

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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3rd YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1937

No. 19

THIRD OF MAY CELEBRATIONS IN WARSAW

THE CORONATION

by JOSEPH MARTIN



The President accompanied by Minister Kasprzicki inspects the Review



The Foreign Military Attachés



The Uhlans



The Mountain Regiment

The crowning of George VI in Westminster Abbey on Wednesday the 12th of May, will be the centre of a spectacle which for splendour of pageantry, richness in historic tradition, brilliance of assembly, and world-wide interest, will be unequalled in the history of the modern world. For a few brief solemn hours, over seven thousands of the most distinguished representatives of the main branches of national life, both in the home country and in the British Empire overseas, will be gathered together in the historic Abbey, where English Kings have been crowned since the 9th century, to give expression through the homage paid to His Majesty King George VI, to their sense of the Empire's unity and to their legitimate pride in its achievements.

Preparation for the celebrations, which have occupied the minds of public authorities and individuals for many months past, are now nearly complete. The decorations, the colour scheme of which is red, blue, white and gold, have been planned by His Majesty's Office of Works, who have consulted architectural, fine art, and technical authorities in order to obtain the designs, materials and colours best suited to the display. Plans have been made to control and accommodate the tremendous crowds which are expected to line the streets through which the Royal procession will pass after the Coronation ceremony. In addition to the inhabitants of London who will assemble in this area, it is estimated that there will be approximately one

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Work of the Non Intervention Committee

During the night of the 19th April the effective control of the Spanish frontiers was set to work in accordance with the project set up by the non intervention committee in London. It is difficult to foresee at present what will be the concrete results of this new demarche in international relations; the future outcome of it will be followed with interest.

This curiosity is not only due to the Spanish war and to the influence which a rigorous control of the frontiers might have on its outcome. There are other reasons, as it should not be forgotten that the putting into force of this project is the first large scale endeavour in history to bring about a general non intervention. The circumstances appertaining to the case are

unusual, never since the religious wars of the middle ages has the world undergone such an extreme conflict of ideologies as that which has broken out in the Iberian Peninsula. What is more, the creation and even the activities of the London Committee are the results of the strange transformations to be observed in European relations in recent years.

The idea of solidarity and of international co-operation which triumphed after the war and was expressed in the constitutions of the League of Nations, was not only to be the symbol but also the effective instrument of this work. Experience has, however, shown that too great hopes had been attached to this organisation as the League was incapable of accomplishing certain

tasks allotted to it. The statesmen responsible had therefore to take into account the necessity for the revision of the methods of international co-operation then in force. From this arose the interesting fact that, when the question of non intervention in Spain came up for consideration, it was decided that the practical putting into effect of non intervention would be entrusted not to the League but to a newly created ad hoc committee in London. This decision was partly due to the desire to preserve the League from the possible consequence of a failure, and also in order to bring in Germany and Italy, who for certain reasons refused to work with the League and without whose assistance the solution of the matter would be difficult.

As reference has been made to the work of the Committee on previous occasions, there is no point in going into the matter

more fully now. We would only like to underline that it is difficult to make forecasts, as the future may have in reserve surprises and complications, nevertheless, the work already done is remarkable. Not only have international misunderstandings been smoothed over, factors which in the absence of the committee could have resulted in the most violent conflicts, but the labours of the Committee have also had some effect on internal events in Spain. Although the exclusion of all forms of exterior intervention has not yet been effected, this is being accomplished by degrees and systematically. The putting into force of the frontier control plan shows definitely that in this domain the Committee has played an important and productive part. It is permissible to hope that the Iberian conflict, if it is not replenished from outside, will be able to heal its wounds and to develop happily.

In considering the effect of the work of the Non Intervention Committee emphasis should be laid on the fact that the good leadership and the fruitful results of its labours are in large measure due to the realism of British policy, and to the inflexibility and logic, with which it has been directed towards the sought for aim.

This creative realism has been agreed to and supported by a number of states including Poland, which latter has proved it, not only by verbal statements but also by concrete regulations in its own territory.

The activities of the Committee permit of certain conclusions, in that it now appears that even in the present state of international relations there do exist possibilities for constructive and realistic co-operation between states.

THE CORONATION

(Continued from page 1)

million visitors from the provinces and overseas. Five hundred special trains will be run from the provinces to London. New ticket offices and information bureaux will be opened in the Underground Railway stations, and on Coronation night Underground trains of maximum length will run all through the night.

The Coronation ceremony consists of a series of elaborate symbolic rites, religious and civil, the most ancient of which dates from the times of the Saxon King, Alfred the Great. The Coronation of George IV was the last occasion on which the King followed the custom of proceeding to Westminster Hall after the Abbey ceremony, with his Peers and Ministers bearing the regalia—the emblems of royal office which have passed down a large line of English Kings to the latest occupant of the Throne—where he presided at a banquet to which only those who are privileged to take part in the ceremony inside the Abbey see the regalia.

On the day of the crowning, guns are fired at sunrise from Hyde Park and the Tower of London. During the morning, the King drives from Buckingham Palace in his state coach in company with the Peers and Ministers bearing the regalia to the West Door of the Abbey. There they are met by the Archbishop of Canterbury and other prelates of the Church of England, who take the regalia and place them on the altar. The King then proceeds to the "Theatre"—a raised wooden platform between the transepts—in the centre of which stands the Throne of Homage on which the King sits after he has been crowned. The Coronation Chair, which was made for Edward I, faces the High Altar. The Chair is of oak with supporting lions it encloses the "Stone of Scone", a block of red sandstone on which Scottish Kings were crowned and which Edward I won in battle.

Such is the stage set for the Coronation ceremony. It falls into six acts: The Recognition, the Taking of the Oath, the Anointing, the Investiture, the Crowning, and the Homage. The recognition of the King-elect by the people takes place when, standing at the four corners of the Abbey in turn, the King is presented to the assembly by the Archbishop of Canterbury and acclaimed by them with shouts of "God save King George", followed by a fanfare of silver trumpets. The custom dates back to Anglo-Saxon times. After the litany has been sung, the first part of the Communion Service recited, and the sermon preached, the King proceeds to the taking of the Oath, in which he undertakes to rule according to Parliament, to temper justice with mercy, and to uphold the Church of England.

The ceremony of the Anointing goes back to the times of the Conqueror, William of Normandy. The King is anointed with oil on the head, breast and the palms of the hands by the Archbishop, while four Knights of the Garter (the noblest Order in Great Britain) hold a cloth of gold over him, and the Choir (which will number 400 supported by an orchestra of 50) sing a hymn. After his Anointing the King proceeds to his Investiture. The ceremony of the Investiture consists of attiring the King in various symbolic garments and presenting him with the Sword, the Orb, the Ring, the two Sceptres and a right-hand glove. Then the Archbishop places the Crown on the King's head—the Crown of King Edward I. At this moment, the assembly cries "God save the King!" The Peers put on their coronets, the trumpets sound, and guns are fired. Peers

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The destruction of Guernica gave the most ugly turn yet to the Spanish War. Outbursts of indignation against other countries are a feature of the national life—and have been since the War of Jenkins's Ear—but the story of the bombing of Guernica has left an impression upon the minds of the people of this country a deep loathing of General Franco which will not easily be effaced. It is true that the newspapers have already passed on to news of the Strike, the Coronation and the evacuation of women and children from Bilbao. The name of Guernica will shortly be forgotten like the name of Aksum, the Holy City of Abyssinia, which the Italians were reputed to have destroyed. But the impression will remain.

No doubt in time some critical mind will collate the evidence presented to the public about the Guernica Raid and find it riddled with inconsistencies. *The Times* and the B.B.C. made it a special point that the bombers killed a flock of sheep on the market day, and machine-gunned the sheep in the fields around; but Guernica was only fifteen miles from a town of half a million people supposed to be suffering a drastic food shortage. Again, it was hardly credible that a raid, which was systematically blotting out a whole town, left three symbolic objectives intact to serve the idealistic propaganda of the enemy. Yet that was what happened. The Sacred Tree and the Parliament House, symbols of Basque democracy, and the barracks, the existence of which alone excused the raid, all escaped unscathed. It could only be added that the story was received universally in the Press without the slightest attempt to examine it in the light of internal evidence and that nowhere did one see letters printed from correspondents who doubted the accuracy of reports out of Bilbao. The Guernica Raid assumes for the moment the status of a historical mystery, but it marks one more step in the division of Europe into hostile parties, with the weight of the printing press thrown on to the Left. It coincides with the lifting of the blockade of Bilbao and the acceptance of the story that when the *Espana* was sunk the officers left the men to drown. The necessity which has continued for a long time past of noticing an ambiguity in British political life remains, however, and for every sign that the country espouses the cause of the Left there can be pointed out another that there is solid statesmanship

and Ministers lift the King on to the Throne of Homage (a reminder of the days when English Kings were raised to the Throne on the shields of their warriors), where he receives the homage of the Peers, commencing with male members of the Royal Family. The Queen is crowned and anointed, after which the Peers pass out on their coronets, and the Queen also pays homage to the King. Finally, having removed his crown, the King makes his Communion as an individual before he retires into the Chapel of St. Edward (Edward the Confessor, who built Westminster Abbey) and assumes a robe of purple velvet and the magnificent Imperial State Crown. This will end a ceremony which will link this England, the centre of the British Empire, with the England of pre-Norman times, a ceremony in which words and acts of the past will serve to bring home to English-speaking peoples the world over a sense of their rights and duties as inheritors of a great tradition.

at work with contrary aims. The prospective Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has enormously strengthened his position by his handling of a complicated Budget session, enlivened by a major speculative collapse in the principal share markets of the world. Violent criticism continues to be directed against him by the City of London for his proposals to tax excess profits. The criticism is ill-conceived because it is based upon the assumption that we are still in a trade cycle, whereas the Chancellor's proposal is based upon the recognition of a currency system; the tax upon the increase of industry being a necessary revival of the principle of the mediaeval tithing, which was also part of a currency system.

The Chancellor has stood up to the criticism with disarming honesty. He declared in the House last week that he expected the City to be angry, but he did not expect it to be frightened. (One cause of the fright, among the speculative elements, is that the stabilisation of security values means that less money will be borrowed for Stock Exchange speculation; interest rates will fall even further without demand for loans; and there will be a parallel stabilisation of the Gilt Edged market). Mr. Chamberlain has made it quite clear that speculators will find no sympathy from him. So on the one hand, he has refused to be intimidated by the gloomy prophecies of the financial experts, and on the other hand, he has accepted frankly any honest criticism of a tax which had to be prepared without allowing any hint of its nature to leak out.

The collapse of security values from the Bend to Prague is one of the major happenings of recent years, with an effect upon world politics which will show as time goes on. One thing to notice is that the collapse has had no effect upon the general prosperity. The losses are enormous and the losers are chiefly international speculators whose efforts have always been to prevent the economic and political stabilisation of the world, unless on their own terms—the hard terms of usurers. Assistance has had to be given privately to preserve from bankruptcy some of the firms which were up to the neck in the speculative boom of a month ago.

An odd social consequence of the collapse is that bookings to London for the Coronation Season from South America are being cancelled in large numbers, owing to the fall in gold shares. Perhaps more significant last week was the cancellation of bookings from America when the rumour was put round the American Press that there would be trouble on and after May Day. It is probable that a trouble was planned. Communist elements hoped to provoke bad feelings on May Day, with the buses on strike and the prospect of widespread labour troubles. Actually the May Day demonstrations were the usual good-humoured affairs in fine weather. In more than one direction it is becoming apparent that Communist propaganda is suffering a lack of cash, partly because supplies from Russia are drying up. The collapse of the speculative boom may have been the last blow.

It does not look at the moment as though the bus strike will end in a repetition of the General Strike of 1926. Mr. Chamberlain's tax has been a broad hint to employers to raise wages. The case put forward by the men is generally conceded to be reasonable, and neither they nor the general shopkeeping

POLISH CONSOLIDATION IN DANZIG

The position of the Polish minority in Danzig has been somewhat difficult since 1918, when the Poles of Danzig, unlike their compatriots of Thorn or Poznan, did not obtain complete independence. It is true, however, that the Poles are only a minority in Danzig, although quite a strong one. There existed several Polish organisations in Danzig, the most important two of them being the "Gmina Polska" and the "Association of Danzig Poles".

There were no real differences of policy between these bodies, but local personal ambitions and the force of habit preserved the duality. At last the need for consolidation has been realised and the fusion of the two great Polish societies in Danzig is about to be effected. The act of union will be signed on the 2nd May, in the presence of the Polish Commissioner General, Mr. Chodacki.

The act of consolidation will be formally announced at the great annual meeting on the 3rd of May, which is the Polish national holiday. The symbolic significance of that date cannot escape the attention of the participants of that national ceremony—for it is the anniversary of the Constitution of the 3rd of May, 1791, which was the act of Polish national consolidation in the XVIIIth century.

The importance of the Polish minority in Danzig will certainly be increased by the fact of its representation by a single body. Generally speaking, the Polish Danzig relations have been lately developing satisfactorily, especially since the appointment of Mr. Chodacki as Commissioner General. On the 29th April, an agreement concerning the social insurance laws has been concluded between Poland and the Danzig Municipality. The agreement provides the mutual honouring of social insurance obligations, so that persons insured in Poland and settling in Danzig, or vice versa, will conserve their previously acquired rights with regard to social insurance.

According to the terms of the Polish-Danzig agreement of Jan. 5th, 1937, the best means of using the Danzig harbour by Polish trade were to be periodically discussed between the Danzig Senate and a representation of Polish commercial interests. Such

conversations are now in progress,—the Polish delegation is headed by Mr. Wachowiak, former voivode of Poznan, and the Danzig delegation by senator Hoffmann.

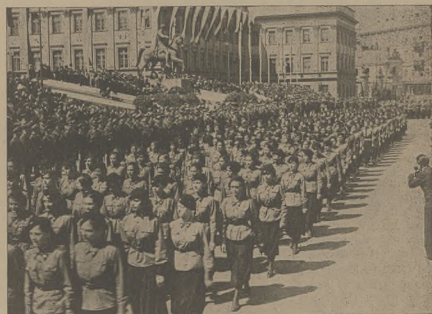
It is the satisfactory settlement of such relatively minor matters that makes for good understanding between nations and between neighbouring powers. Danzig is more than a neighbour of Poland, for the Free City belongs to the Polish customs area and is united to Poland by a number of other special ties and legal and economic relationships. The smooth running of all the relations, even concerned with less important matters, between two so closely allied organisms is all the more desirable and necessary. (A.T.E.)

The death of a national figure

The death of Michael Drzymala, at the age of 79, recalls the tragic period of 1904-1905, during which his name became famous in Poland. Drzymala was a poor farmer in the province of Poznan, which was at that time under Prussian rule. The Berlin government was conducting a campaign against the Poles in which it spared no means, however cruel and severe.

Drzymala was refused permission to build a house on his own land, on the ground that he was a Pole. Countless fines and penalties were used by the Prussian authorities to ruin the Polish peasant and to force him to leave the land. Drzymala, unbroken by these adversities, purchased a caravan from the Gypsies and dwelt in it for years with his family. As the Prussian law mentioned the need for permits for building permanent habitable premises, it could not be applied to the caravan, which could be shifted here and there from time to time.

The resourcefulness and stubborn attachment to the land of the Polish peasant, personified by Drzymala, were responsible for the fact that the western provinces of Poland resisted the German influence and became a part of independent Poland in 1918. Drzymala was rewarded by the Polish government with the gift of a farmstead, additional to that which he defended with such courage and which remained his property until his death. (A.T.E.)



Girl Guides at the 3rd May Review

public will allow the situation to be exploited by revolutionary elements. More than that, there is mounting up in the country a wave of genuine anxiety to make the Coronation a patriotic success; the popularity of King George V is being carried over to his son, for whom there is great understanding and sympathy. Expectations of a brilliant occasion may be marred by industrial troubles but the odds are against it.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

EMANUEL CHURCH WARSAW
Sewerynów 3

CORONATION SERVICES

Sunday, May 9th,
11 a. m. Prayer and Thanksgiving
Wednesday, May 12th,
8 a. m. Holy Communion
10 a. m. Preparation for the
Coronation broadcast

Rev. M. Parsons R. E. Klimens
tel. 234-52 Flusa 6

THE ORIGINS OF THE POLISH STATE

by Max Gorynski

II.

The so-called Gallus lived at the court of Boleslaw III Wrymouth (*Krzywousty*; 1102—1138), descendant in the fifth generation of Mieszko I and his six successors, the ruler and to some extent successful continuator of Mieszko's, Boleslaw I's and Boleslaw IV's (1058—1079) ambitious political designs to include within Poland's boundaries as many Western Slavs as possible, and also to extend those boundaries to the East as far as possible. These princes are the outstanding personalities, but also of the other three dukes or kings of that early period, and of the clergy at their court we know for certain that they were the equals in civilization of their western neighbours of the same station in life. The little Gallus has to tell of Mieszko I's three predecessors bears the stamp of dynastic and court tradition. Though it is a poor fragment only, the assumption seems not overbold that the names of Ziemowil, Leszek and Ziemomysl, the three princes who ruled before Mieszko I, "might and indeed must have been well known at the court of Boleslaw Wrymouth, and it cannot be doubted that the chronicler gives us the authentic names of historical figures, even though we are unacquainted with their doings". They extended the boundaries of their domains—stripped of courtly or pious phraseology this is the only, and even so, vague fact we learn from Gallus. And he certainly could have told us, had he only cared, of many much more interesting matters of the past that still must have been a live tradition with Boleslaw Wrymouth, the real hero of his chronicle; for instance of those dynastic and political relations with Scandinavia which form such an attractive and elusive subject of research into, and of controversy over, Poland's prehistory and early history.

Historians who have given up the former complete distrust of the first book of Gallus are inclined to assign to each of the three prehistoric reigns an average duration of 30 years. This is certainly a mere guess as long as each reign be taken separately; taking the period as a whole it is justified tentatively only on the basis of the minimum of time required for the creation and consolidation in the Slavonic world of an extensive state with a set policy like Mieszko's Poland at its first appearance on the stage of Central European history. None of his contemporaries among the Slav rulers, not even the Viking chiefs who at that time lorded it over vast stretches of Russia since one hundred years, had such complete command of all resources of their domains. To the descendants of Rurik their principalities from Novgorod in the North to Kiev in the South were still no more than military stations along "the way to Miklagard", the Great City of the Greeks, or, as the Vikings call it, the golden dream of their ambitions to conquer and to sack, and if Thor were willing, to keep for ever. The Ruotsi, Russ, Varangians, under whatever name those Swedish Vikings are known, had no intention at all to "found" a state on the Dnieper. All their arrangements in Russia tended exclusively to preparing the way from the Varangians to the Greeks—"put i Wariag w Greki" is again and again mentioned in the Russian sources—for a successful issue. They levy tribute from their Slavonic subjects; they drill them into auxiliaries of foot and horse; they teach them to build those famous and redoubtable boats equally fit for raids on river, sea and—eventually when put on wheels—on land also and they

trade from the shores of the White Sea as far as Bagdad and Samarkand. But they do not care a rap for administration, the judiciary, anything of the true nature of government of State, leaving it all as it had been before they had come. Not until after 1043, when the last reinforcement of Vikings was called in from Sweden to take part in the last and the fifth great attempt at conquering Constantinople had failed, was this policy changed. Grand Duke Jaroslans of Kiev, though heavily defeated near Varna and near Byzance, in 1046, was still formidable enough to arrange for the marriage of his son Vsevolod to the daughter of the Emperor Constantine Monomachus, Anne, and with the son of this couple, Vladimir Monomachus (1113—1125), the story of her building up of a Russian State begins to show in different channels, only to be changed again catastrophically by the Mongol invasion of the XIII century.

We see by this digression into Russian history that the evolution of viable polity is not to be achieved in one or even two generations. Enduring consciousness will and slow gradualness (as the Webbs would say) was everywhere and at times the great secret in the making of nations. Without the vitality Poland so vigorously manifested in the about hundred and eighty first years of her historical records, she could not have entered after another hundred and eighty years, upon her final consolidation under the rule of the two last Piast kings, and again after the lapse of a third period of the same duration, at the turn of the XV century, upon her Golden Age. Such stages of development point the more convincingly in the case of Poland also to the general truism in History, that "what we think we can prove to be the beginnings, is anyhow a very late phase already." Thus it means no straining of historical logic if the last quarter of the IX century is fixed upon, by tentative chronology for the revolution or the *coup d'état* which drove out and annihilated the Papiels and put in the Piasts in their place. And we may as well accept the three names of Mieszko's dual ancestors as transmitted by Gallus on the force of tradition still preserved at the chronicler's time. For the essential is that only about a score of years after a band of Viking adventures had established themselves along the Pomeranian coast, Baltic to the Black Sea in order to wait—during one hundred and eighty years without the desired final success—for an opportunity for a raid on Miklagard, there were already Piasts in Poland who were laying the first foundations of a national commonwealth.

Before those first state builders in Poland there had been the Papiels; it was they who, at least of that name, Most of the modern vindicators of Gallus' faithfulness to the Piast family traditions content themselves with surmising that some chieftain or chieftains, possibly of the name of Popiel, was or were the first about the middle of the IX century to break down the primitive organization of clans (or septa) and tribes in the basin of the Warta river, the great eastern tributary of the Oder, by subjecting the petty rulers under the Goplo Lake to a one-man-rule, which is a late development with peoples of the Slavonic race. Having supplanted the Papiels the *Plastowiec* (2) (son of Piast) Ziemowil and his line entered upon a career of extensive subjugation; by energetic and

DANZIG LETTER

For over a fortnight, Danzig has been ablaze with bunting. First for the Fuehrer's birthday on April 20th, and then for the great holiday of May Day, the town has been most lavishly decorated. Never yet has the display of flags and banners, pennons and streamers been so generous. The birthday festivities were confined to more or less exclusively Nazi party organisations. They were inaugurated by a torchlight procession on the eve of the day through the winding, narrow streets of the old town, and a mass meeting on the day itself in the Messehall, Danzig's largest assembly hall, which had been specially reconstructed. But they were preceded by the widespread drive for subscriptions to Germany's great thanksgiving fund. For this fund, the "Dankopfer der Nation", rooms were set aside in every part of the town, where the furnishings consisted of a large portrait of Herr Hitler, surrounded by flowers and greenery and flanked by lighted candles, with stalwart Nazis standing guard, and a table at which loyal subscribers might enter their names on the lists.

The 1st of May, however, was a general holiday and fell this year in perfect weather, so that the masses of Swastika banners and streamers fairly blazed in the sunshine and showed up most vividly against the first faint flush of green on the trees. Thus the great crowds of workers, representative of every branch of trade and industry, were a truly festive air as they marched in close formation, headed by bands of music, to the May Field where they assembled to listen to the broadcast speeches of their leaders. It was, in fact, more of a holiday than the May Day Nazi demonstrations of previous years, when the organisation of the marchers was not yet so perfected. Then the people had to assemble at about 8 a. m. and march a good way to the field and then stand for several hours while the speech-making went on until about 2 p. m. and then

skilled military and social politics they not only succeeded in keeping together their territorial conquests but also in securing heredity of autocratic power in their family. The Papiels had possessed themselves at the most of the sovereignty over the Pomeranian and Kuyavian tribes. According to Professor Zygmunt Wojciechowski (though other historians are of a differing opinion), in 963, at the beginning of his reign, Mieszko I was already monarch, by inheritance, of all the united Polish tribes, except the Western Pomeranians, the six tribes of the Silesians, and the south-western part of the Viislunian territory (district of Cracow), Silesia and south-western Viislunian being held by Boleslaw, duke of Bohemia. The area of Mieszko's domains at that time is computed by Prof. Wojciechowski to have been 74,469 square kilometres—a little less than half the area of England and Wales (151,014 sq. k.), and only 1,395 sq. km. less than the territories of modern Bavaria. Well might Ibrahim, Ibn Jakub, the Jewish merchant from Spain, who about 965 visited Germany and Bohemia, assert that Mieszko's "is the most extensive of these (i. e. Slavonic) countries." When Mieszko died, he had rounded off his possessions in the West by the conquest of Western Pomerania, Silesia and the Cracow district, he had set (about 981) to Russia the district of Przemysl and Czerwień in the South East, and on the upper reaches of the San and Bug rivers.

(To be continued)

they marched the long way back before disbanding, so that it was more of an endurance test than anything else. This year, much nearer assembly points were chosen and the speeches and ceremonies were not so lengthy, so that the people were really able to make the rest of the day a holiday.

On Sunday following May Day, the streets were still bright and gay, the Swastika most prominent among the decorations and Danzig's own flag seldom in evidence, but towards evening the flags and streamers began to disappear and the Polish flags started to come out in preparation for the Polish holiday on May 3rd, which was duly celebrated in Danzig by a solemn church service in the forenoon and a patriotic assembly in the evening. Right in the centre of the town, however, the Danzig railway station had its facade beflagged and garlanded with the Polish colours since the eve of May Day.

This week end, May 8th and 9th, the good Nazis of Danzig are to have the opportunity of demonstrating their close unity with the German Fatherland at the National Socialist cultural rally, which is to be attended by Dr. Goebbels in person. In Nazi cultural circles, the recent appointment of the music director of the Danzig state theatre to Japan has aroused much interest. He is to organise the department of German music at the Royal Ueno Academy in Tokio.

Politically, little of note has occurred in recent weeks. The conversations on commercial and economic questions between representatives of Polish business houses and the Danzig government have been postponed until the end of May, and consequently nothing in the way of results is yet to be seen.

Swedish Foreign

Minister's visit to Poland

It is announced that the Swedish Foreign Minister will visit, in June, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow. In view of the recently put forward conceptions of Scandinavian security, much importance is attached to these three visits. Germany and Russia are the only two countries which can conceivably threaten Sweden and Scandinavia, which is therefore in a geographical situation somewhat resembling that of Poland and has in consequence many common interests with the latter.

The Rumanian Crown Prince to visit Poland

An exchange of visits between King Carol of Rumania and the Polish President has been arranged during Mr. Beck's visit in Bucharest. President Moscicki will receive the official invitation through the intermediary of the young Crown Prince of Rumania who will stop in Warsaw on his way back from the Coronation in London.

Polish Minister's visit to Berlin

It is announced that Mr. Grabowski, Minister of Justice, will return the visit to Poland this week. According to Mr. Frank, German Commissioner of Justice, Mr. Grabowski's name has been mentioned by the press in connection with the Premiership and he is one of the most popular members of the present cabinet. He will probably leave for Berlin on the 10th of May.

(ATE)

PRESS REVIEW

Robotnik writes on the occasion of the first of May that the socialists struggle for peace. "On the first of May, we cry with a loud voice for the defence of peace, threatened by Hitlerian and Italian Fascism. We tell of the great peace action of French and English working people. We voice our demand that Poland should unite its policy with the peaceful effort of the democratic states. We proclaim: Away with Fascism and War. Hurrah for democracy and peace".

The French correspondent of *Kurier Warszawski* writes from Paris that "some socialist deputies made critical observations regarding Polish foreign policy, especially in respect to the relations of Poland with Czechoslovakia. Minister Delbos in his answer assured the Chamber that Poland does not show any tendency in her foreign policy that is in opposition to the spirit of the French-Polish alliance".

Gazeta Polska describes the opening of the Poznan Fair and writes that the XVI Poznan Fair is without doubt the largest since the existence of this institution. The number of visitors, the interest displayed by the purchasers all prove that economic affairs have improved. Further on the writer draws attention to the fact that "in the fancy goods, chemical and ceramic sections factories are exhibiting which, during the crisis period, had interrupted their participation in the Fair".

La Nation Belge, a Brussels newspaper, comments on the visit of Minister Eden to Brussels and the French-English declaration on the Belgian neutrality. The writer says "The common declaration of France and England fills us with satisfaction but it requires a completion. The manner of intervention exercised by our natural allies must be regulated in case of a new invasion of Belgian territory. The opinion that Belgium is now safeguarded against surprise would be a symptom of great negligence. The danger has not in the least been removed with the moment of our gaining the independent position which we so justly aimed at. We must assure ourselves, by way of the desired understanding undertaken in time, of cooperation and help in case of a repeated threatening of our independence".

I. K. C. writes of French efforts to counter-balance the German-Italian plans. "French counter offensive against the attempts to change structure of forces in Danubian Europe and the Balkans occupies the first place in their diplomatic action. Whilst Minister Neurath is conferring with Mussolini, and General on his Roman conversations, France's efforts are gaining in distinctness especially in Bucharest, Belgrade and Warsaw". The French government does not consider that the German-Italian plans on the Danube and in the Balkans must necessarily be crowned with success, nor does it even find that the Austrian question is lost. "It believes in the possibility of maintaining the former balance and favours for this purpose an understanding between Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia whereby these states would have the advantage of the support of Paris and London". Moreover it is evident that France has received explanation from Warsaw and Bucharest that have calmed her apprehensions concerning "a policy aiming at weakening the cooperation of Rumania with France and the League of Nations and threatening the safety of Czechoslovakia".

K. M.

Economics

The Interessen Gemeinschaft (Wspólnota Interesów)

General meetings of shareholders of the Katowice Mining and Smelting Ltd. Co. and of the United Royal and Laura Foundries Co. Ltd. were recently held at Katowice. The amalgamation of the two companies was resolved upon the new company is to assume the style of the Wspólnota Interesów under which designation this concern has been unofficially known for some years past. The shareholders' meetings were the first since the nomination of a receiver in 1934, the receivership having ended on January 29th of the current year. The reports submitted to the meetings cover the years 1932-36. The considerable indebtedness of the Katowice Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. was reduced under receivership to 26,550,000 zlotys which are to be paid off by a reduction of the share capital from 100.3 million to 73,750,000 zlotys. In the same way the debts of the United Royal and Laura Foundries, which the receiver has reduced to 8.4 million zlotys, will be paid off by reducing the share capital to 75.6 million zlotys. The amalgamation is being carried through by the Katowice Mining and Smelting Co., taking up capital-stock (for the par value of 75.6 million zlotys) of the other company, and by increasing its own capital by the same amount to 159,350,000 zlotys. In order to settle its liabilities, the new company will issue debenture bonds for the face value of 80 million zlotys in two series — 37 millions of 4 1/2 per cent debentures, repayable within seventeen years, and 43 millions of 3 1/2 per cent debentures, repayable within thirty-two years. The opening balance-sheet of the new company as in January 1st 1937, totals 415.3 million zlotys, the real estate equipment and installations of the company are booked at 292.6 million zlotys and the share capital and reserves total 298.6 million zlotys with liabilities at 116.5 million and fluid assets at 122.0 million zlotys. The new debentures will be put on the market before August this year. The new board has decided immediately to undertake investment works in the mines and works of the company at a cost of 2.3 million zlotys and intends in all to spend 12 millions on investments this year.

Dissolution of Thirty Cartel Agreements in Poland

The Polish Ministry of Industry and Commerce has ordered the dissolution of the Association of Polish Enamelled-Ware-Manufacturers, a cartel based on not less than thirty various agreements. The cartel comprised eight manufacturing establishments of which, however, only three were operated, while the remaining five families from the Association for remaining idle; these payments amounted to about 800,000 zlotys a year. The cartels' activities consisted mainly in enforcing high prices for hollow-ware and other enamelled goods.

British Electric Industry's Interest in Poland

Sir Felix Pole, president of the Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., and Mr. C. S. Richards, director of Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co. Ltd., arrived in Warsaw last week for the purpose of inspecting the progress of the electrification of the Warsaw suburban railways, carried out by their firms. They will also consider the possibilities of extending the activity of their respective companies in Poland. (ATK)

AUSTRALIAN LETTER

by Helen Heney

Reports from Kobe, where the Australian Freight Conference has been sitting, show a general rise in freights. Australian Japanese freights showing an increase of ten per cent, except for frozen meat, which will have an advance of fifty per cent. New Zealand Japanese rates will advance from 5% to 10%. This marks part of a general increase throughout the western Pacific.

Renewed interest in the colonies as shown in recent European speeches brought a reaction from Rabaul; Mr. W. E. Grose, M.L.C., in a speech made in the Legislative Council at Rabaul, said, that there could be no yielding of New Guinea, since that territory would become a naval base overshadowing Singapore. He went on to say that the reason for the claim for the return of the colonies was the facilities they afforded in time of war, since New Guinea was no outlet for population, whereas, as naval base it would endanger all Australia's vital trade routes.

Mr. Stevens, in a speech made at the Royal Agricultural Society, stated that this year would show a notable advance in income from both primary and secondary industries. An income of £70,000,000 — the highest since 1929 — was expected from primary industry, and equally favourable figures from secondary industry. There was a great improvement to be seen in employment and business in almost every part of Australia's trade and commerce.

This speech was made at the most important event of the present year — the great annual show held in Sydney. This show of which one is held in every capital and many smaller ones throughout the country, is typical of Australian life, and combines the character of the Dublin Horse Show and an international trade fair. Every side of life is presented to a crowd of thousands. Industry in all its branches is represented, every trade product made within the Commonwealth, while every district stages a special exhibit of its best and most characteristic products. Apart from the ring events, the judging of all animals, from cats to bulls, arouses intense interest and divides public interest with ideal homes, flowers, working models of machinery, and exhibits of 'experimental' products such as cotton, coffee and other crops not yet fully acclimatised here.

This year's show was particularly rich in dogs, this being the largest dog show Australia has known. More interesting to overseas visitors than jumping or prize cattle, are those events especially typical of Australian life, such as the trained sheep dogs trials, where a dog is put alone into the ring to herd a number of sheep entirely without orders. One year, a dog specially distinguished himself by a piece of amazing thinking. The herd was a dozen sheep and a ram. The former were easy enough, the ram recalcitrant, and defied every effort. When several dogs failed, one thought the situation over, and finally approached the ram, which he nipped sharply — a thing no sheep dog ever does. Then, he turned and fled, the outraged ram at his heels, like a streak of lightning, into the pen. The dog got an ovation and the prize! Wood chopping contests, where expert lumberers show their skill, are also popular. Figures for the last three years attendance are record, and not much under the hundred thousand. The holidays will see those figures more than doubled. It is expected this year's show will bring a million pounds into the city from the country visitors.

Books

"Leon Schiller and the Modern Stage Direction"

(*"Leon Schiller a Reżyseria Nowoczesna"*)

by Zygmunt Tonecki

"Leon Schiller a Reżyseria Nowoczesna" by Zygmunt Tonecki. Mr. Zygmunt Tonecki, a prominent scholar of the Polish theatre, has published an interesting monograph on Leon Schiller's activities, a book characterizing the rôle played by him in the development of modern histrionic art on the Polish stages.

Leon Schiller as the pupil and collaborator of Gordon Craig remained under his influence and introduced Craig's style on the Polish stage and also acquainted the Polish public with the styles of Max Reinhardt, Stanislawski, Meyerhold, Piscator. Finally, after cultivating new theatre elements in Poland, he worked out his own style, and, during recent years, has reached a high position not only in the modern Polish but also in the international theatre.

Mr. Tonecki, in his short history of the world theatre during the XXth century, gives a well-drawn portrait of Leon Schiller. The author underlines the talent of Schiller, who has given excellent productions of monumental dramas and tragedies, stylisations à la commedia dell'arte, burlesques, pictures of old times in songs and also social-political themes.

As the monograph of Mr. Tonecki, apart from the Polish text, includes a number of illustrations and matter about Leon Schiller in the French language, it will make Polish histrionic art known abroad, especially as Schiller is recognised in cultural centres of Europe and so a work on him and his achievements should find numerous readers.

Arno.

Symphony Concert

The symphony concert of April 30th at the Philharmonic was an outstanding feature of the year's musical season. Willy Ferrero, the Italian conductor, gave a remarkable interpretation of the Eroica which electrified the audience. It would be difficult to imagine a better rendering, and the orchestra rose to the occasion. Moreover, the virtuoso performance of Paganini's Caprice, arranged for orchestra, evoked a storm of enthusiasm and demands for an encore. Other orchestral works were a fragment from Rossini's "Festa di Roma" and Ravel's "Bolero". The soloist was Prof. Zbigniew Drzewiecki, to whom all honour is due that he encourages the talent of young Polish composers. He played the second concerto of Michael Kondracki with brilliance and intelligent insight.

K. M.



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Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY. "Horsztyński" (Pani Goniolaki).
POLSKI. "The Cherry Garden" of Tchekhov.
NOWY. "Nagrodza Literacka"
LETNI. "Adam i Ewa"
MAŁY. "Friend's Dream Theory".
MALICKIEJ. "Little Kitty"
A TEATRUM. Closed.
KAMERALNY. "Marriage".
REDUTA. Closed.

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA.
Saturday. "Orpheus in Hades".
Sunday. "Orpheus in Hades".
Monday. Closed.
Tuesday. "Aida" with Jeanette Monter.
Wednesday. Memorial "Akademia" in commemoration of Marshal Piłsudski.
Thursday. "Russian Ballet".
Friday. "Orpheus in Hades".
Sunday. "Rubin Ballet".

FILHARMONIA

Sunday. Musical Matinée
Thursday. Concert of Chappaline with Russian Choir
Friday. Symphonic Concert — A. Schnabel

KONSERWATORIUM

Saturday. U. S. S. R. Laureates of Brussels Violin Competition
Tuesday. Violin Concert.
Wednesday. Pianoforte Concert.

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA — "This should be seen".
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI — Ordońwna in "Ślósce".
TEATR 815. "Victoria and her husband".
13 RZĘDOW. "Szopka Polityczna".
CIRCUS. Daily at 8.15.

ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS

L. P. S. Sculpture Salon.
ZACHĘTA. Shows of Fr. Siedlecki, J. Rudnicki.
NATIONAL MUSEUM "Old Warsaw".

CINEMAS

**APOLLO Igo Sym and Kenda in "Dyplomatyeczna Zona". Polish.
**ATLANTIC "Pan Redaktor szaleje"
***BALTIC Greta Garbo in "Dame aux Camelias". American.
**CAPITOL "Lord of the underseas"
**CASINO Zelichowska in "Ty co w Ostrejściecz Branie".
**COLOSSEUM "The Way to Glory" with Frederic March.
**EUROPA "Ex Mrs. Bradford" with Jean Arthur, William Powell. American.
**FILHARMONIA. Pola Negri in "Shanghai" German.
**HOLLYWOOD Bodo in "Piętro Wyżej" Polish.
IMPERIAL "Shadows of the Past". American.
PAN "Dorozkarz No. 13" Polish.
***RIALTO Powell and Loy in "The Turn of the Thin Man". American.
ROMA "Dancing Pirate". French.
**STYLOWY Darrioux in "Women's Club". French.
***STUDIO "La Kermesse herogue" French.
***SWIATOWID Dietrich in "Morocco".

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An outstanding feature. *Very good.
*** Good. Average entertainment.

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No 42 The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

No of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Address
101887	HIRSCH Frieda	26	D	9.8.37	Wileczok 4, Lwow
101889	ROTENBERG Ita	32	D	9.8.37	Grodzka 20/39, Lublin
	" Bina	13			
	" Ester	11			
101901	GERZONOWICZ Ewa	18	D	9.8.37	Zabynka
101905	ZIMMERMAN Ryka	59	D	9.8.37	Halicz, ul. Piłsudskiego
101906	ROZENBERG Jankiel	62	D	9.8.37	Konkwolska
	" Rajzla	59			
101911	EDELMAN Fejga	72	D	10.8.37	Krzemiecie, Pierackie-go 33
101914	IWASZKOWSKI Fruma	27	D	11.8.37	ul. Rynekowa 3, Warsaw
101916	SZARF Moshe	66	D	12.8.37	45 Srodniejka, Lodz
101917	SZAJNFELD Ieek	61	D	12.8.37	Kelece, Czernowka 20
	" Chaja	60			
101928	KARCYNEL Ieek	61	D	12.8.37	24 Browarna, Pinak
101920	SCHMULEWITS Herwek	61	D	12.8.37	Warsaw, St. Jerska 34
	" Haia	59			
101930	ZAKS Mała	22	D	12.8.37	c/o A. Zaks, Siedluchow-kolo Jedrzewna
101931	TYKOCZYNSKA Dweira	49	D	12.8.37	47 Bialystocka, Sokolka
103874	SZTEJN Samuel	24	B/3	21.7.37	Brukowka 28, Bialystok
103890	PEREL Rejza	40	D	10.8.37	Rieczna 14, Kowel
	" Fejga	10			
	" Nachman	10			
	" Zilka	8			
103894	ABRAMSON Efraim	16	B/3	10.8.37	ul. Piłsudskiego 22, Lodz
Admission to Palestine not later than:					
F.2377	I. 33 ALTER Abram	70	G	21.10.37	Gora Kalwarja
	" Fejga	47			
	" Pinhus	11			
F.2377	I. 34 LANSKOWSKI Ieekah	40	G	1.7.37	25 Piłsudskiego, Kalisz