in combating inaccurate information than in imparting authentic information.

The writer then continues to say with truth that the best way of combating falsehood and gossip in the press and amongst the public is to supply authentic information, and it is also the best way of proving that Poland is not ruled by a dictator régime.

ROCHELLE HUDSON
Newly discovered dramatic talent
will be featured in the 20-th Century
Fox Picture "Show Them No Mercy."



ANN DVORAK

The leading lady of "Thanks a Million" will soon be presented in a 20-th Century Fox Picture.

DIPLOMATIQUE

President Moscicki received on Tuesday the visiting Netherlands Ministers, Prof. Geissen and Dr. Deckers, accompanied by the Netherlands Minister, M. Lambert Carsten.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Colonel Józef Beck, received on Tuesday the Greek Minister, M. Collas; on Wednesday the British Ambassador, Sir Howard William Kennard; on Thursday Captain Pietromarchi of the Vatican Guards.

Colonel Beck received on Friday the French Ambassador, M. Leon Noel; the Austrian Minister, M. Maximilien Hoffinger; the Belgian Minister, M. Jacques Davignon.

On Monday Colonel Beck received the Italian Minister, M. Giuseppe Bastianini.

The Vice Marshal of the Senate, M. W. Makowski, President of the Polish-French Society, gave a dinner for the French Ambassador, M. Leon Noel.

The Netherlands Minister, M. Lambert Carsten, gave a dinner on Saturday in honour of the visiting Netherlands Minister of Industry and Commerce, Prof. Geissen, and Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Deckers.

The Baroness Lesser received on Saturday members of the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguished people of Warsaw.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McFadden returned to Warsaw on Monday after an extended holiday in the United States.

Mrs. Robert Siddons, who had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mr. Leigh Ballenber, left Warsaw for The Hague on Saturday.

Mr. D. F. Holdway returned to Warsaw on Monday after a holiday spent in England.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 1, col. 2)

Inasmuch as the universality of the League had failed, if it had ever been actual, regional agreements had, therefore, come to the fore. Maybe this was right. Poland, however, would never accept a prepared formula touching her interests. Whoever wishes to work with her must first speak with her.

Touching the election of Poland to the Council of the League, he wished to explain that no political bargain had accompanied it.

The Minister then passed to relations with Lithuania. He could even say that this country, which consistently refused to have the relations usual between civilized countries, was a zero were it not for the recent disclosures during the Ukrainian trial, showing that Lithuania had actively supported national Ukrainian activities. If this were found not to be an episode of the past, but continuing, he must consider Lithuania as a definite menace to peace.

The treatment of Poles in Czechoslovakia has long disturbed public opinion. Diplomatic correspondence has been carried on with Prague on this matter, and in this correspondence it has been reiterated that the relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia depend on the answer to the question, "How are Poles being treated in Czechoslovakia?" No formalistic procedure or diplomatic evasion is of avail in this case.

In closing, the Minister expressed his willingness to discuss this policy with members of the Commission.

The Commission adjourned until Thursday.

PRISONER

(Continued from page 4, Col. 3)

however, the author has drawn too much from this thesis. For Anouilh, there is nothing interesting in contemporary life, it is only a longer or shorter period of time which passes in tediousness and inactivity. In reality, we can say it is not too bad.

The play was given by the *Theat. Nowy*. The direction by Aleksander Węgiełko, as usual, was full of finesse and invention, all the details of the performance had their true artistic tone. Madame Cwiklińska made of the pallid rôle of Adele, wife of Louis, a masterpiece of artistry and humour. Maszyński, this favourite of the public in comic rôles, treated the leading rôle of Louis with dramatic power and directness. These two presentations over-shadowed the work of other artists as Miss Nakoneczna, looking very lovely, Znicz, Chmielewski, Michalak, and others.

The sets, representing a yacht, were made by Węgiełko. They were excellent when we consider that the stage at this theatre is very small, thus making the task of the designer more difficult.

— Arno.

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ROADS

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

ended as of November 1, 1935, it is of interest to review briefly the results.

Of new roads, 1,333 kilometres have been constructed. State roads account for 336 kilometres, and municipal roads have increased their mileage by 997 kilometres. These figures make an impressive showing as compared with the 230 kilometres of State roads provided for in the plan, the mileage of municipal roads not having been fixed in advance. Thus, the total mileage of hard surface roads in Poland has been increased from 58,302 to almost 60,000 kilometres. It is of importance to notice that four of the eastern vojevodshtps, hitherto most backward in the matter of roads, have benefited during the year under review to the extent of 453 kilometres of new State and municipal roads.

Improving the surface of old roads has not been neglected, thus rendering them adaptable for motor-car traffic. Thus, 415 kilometres have been improved as compared with 245 kilometres a year ago. Small improvements have been made on 6,365 kilometres.

Other activities have been directed toward the construction, and conservation of bridges. One thousand five hundred metres of iron and concrete bridges and 4,562 metres of wooden bridges have been constructed, figures for which again exceed the amount foreseen in the programme.

As may be seen from the above, most of the works provided for in the two-year plan have been carried out on a scale much larger than estimated.

Considerable progress has been made. Moreover, the Public Investment Programme presently to be discussed by the Government, and representing the most comprehensive plan for public works and improvements over a long period of time will, no doubt, consider to some length further steps to be taken to bring about the modernization of the roads of this country.

It is of passing interest to note that the construction mentioned above has given employment to an average of 200,000 people, and that the maximum number of workers employed in this respect during 1935 was 248,000.

— A. B.

CONCERT

Miss Kay Kuczynska, prominent American singer now studying in Warsaw, gave a Christmas concert in the hall of the English Language College on January 6. Miss Kuczynska sang favorite Christmas carols and a number of old Irish melodies rarely heard here.

Miss Kuczynska has a clear pleasing voice, excellent control, a delicate pianissimo, and a fortissimo that is voluminous but not strained.

Miss Kuczynska is at present engaged in translating Polish folk songs into English, and, returning to the United States shortly, will give a series of concerts of these songs. Miss Kuczynska is also engaged in making a collection of different peasant costumes so that a real Polish atmosphere is to be the background of these concerts.



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January Programme in "Paradis".

Dr. Wachsmacher the very popular owner of Cafe "Paradis" is giving his best effort to keep his Music Hall on a very high artistic level. For the January programme "Paradis" is featuring Leonard Igowski, the famous accordion player and orchestra conductor, Lidja Spassowa, the Bulgarian eccentric dancer and Carmen Ribalto a Spanish tap dancer from Barcelona. The rest of the January cast assist in providing a pleasant and agreeable atmosphere.

Cafe Dancing PARADIS
Nowy Świat 3
JANUARY PROGRAMME INCLUDES

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the famous orchestra conductor
LIDJA SPASSOWA
Bulgarian eccentric dancer,
and
CARMEN RIBALTO,
Spanish tap-dancer.
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FASHION NOTES

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Linen plays an important part in the Hollywood styles of today, because this is the season when our smartest people forget formality, winter chic, and materials, and plan on a week or more in the sun, either at Palm Springs or way stations. The lovely Marlene Dietrich is one of these.

This year, the besutaneous Dietrich is tailored, but strictly feminine, in a navy blue and a decidedly feminine white skirt, with the conventional kick-pleat in front and back.

White kid pumps, with navy blue ties swinging across her instep, add a lot to the charm of this sporty, resort costume that Marlene Dietrich wears.

Veils and more veils are fashion's dictate these days. Two of our smartest women to appear in them are Ann Harding and Frances Marion, well known screen writer.

The very blonde Ann uses a tiny tricorn of black velours with a diminutive black veil, which perches seriously around the crown of her hat and adds a special allure to her wistful loveliness.

Frances Marion, whose long reddish hair is coiffed low on her neck, selects a brown felt, smartly shaped, and drapes a brown net veil around it in such a way that it falls almost entirely down the back of her hat. A jade green tuxed suit, with beaver trimming, and brown shoes and bag make this a perfect street costume from any point of view.

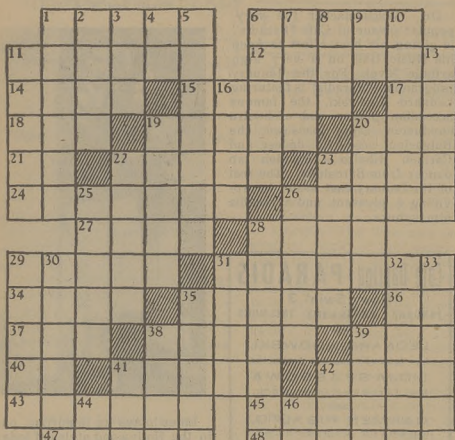
Jean Harlow will introduce the suede tailored suit in her next film, called "Whipsaw." This has the wide lapels and collar that evidently will be popular next spring, and substitutes suede straps and buckles for buttons. If your suit is in brown, copper buckles are in order; if it is of gray, platinum-coloured metal fastenings are just the thing.

Norma Shearer undoubtedly started the fashion for ruchings that is now tops in Hollywood. Wearing a black velvet Renaissance robe, with a white neck ruche, she looked like a modern edition of Juliet at a recent gathering.

Now Hollywood has ruching in all colours and widths. Rochelle Hudson, for instance, uses a pale pink neck ruche, shot with silver. This on a Parma violet velvet house gown.

And Gail Patrick tops a black blister crêpe frock with a neck-ruche of cloth of silver, an effect at once startling and chic.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1—Large group of people. 6—Wandered. 11—Earlier. 12—Stringed instrument. 14—Musical instrument. 15—Fat. 17—Mother. 18—To employ. 19—Cognizant. 20—To tear. 21—Musical note. 22—Fish-like. 23—To be fond. 24—Growned. 25—Flat, shallow vessel. 27—Tough grass. 28—Enemies. 29—Stuck in mud. 31—Corrosive. 34—Greek Cupid. 35—Abides. 36—A negative. 37—Flaxen. 38—Markets. 39—Undeveloped flower. 40—Halt on. 41—Fish net. 42—Ripped. 43—To annul. 45—Puts away safely. 47—Food regimes. 48—Sounds.

VERTICAL

1—A relative. 2—Repetition. 3—A number. 4—Pronoun. 5—Deluged. 6—Each. 7—To ascend. 8—Deer. 9—Spanish article. 10—A cotton goods. 11—Squalid sections. 12—Backs of necks. 16—Musical organization. 19—Was ill. 20—To cook. 22—Liberates. 25—Gown. 26—Dart. 28—Recommends for bet. 28—Most beautiful. 29—Length unit. 30—Smoothed. 31—Son of Adam. 32—Hardens. 33—Sets of laws. 35—Mourns loudly. 38—Deed. 39—To tire. 41—To note. 42—Weight. 44—Jumbled type. 46—Toward.



A BAD BID REDEEMED

HOWARD SCHENKEN'S partner in a recent rubber Bridge game in New York City could not be classified as an expert. It didn't take long for Mr. Schenken to find out that his partner's principles lay in a pronounced tendency to overbid, but he did not realize the full extent of it until the following hand came up.

North, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable

♠ 7
♥ A J 6 5
♦ A 7 4 3
♣ A K J 3

♠ 6 4 3
♥ K Q
♦ K Q J
♣ 10 9

♠ K 3
♥ 10 9 7 3 2
♦ 10 8 5
♣ 7 5 4

♠ 6 2
♥ A Q J 10 9 5 2
♦ 8 4
♣ 9 6 2

Mr. Schenken

The bidding:

North East South West

2 ♠ (1) Pass 2 ♠ (2) Pass

3 NT (3) Pass 6 ♠ (4) Pass

7 ♠ (5) Pass Pass

1—Nothing resembling a two-bid even though North does hold three Aces and a King.
2—Mr. Schenken is in no hurry.
3—Fully as unsound as the Opening two-bid.
4—Apparently the height of conservatism.
5—North probably believes that his partner holds solid spades and one or two Kings.
West opened the King of diamonds, and Mr. Schenken was of course hor-

ror struck when he looked at the dummy. However, he was at a Grand Slam contract, and had to do his best. Accordingly, he won the trick with dummy's Ace, led a spade and successfully finessed. The ace of spades was now led and a low heart discarded from dummy. When East's King of spades dropped, Mr. Schenken saw a faint ray of hope.

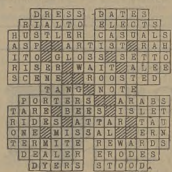
A third spade was led and a second heart discarded from dummy. Mr. Schenken saw the club and finessed the Jack which held. The ace and King of clubs were played and two diamonds discarded. A diamond was led and ruffed in his own hand.

Mr. Schenken now played two rounds of spades, discarding diamonds from dummy. West let go a club and the Queen of diamonds. The last spade was played and West was squeezed. Hoping against hope that Mr. Schenken had not counted the hand, he threw the last club. Mr. Schenken dropped the Jack of hearts from dummy and made the last two tricks with the Ace of hearts and the three of clubs.

The hand is perhaps the luckiest we have ever seen. East had to hold the King-small of spades and West five clubs to the Queen together with the King-Queen of hearts. Furthermore, a heart opening would have left no play for the contract at all.

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Answer to last week's puzzle



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TWO AIR RECORDS

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Air France, which shares with other international companies certain sections of the air lines of the world, has established two records on its shortest line, London-Paris, and on its longest line, Buenos Aires—London.

On February 1, 1935, the machine of Lualhé-Descamps, a trimotored Ribault, flew from Croydon to Le Bourget in 71 minutes. This is nine minutes less than the best time noted by other lines. Other French machines have flown the same stretch in time very close to this record.

In addition, on June 25, the distance between Paris and Buenos Aires was flown in 66 hours and 29 minutes. Different machines, however, as is usual, were used during this flight of over 13,800 kilometres.

It should again be emphasized that French commercial aviation gives place to no one else as leader in foreign commercial aviation. Comfort and safety, however, are not sacrificed for speed as any passenger of Air France can witness.

— Comm.

Ruggles of Red Gap

The prominent Warsaw critic, Antoni Slominski, is high in his praise of the latest Paramount release, "Ruggles of Red Gap," from the story by Harry Leon Wilson. The struggles of the valet, the prize won by a rich American in a game of cards, in his new environment, his dislike of the breaking of conventions, his gradual capitulation to democracy makes a comedy of the highest artistic proportions.

Charles Laughton, as the unfortunate valet, has in this rôle achieved the heights. This film will certainly be a great success in Poland, a country where G.B. Shaw is one of the most popular authors.

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Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Address and Performances	Films Currently Showing	Comment
Atlantic Chmielna 33 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	Our Little Girl Shirley Temple American Production	For Children
Apollo Marszałkowska 106 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Das Tagebuch der Geliebten Austrian Production	Romantic
Baltyk Chmielna 9	Broadway Melody, 1936 Eleanor Powell, Jack Benny American Production	Musical Comedy Good
Capitol Marszałkowska 125 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Jaśnię Pan Szofer Bodo, Benita, Fertner Polish Production	Comedy
Casino Nowy Świat 50 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	The First World War American Production	Edited by Laurence Stallings
Europa Nowy Świat 63 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	4½ Muskietiere Austrian Production	Comedy
Filharmonia Jasna 5 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	W walce z caratem Soviet Production	
Majestic Nowy Świat 43 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	The Whole Town's Talking Jean Arthur, E. G. Robinson American Production	Thriller Good
Pan Nowy Świat 40 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	Manewry Milosne Mankiewiczówna, Halama Polish Production	Excellent Comedy
Rialto Jasna 3 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	Love Me Forever Grace Moore American Production	Musical Good
Stylowy Marszałkowska 112 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Katharine Franciska Gaal Austrian Production	Comedy
Światowit Marszałkowska 111 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Peter Ibbetson Gary Cooper, Ann Harding American Production	From the book by Du Maurier

HINTS ON ENGLISH

We have now considered idiomatic uses of "beat," "compare," "catch," and "cut." It will be useful to the student to try to make different sentences with these words in their idiomatic sense, as only in this way can they be learned. The "book" English with which foreign students are familiar is of little aid in conversation, and rolling periods of prose, while beautiful on the printed page, are surely out of place in everyday casual contact. The student should not be ashamed of misusing words. Only through error can correctness be reached. We repeat our understanding offer to give advice if requested.

To dress: In speaking of articles of clothing, to dress, in its various senses, of course, may be used only if the object is the person. In other words, the use is reflexive.

Ex: I dressed myself quickly.
Get up. Dress yourself. It is late.

The object, of course, may be omitted, but it is nevertheless understood.

Ex: I dressed quickly.

Get up. Dress. It is late. If the articles of clothing are used as objects of the verb, put on or wear must be used.

Ex: Put on your coat. It is cold today.

You must wear your black shoes today.

There is a distinction between put on and wear. The first verb denotes a simple action, the second a continuous action.

Ex: He put on his hat in the morning and wore it all the day.

Dress also has the special meaning of prepare. To dress skins is to make them into leather. To dress a wound is to bandage it. To dress hair is the faculty of the hairdresser.

To enjoy and to feel: These verbs are transitive, that is, they can be followed by an object, and, therefore, cannot be followed by the preposition with.

Ex: We enjoyed the cinema. We felt sympathy for them in their bereavement.

Feel may be used intransitively if followed by an adjective.

Ex: I feel happy. I feel sorry.

To be found: This verb must only be used in the passive sense, which means "to be discovered." Such expressions as, "Many people are found in Warsaw," are to be avoided. Say, rather, "There are many people in Warsaw."

Ex: He was found to be careless. His pecculations were found out.

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