

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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No. 24

## President Mościcki at Bucharest



King Carol greets the President at the station

President Mościcki accompanied by Minister Beck, Mr. Romer, Chief of the Diplomatic Protocol, and members of his Military Household, left on the 6th of June on an official visit to Rumania.

The President and his suite arrived at Bucharest the next day where they were met at the

station by King Carol and the Crown Prince.

Bucharest, as well as the route from the frontier, was beautifully decorated to receive the Polish guests.

The whole programme of the President's visit including the receptions at the Court and the



King Carol and President Mościcki in the State Coach

military parade, manifested the profound friendship which exists between the two countries.

President Mościcki was decorated by King Carol with the order "Merit Cultural" 1st class, in view of his great merits for science and culture. It should be mentioned that the President

possesses already the highest Rumanian decorations.

Minister Beck received the order "Pour le mérite" 1st class. President Mościcki and his suite returned to Warsaw on the 10th inst.

The return visit of King Carol is expected in Poland at the end of this month.

## London Letter

By Gregory Macdonald

The new Prime Minister started his term of office with a capitation. The proposed tax on profits, introduced into his Budget when he was Chancellor proved too much for him when he was Premier. The City of London ascribed to the proposed tax all its woes (which are many) and when at last they had Mr. Chamberlain at bay there was a quality of nineteenth century melodrama about the scene.

But now the City is not so sure. It is a complicated question, but in the first place the financial journalists for reasons of their own ascribed the big slump in the gold and share markets to the tax, when it was actually a gold panic caused by the rumour that Mr. Roosevelt would reduce the price of gold. Unscrupulous gentlemen had built up a speculative boom with the idea of crashing the American price level and with it the Tripartite Agreement; instead, they got crashed themselves. On the showing of the financial journalists, when the Prime Minister withdrew the tax there should have been a rapid removal of activity on the London markets. Actually there was a further slump and the position was made clear that the real crisis concerned gold values, because prices cheered up a little whenever Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Morgenthau gave international markets a breather by announcing that no change in the gold price was contemplated. The American Government put out those statements to allay the panic whenever the buying of dollars became too intensive. But after a spasm of relief the markets suddenly remembered that Washington policy is avowedly on a 24-hour basis, so that any declaration is valid only for a day. Immediately the selling of gold began again.

To return to the profits tax. The Prime Minister, who with the Treasury and the Bank of England (not to mention the Imperial Conference) is in close consultation with Washington, shows signs of adopting many of the Rooseveltian tactics which are based on the tactics of a cat with a mouse. When his City critics raised a loud outcry against the tax they assured the world at large that they quite agreed with its principle but not with its incidence. Now the principle was the only thing that appealed to Mr. Chamberlain. The actual proposal had been drafted in great secrecy and was certainly open to criticism. But the principle of taxing the profit or increase of industry was a necessary part of a currency system (as opposed to a debt system) now being re-introduced into the world. The analogy to be

## Development of the Polish Rumanian Alliance

When laying the foundations of the Polish State, Marshal Pilsudski indicated the defensive alliance with Rumania as one of the essential postulates of Polish foreign policy.

This he made quite clear when, on the 14th September 1922, he made the following statement to the representatives of the Rumanian press:

"The fact that we are neighbours, our common political interests, the resemblance of certain traits in our characters—all these are decisive reasons for exacting in one way and another a close union of all elements and of all classes, whether official or political, scientific or cultural, financial or economic." Let us seek our hitherto hidden friendship, let us make certain that it becomes deeply rooted in our consciences, that it grows and develops in all branches of our national energy, as, believe me, there can but result from it a lasting good for the two nations".

Actually Marshal Pilsudski was not only the originator of the idea of an alliance with Rumania as a part of Polish foreign policy, but, what is more, he endeavoured to put it into being and to give it a wide force. The degree of importance which the Marshal attached to the realisation and the consolidation of this alliance was shown by the exchanges of visits in 1922 and 1923 between Marshal Pilsudski and King Ferdinand, and also the frequent

journeys of the Marshal to Rumania. These facts prove that in his political conception the Marshal attributed a special significance to Rumania, while at the same time he was actuated by a real friendship for that country.

The foreign policy of Poland, which follows logically on the paths laid down by the Marshal, always attaches the same importance to the Rumanian alliance. Ceaseless efforts are made, by maintaining a continual contact with all official and social groups, to make of it a natural reality for both countries. It is not enough that it should be the dry conclusion of the analysis of the geopolitical conditions of both countries, but that all Poles and Rumanians should take it up as the manifestation of the warm sentiments uniting the two countries.

The Polish Rumanian alliance is a defensive without an aggressive character. It is the natural result of defensive instincts, and it is for this reason that it constitutes an element of equilibrium and peace in Eastern Europe.

Therefore the present exchange of visits between the Rulers of the two states is only a natural phase of the co-operation of allies. In the same manner that the first exchange of visits between the Chiefs of State should set the first stone under the edifice of the alliance, the present exchange marks its happy and lasting development.

## The 34th Session of the International Olympic Committee

The 34th Session of the International Olympic Committee was officially opened on the 7th of June; many delegates arrived, however, some days earlier, and on the 6th of June were entertained at luncheon in the Royal Castle, where Marshal Smigly Rydz acted as host in the absence of President Mościcki, who just left for Bucarest.

We publish below speeches delivered by General Slawoj Skladkowski, the Prime Minister, who greeted the guests in the name of the Polish Government; of Colonel Glabisz, the President of the Polish Olympic Committee, and Count Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee.

Mr. Starzynski, the Mayor of Warsaw, welcomed the guests in the name of the capital.

The visit which the President of the Republic of Poland has now made in Bucharest, in his own name and in that of the entire nation, is a witness of our friendship for Rumania and of our feelings towards her August Monarch, King Carol II, under whose auspices our ally is so rapidly increasing her moral and material forces, progressing and consolidating herself in all domains.

Address by Col. Casimir Glabisz

As the Chairman of the Olympic Committee of Poland, I am honoured by the pleasant duty of inaugurating the Thirty-fourth Session of the International Olympic Committee, as regards which my Committee acts in some measure as host.

It is for the first time in the annals of the Olympic movement revived by Baron Pierre de Coubertin that the International Olympic Committee has assembled upon our soil—in the capital of Poland; it will deliberate, under the able chairmanship of Count de Baillet-Latour, on the lacks and infirmities of this enormous, worldwide Olympic organization, indicate new paths and determine the details of the organization of the next Olympic Games, entrusted to the valiant sons of the Land of the Rising Sun.

Poland joined this most felicitous, sound and aboveboard International relatively late—as recently as in 1920; though she fully realized the work done by the Committee in erecting precious bridges of concord between the nations and States, while simultaneously strengthening their internal structure, she declared her access twenty six years after the establishment of the International Olympic Committee.

P. I. P.

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## LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

drawn is with the mediaeval times, which took a tenth of the increase for distribution to non-producers of the Middle Ages also were based on a currency system. Otherwise the profits of industry would be withdrawn into hoards, out of the market, or used to create conditions of instability by speculation.

Mr. Chamberlain, then, bowing to the storm, withdrew a tax which satisfied him no more than it satisfied anyone else, but in the same breath he announced that he would find money for revenue where money was to be found—in profits, which have increased with increased consumption and with the fall in interest rates. The new tax will be levied in a different fashion with less mathematical complication, but it will necessarily be designed to prevent speculation like its predecessor. It will also be designed to encourage the raising of wages at a time when industrial troubles are a political danger ahead. So the Prime Minister's capitulation, greeted with a chorus of approval when it occurred, is now looked back upon with much less enthusiasm.

To return to the gold scare. This is one of the major happenings of the world at the present moment and it is connected with the British Commonwealth-United States agreement now being negotiated. The rumour that Washington intended to reduce the price of gold was helped on by the appearance of a flood of gold from Russia on the London market. Whether Russia was unloading before the fall in price, or whether Stalin was striking at the sources of subsidy of the Fourth International—and using, so it is said, the portion of gold sent by Madrid to Russia for safe keeping before the Purge—the result was that gold, for the first time in history, became marketable in the City of London. It came pouring out of hoard and was bought up by Government funds at a wide discount on the American shipping parity. At least two Governments were assisting in the rout of the private gold-owners. The paramount importance of this happening is shown when we reflect that the private gold-owners of the nineteenth century wielded a rod of iron. Now they are struck into a daze and the speculative markets all over the world in a state of flabby inactivity. The Governments are therefore proceeding to the completion of their agreements.

One of the interesting aspects of life in this country at the present moment is that the City of London, which used to dictate policy is now driven to ask questions in the House of Commons to find what policy is going to be. Every effort is being made to "draw" Mr. Chamberlain as it is being made to draw Mr. Roosevelt. The essence of their policy is a refusal to be drawn, and the answer to questions in the House are models in the art of saying nothing at considerable length. The rat and mouse game continues.

But the negotiations partly associated with the Imperial Conference continue and their outcome may be surmised. There will be a permanent stabilisation with either a reduction in the price of gold, or (to allow President Roosevelt to keep his useful "free money" created by the increased price) a tax on the import of gold. There are suggestions from the gold-owners that they should be allowed voluntarily to restrict the output of new gold, but this is not likely to be allowed them. Their purpose is to keep the control and they will suggest anything to achieve

## The 34th I. O. C. Session

(Continued from page 1)

We joined its ranks at so late a time because prior to that time we could not fly our own colours, and our youth had other tasks to face than to pit its strength on the Olympic stadia. It had to prepare itself for the struggle to regain the liberty of a nation, held in subjection for a whole century, later forced to fight against oppression and to shed its blood for six years before an independent Poland could finally be restored.

At a time when the wounds of the World War were already healing in the other countries, when the youth of the whole world was assembled at the Stadium in Antwerp to wage bloodless strife for the Olympic laurels, the youth of Poland had to defend Warsaw, Poland—and the whole world—against the menacing wave of Bolshevik invasion.

Thus it was that our sports ground and rowing clubs have been peopled only since 1921, and that it was only at the Paris Olympic Games of 1924 that the colours of Poland could (for the first time) break out under the Olympic standard.

Since then, they have appeared whenever and wherever the banner of the Olympiad has been raised, and—please God—will continue to appear as long as the Olympic Games are held.

For, the idea of the Olympic movement is already firmly and powerfully established in Poland. Although engrained so late, it is popular and fully comprehended. I can assure you, Mr. President, that the International Olympic Committee has in us loyal supporters and pioneers, sincerely devoted to the Olympic ideals, and that our enthusiasm is as boundless as our strength is indelible.

We desire that Poland become one of the pillars in the splendid structure of the Olympic movement, and not a mere decoration or afterthought. We, of course, realize that such a desire is binding, for we subscribe to the principle that influence should not extend beyond the scope of strength. Hence it is

at this end. The purpose of Governments is to take over control from the gold-owners, and they are in a position now to carry out their purpose.

Next, the withdrawal of the so-called "hot money" from New York when there is nothing more to be done with it there will presumably enable London to ear-mark gold for a War Debt settlement. This settlement is a matter of necessity, not only to clear away an outstanding question but also to open up American supplies on the "cash and carry" system. So long as War Debts are outstanding Great Britain will not be able to draw supplies from the United States in the event of war.

Finally, with a measure of Disarmament which is more remote, there will be the Trade Treaty according to the method which is known as "Yankee trading"—goods against goods on an index. The parties will sit round a table, so to speak, balancing out surpluses against requirements, each from his own list. The old international trade, based on lending, could not of its nature balance out; it neither adjusted inequalities between country and country nor did it smooth out supply and demand inside separate countries. A new system is now being introduced, and the powerful agreement between the United States and the British Commonwealth be extended to other countries which want to adhere to it.

that we are so doggedly and wholeheartedly clearing off the arrears caused by a century of subjection.

Much has been done in Poland to bring about a renaissance of the young generation, exhausted as it was by the misery of wartime and post-War years; but we must and shall do still more. This shall be done, because we will; it, and he who really will, can achieve.

There will be no lack of opportunity to examine our life, although you have prepared a very extensive programme for your deliberations, and although you will have to clear off a mass of work, most complicated in some respects—I need only mention the eternal, vexed question of amateurism and professionalism, and the matters connected with the next Olympic Games.

I beg to express the hope that the environment and the climate of Poland will react beneficially on the course and results of your deliberation.

I also desire to wish you (and directly, the whole sporting world) that your labours will yield abundant fruit, and that your resolutions will be as purposeful as they are apt—for the good of the high ideals of the Olympic movement and for that of the further advancement of humanity.

For ourselves—the Polish community—I extend the wish that you, Gentlemen, on your return to your homes, will carry away none but the most pleasant memories and the conviction that here on the Vistula there is a noble bastion of the Olympic idea, carefully fostered by a nation which has for centuries past been attached to the exercises of chivalry and to the practice of noble rivalry and emulation.

Address by Brig.-Gen.

F. Sławof-Składkowski.

On behalf of the Polish Government, I extend a cordial welcome to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, assembled here for the Thirty-Fourth Session of the International Olympic Committee. You will be seated in council in the capital of a country, whose Nation regards the beautiful concept of the Olympiad with enthusiasm and ambition. It is our aim to achieve psychic prowess coupled with psychic prowess in every class of the community. This was left to us for accomplishment by the Great Leader of our Nation, the Architect of its Independence, the late Marshal Pilsudski. The ambitions of Poland in this domain undoubtedly greatly surpass what we have attained, and which you, Ladies and Gentlemen, will be enabled to see for yourselves. We have been working hard to attain the best results, and this success of our efforts in the field of Independence, since the matter remains under the high patronage of the President of the Republic, and is vigilantly supervised by Marshal Smigly-Rydz, the Commander-in-Chief of our Armed Forces.

The number of sports grounds is steadily increasing and a constantly larger number of the population is benefiting by them; it is our desire that many future Olympic athletes will grow up from the midst of our youth.

Your stay here will still further reinforce the interest and liking for physical training evinced by our youth; meeting you halfway, this attitude of the young generations of all lands is indubitably an important and desirable element for the work of the Committee.

May the present Session of the Committee be of universal benefit; may it draw tighter the bonds of collaboration and of mutual



Prime Minister Skladkowski making his speech.

confidence; may it be a further step towards the realization of the Olympic Movement, which is to bring about the physical and moral renaissance of mankind.

Humanity, thus reborn by your efforts, Gentlemen, shall not hesitate to enter upon the sunlit path leading to the Body Beautiful and to the Spirit of Ancient Greece.

Address by Count de Baillet Latour.

The Members of the I. O. C. are delighted to be this year the guests of the City of Warsaw and thus to have the opportunity to see the sport organisation acquired by Poland, thanks to the joint efforts of the Government and the Polish Olympic Committee, helped by our two devoted colleagues, Mr. Matuszewski and General Roppert, to develop harmoniously the physical and moral qualities of the people who have given in all respects so many proofs of their endurance and heroism.

Our joy would be complete if we had not to deplore the absence of two of our colleagues, who have lately passed away, the Prince Casimir Lubomirski, who was the first apostle of the Olympic Movement in Poland, and the Baron de Blonay, who after having been one of the first collaborators with Coubertin, for fifteen years discharged the duties of Vice-President with a tact and devotion which were hidden by his modesty. No-one better than I know the many services he gave, without return, because it was in the background, at the Sacristy at Lausanne, that he fulfilled his daily duties. It is thanks to such types of men that the Olympic Movement has come out victorious in the struggle it has had to spread its doctrine, and has acquired in the universe so great a prestige that one finds to-day many organisations making bad and incorrect use of its title in the hope that some of its promises may be reflected on to their enterprises. It is only in refusing to deflect from the line they have traced for us, in not yielding to any pressure, in not giving in to any compromise, however grave may be the consequences, that we will keep for the Olympic Movement its true character and that we shall remain the moderating element at a time when under pretext of progress and betterment many are making a clean sweep of everything that was honoured and respected in the past. Perfection is not of this world, there will always be abuses, but to react against their increase is still the only means of preventing them from becoming the normal rule and to limit the devastation which would be the fatal consequence.

All of you, Gentlemen, have still present in your memories as well as the success of the Games in Berlin and Garmisch the difficulties that were met in the course of their preparation and the attempted efforts to make them fail. Why did these difficulties vanish? Why were these efforts in vain? Because the I. O. C. had the same scruples

in defending the principles of the Olympic Movement as the German authorities in respecting them: because our three German colleagues, as well as their collaborators, recognised only one law—the Olympic Charter. The Games of 1936, where the atmosphere was the same as at the Games of 1928 at Amsterdam and of 1932 at Los Angeles, equally disposed of the error, so often repeated, that only big countries or federations, possessed of limitless finance, can aspire to great honours. The place occupied in the Roll of Honour by Austria, Holland and Hungary has proved that to produce prodigies capable of having claims to success, one must have, in whatever sport it is, a contingent of athletes who have received since early youth a scientific physical training, and it is this popularisation of physical training, that is the real aim of the Olympic Movement. The Games are only the means to that end. They are in fact only a criterion of the physical training in the different countries and the exploits, of which they are the arena, are a demonstration to make a sufficient appeal for young people to consent to the efforts to be made by all athletes who wish to receive physical training, without which there is no hope of shining in the first rank. Many countries taking note that their failures are due to the inefficiency of the methods being used, have instructed their Olympic delegates to propose the needed reforms. This mark of confidence in our Members is flattering and confirms the opinion I have so frequently uttered that the functions of the Members of the I. O. C. are much more engrossing in the intervals of the Games than during the Games themselves. I know, my dear colleagues, how great is your devotion, also it is without fear of being mistaken that I predict in the future even more keener rivalry and more resounding exploits from a Youth that we always desire to see stronger and purer.

Now, Gentlemen, it is with full confidence that the I. O. C. has confided the organisation of the next Games to Japan. Possessing the same qualities of order and organisation as the Germans, like them respecting law and authority, imbued with the Olympic principles that form the faith of their athletes, the Japanese will carry out the task well.

Millions of sport-loving people who up to now have been unable to see this grand spectacle, will in their turn see these competitions which up till now they have only been able to read about in the newspapers. They will feel these healthy emotions and will become familiar with our principles. The Olympic idea will propagate itself over these vast continents, will conquer the Far East and will be in golden letters that we will be able to inscribe the name of the City of Tokio following those of the other ten cities which mark the triumphal march of the Olympic Movement since Coubertin arranged the first Olympiad at Athens in 1896.



# VIENNESE LETTER

by Eugene Hinterhoff

Dr. Guido Schmidt, Under-Secretary of State, who represented the Austrian government in London, recently returned to Vienna. At the time the Austrian press was full of reports concerning his representative and diplomatic activity in London, Paris and Bern.

During the unofficial world-conference at which diplomats from all parts of the world were present, Dr. Schmidt had an opportunity of talking with Mr. Eden and Mr. Delbos; undoubtedly he acted in conformity with his Hungarian colleague, Minister Kanya, who was also in London at that time. It is also probable that he got in touch with the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Hodza, who was especially active at that moment. The interviews granted by the Austrian Under-Secretary of State, Dr. Guido Schmidt, to the foreign press were, on the whole, in a very optimistic tone, though they did not contain any concrete declarations. Unfortunately after his return to Vienna, no official communiqué regarding his talks in London was issued. As a matter of fact the Austrian diplomats, faithful to the „Metternich traditions“ do not often come in contact with the press; on the other hand, formally his journey was of a purely representative character.

The optimism, however, shown in his interviews to the press is also shared by official Austrian circles. It is considered that though he did not bring back any written obligations, a declaration of the Western Powers regarding Austria (nobody in Austria expected one) followed his discussions in Paris and London.

This interest though apparently platonic might be expected of concrete form in favour of Austria in the course of some further international negotiations.

The best opportunity for these postulates might be given by talks in a future Locarno regarding the problem of security in Eastern Europe, in the form of direct negotiations between Berlin and London.

In this case the centre of gravity of the Austrian question would be transferred westwards from the Berlin-Rome axis.

It is very interesting to note that in Austrian political circles there is no great belief in the

stability and durability of the Berlin-Rome axis. It is considered here rather to be a result of the political constellation, or even more as a political instrument directed against the western powers, and especially against England.

British composure was not in the least impressed by the announced meeting of the Duce with the Führer, or even by the menace of the military treaty between Germany and Italy, and the present level of English armaments, will undoubtedly influence negatively this axis.

For the moment, however, let us return to Austrian reality. It is necessary to understand that the Austrian Government is carrying on its foreign policy with great caution and independent of its supposition and its premeditations, is obliged to stick to its actual international treaties and obligations.

Therefore a few days after Dr. Schmidt's return, the official „Wiener Zeitung“ hastened to declare in the leading article that the principles of the Austrian foreign policy remain unchanged; and particularly the Roman Protocols and the Treaty with Germany of July 11th 1936.

In connection with this, the voices demanding an understanding with the Little Entente died away as if by command. Thereupon Krofta's last speech, containing so many warm expressions in favour of Austria and Hungary, found no echo whatever in Austria, but quite unexpectedly found a response in Hungary.

During Dr. Guido Schmidt's sojourn in London and Paris, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Ciano, accompanied the King of Italy to Budapest; it was he who, during the talks with Dr. Schuschnigg at Venice, nipped in the bud the Austrian initiative of playing an important role in the Danube Basin.

A few days after Krofta's speech in which he professed a friendly hand to his neighbours, the firm words of Minister Kanya were heard, the latter now not mentioning the problem of revision stating the position of the oppressed Hungarian minorities in the States of the Little Entente, but forwarding a demand requesting the rights of Hungary to equality in armaments.

In connection with this, one could notice a cooling off in political relations between Austria and Czechoslovakia.

At the present moment, the Austrian government is facing the more actual problems; namely, the increasing difficulties in commercial relations with Italy, who is rather favouring Yugoslavia. On the other hand, the Government is expecting the new activities of the Austrian Nazis, who being encouraged by both ends of the axis, will probably make new requests for the realisation of their ambitions and aims.

## White Horses

Onward they roll, green flecked with white,  
Salt sea spume breaking on the strand;  
Waves leaping landwards, roaring in the race,  
Smashing on the foreshore, scattered on the sand;  
A battle eternal, the sea against the land.

P. E. L. S.

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# ECONOMICS

## Increase of Production

The Index of industrial production in Poland, which was 83.2 in March, rose to 84.3 in April (1928 = 100), surpassing the level of April 1936 by 18 per cent. The marked increase of production during the first quarter of the year was achieved under the influence of the rising prices of raw materials, especially for the textile industries. Last April there was a setback in this tendency, and the stimulus to further increase of production was due rather to investment activity, primarily to public investment. The rise in production was accordingly chiefly concentrated in the metal, stone, glass and ceramic industries, but did not find its full expression in the general index as at the same time the set-back in the price movement of raw materials caused a decline in the output of the textile industries.

## Coal for Latvian Railways.

The Polish coal mines have just contracted for the delivery of 65,000 tons of coal to the Latvian State Railways. After an interval of eight years this is the first contract secured by the Polish mines for these railways.

## Franco-Polish Railway Co.

The Franco-Polish Railway Co., the concessionaire of the Silesia-Gdynia line, is to start on June 1st the construction of the Sienkowiec-Czstochowa branch line. This branch line, 52 kilometres in length, will require an outlay of about 20 million zlotys, and will be probably ready for use before the end of the year. In June the laying of the second track on the Katowice-Gdynia trunk line will be commenced as also the completion of other technical works. It is expected that the construction will be finished within the course of about four years. The company will take over the exploitation of the line before the end of the present year; at present it is being managed by the Polish State Railways.

## German Debt to Poland.

The process of having the „frozen“ German debts is progressing satisfactorily. Of the 97 million zlotys owed to Poland by Germany for railway transit and on other accounts, the beginning of last year, 60 millions have been already paid, mostly by German exports to Poland. Negotiations are at present in course for the purchase in Germany of 27 million zlotys worth of goods to be supplied to Poland on account of the German debt. (ATZ)

## Polish Merchants from America visiting Poland

On the 11th of June an excursion of members of Polish Merchants' Federation arrived at Gdynia. They will visit Warsaw and the most important towns of Poland, where they will be able to get into touch with Polish commercial and industrial circles. The excursion is organised by the well-known Polish Travel Bureau „Orbis“.

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# “POLAND'S NEW CODES OF LAW“

## BOOK REVIEW

Monograph number three published by the Birmingham Information Service on Slavonic Countries, entitled „*Poland's New Codes of Law*“ has been dedicated to the discussion of the newest Polish codes. This number contains a most interesting article by Mr. B. A. Wortley, LL.M., who quite correctly points out that the subject of his efforts could be more appropriately discussed in a work of several volumes rather than in a short pamphlet, nevertheless manages to acquaint his readers with the basic elements in the development of Polish Law. He goes on to outline its newest provisions such as the Criminal Code of Obligations (Law of Contracts) and the Commercial Code. The author takes special pains to point out the most noteworthy characteristics of each of these codifications, as, for example, when discussing the Criminal Code, he underlines the principle of the „individualization“ of punishment (that is the application of the rules of Equity to each case), and the tendency to separate the wrongdoer from Society (by preventive measures, if necessary). In the Code of Obligations the author notes the important demand for good faith (bona fides) that runs like a red thread through the whole Code and the rather free hand given to the Court in deciding each case. Finally, in the Commercial Code he points to the difference existing between that Code and Civil Law in general.

The author discusses at some length those articles of the Criminal and Obligations Codes which are most striking in his opinion.

We submit, however, that it might have been better to discuss even in a most perfunctory

manner further articles of the Code of Obligations (211—645) and the salient provisions of the Commercial Code, all of which had been almost entirely ignored by the author, and which, in our opinion, play a most important rôle in international trade relations.

Further, we must point out, that in the part of his work, which he has entitled „Codification“, the author should have devoted even a few words to the two Polish Constitutions which form the very foundation of the whole system of Laws in Poland.

He should also have told his readers about the immense works of codification which were undertaken with the object of providing a whole new set of administrative Laws, Social Security Laws, Bankruptcy Law, Labour Laws, Unburdening Agricultural Law and so on.

The authors attention should also be called to the fact that the new Law concerning Bills and Notes was enacted on the 1st July 1936, and is not, as the author says, still on the legislative work bench. Barring these few discrepancies, however, we must nevertheless admit, that the work of Mr. B. A. Wortley, LL.M. really accomplishes its aim, and gives the British Readers a short, concise and pointed review of the Codification of Polish Laws, both those already effected and those in anticipation, and it serves to acquaint them with the tendencies and spirit of the actual Polish Legislation.

The monograph which we have just discussed, contains as well a bibliography compiled by Prof. E. Rappaport, which should readily acquaint its Readers with the best commentaries to the important Codes of Law discussed above. W. P.

# PRESS REVIEW

*Gazeta Polska* has an article from its London correspondent on the Imperial conference in which the attitude of the Dominions with regard to the problems of foreign policy is discussed. The author writes „The Dominions are ready in principle to take more part than hitherto in the defence of the Empire, but this depends on a uniform, common policy, not dictated from above but fixed in understanding with them and answering to their interests“. Herein lies the greatest difficulty since each of the dominions is in different conditions of security. For instance South Africa is much disturbed at the success of Italian imperialism on the African continent. In general all the dominions are more alarmed at the „Italian“ danger than the „German“ one. „The loss of British colonies in the Mediterranean threatens the shortened communication line between the Metropolis and the Dominions“. South Africa would have to build a strong naval base to ensure the safety of the route to India in case of war. „The influence of the Dominions on the London Government is rather in an anti-Italian than an anti-German direction“. The writer also informs his readers that the British Dominions: South Africa, Australia and New Zealand are strongly against the return of her colonies to Germany. In conclusion he says „Nobody expects sensational results (from the conference) but it is considered certain that it will strengthen the Pax Britannica on the enormous territories of the world within the limits of its empire, that it will attain compromises in various internal questions, will contribute to the enlivening of trade exchanges with other

countries and will have a favourable effect on the whole international situation“.

The *Rumanian press* unanimously welcomes the President of the Polish Republic, stating that his visit contributes to a further tightening of the cords of friendship between both nations. *Gazeta* writes: „Prof. Benedict A. Wortley, friend of Rumania and the Rumanian nation is preparing a splendid reception for him“. *Argus* says the visit of the President has an exceptional significance. „Poland and Rumania are decided to cooperate for the maintenance of peace in this part of Europe“.

The Paris correspondent of *Kurier Warszawski* informs that the efforts of the British Government to find an issue from the present paradoxical situation of „so-called control and non intervention“ in the Spanish conflict „will meet with but a cold reception on the side of Germany and Italy in spite of their consent, in principle, to begin negotiations. France on her side, wishing to avoid everything that might revive the pact of the four, has made some extra proposals, such as forming an international fleet with natural observers on the deck of each controlling vessel“.

The *Danzig press* devotes much attention to the Polish President's visit to Rumania, saying that „it possesses a character of courtesy as also an important political significance. Moscow and Czechoslovakia have tried in recent years, with the help of the former minister Titulescu to loosen the ties connecting Poland and Rumania. Thanks however to the attitude of the Rumanian court and the army, these machinations have given no result“.

K. M.

## The Fortune of Marshal Pilsudski

The family council of Marshal Pilsudski's trustees, administering the estate on behalf of his two daughters, met last week in Warsaw. The inventory of the Marshal's estate includes the Pikiłszki farm near Vilno (72 hectares or 170 acres), a house in Sulejów built in 1923 by the Army, Government bonds to a nominal value 6000 zloty and a bank deposit of 7,748 zloty. Also the literary rights on the Marshal's writings.

It is clear that Marshal Pilsudski was not a rich man, his total fortune at the time of his death in the last week of Poland amounting only to about 100,000 zloty or £4,000.— in all.

The royalties from his books, however, bring a certain income to his daughters and the trustees have decided to purchase for them the estate WolkPiętykowskie, near Białystok from the proceeds.

During his lifetime, Marshal Pilsudski always distributed his salary as Marshal in scholarships for students of the Vilno University and lived mostly on his royalties. (ATZ)



# THEATRE

## A Free Woman TEATR NOWY

The "free woman", Mademoiselle Lucie Blondell, the heroine of Mr. Armand Salacroux' play, is the fiancée of Monsieur Paul Miremont, "an honest man with hopeful future", but when she arrives at the Miremonts' house, Paul's brother, Jacques, shows her in such glaring light the hopelessness of marriage, that Lucie runs away with him.

We see them after six months of sweet free-love life — in the atmosphere of Parisian literary bohemia. But after this time, Jacques Miremont, this home-revolutionist and reformer of human life, shows himself quite similar to his brother and fearing to lose Lucie also proposes marriage. But Lucie, faithful to her ideals leaves Jacques; she cannot thus kill her most beautiful affection. After a short time, our heroine understands, however, that above all love is most powerful; she returns, then, to Jacques and wishes to live with him, as his wife, or as his mistress. But it is too late, Jacques, appreciating that Lucie was a week with another man, cannot forgive her. And so this "revolutionist's" position in connection with a free woman's rights is quite similar to the elder generation.

"Free Woman" wishes to be a play with "a problem" — the superiority of free-love over marriage, and also of the superiority of love above all. The play in many moments is very irritating, as in the unexpected conclusion.

At the *Teatr Nowy* A *Free Woman* was prepared by the stage-director, *Karol Borowski*, with artistic poise and good understanding of the author's wishes, in those moments when that was possible, i.e. when the author knows them himself.

The title rôle, Lucie Blondell, is performed with bravura and talent by *Karolina Lubieńska*. The psychology and feelings of Lucie are rendered with subtlety and sincerity.

Her partners were: *Tadeusz Wesotowski* (Jacques), and *Leon Łuszczewski*, as the elder brother, gives an interesting characterization of an apocryphal man. *Wesotowski*, on the other hand, as Jacques was full of naturalness and humour. He was, however, too little ravishing and enthusiastic to persuade us, that thanks to him Lucie Blondell has changed his views on world and life.

The characteristic representatives of the Miremonts' family: the aunt and the mother were rather miscast. *Stanisława Wysocka* is an excellent actress, always interesting, but the rôle of the foolish aunt, Adrienne Miremont seems to be an ideal part for the great *Irena Soska*. *Wysocka* on the contrary, would be undoubtedly able to draw out more dramatic and characteristic accents from the rôle of Miremont's mother, Celestine, rather uninteresting in the interpretation of *Wanda Jarszewska*.

A capital episode of *Cher Ami*, a representative of Parisian bohemia, is created by *Tadeusz Frenkiel*. His playing is a true cocktail of humour, parody and artistic burlesque.

The settings by *Stanisław Jarocki*. A good translation by *Elżbieta Dżelwowska*.

Arno

## The Vagabond King TEATR LETNI

The *Vagabond King*, a famous American musical comedy composed by Rudolf Friml, after triumph on European and American stages now appears finally in Warsaw.

The libretto of Brian Hooker, and W.H. Post with its hero, the romantic François Villon, has only name and background authentic, the characters, events and facts being quite imaginary. It is, however, no fault, if we admit, that as theatrical performance, this libretto offers much of colour and humour. United, in addition, with Rudolf Friml's delightful music it forms a picturesque and agreeable performance for amateurs of light music, humour, and sentiment. At the *Teatr Letni* The *Vagabond King* becomes a very colourful performance, prepared with taste and style. The stage-director *Mr. Janusz Warnecki*, has not attained an uniform style, as the actors ranged from opera stars to farcical players. This, however, does not deprive the performance of its value, and as a whole it must be counted as a success.

The title rôle of François Villon was performed with talent by *Dobiesław Damięcki*, a dramatic artist. His style of playing, was however, a little too earnest and in some moments he was not quite sure if he was playing the *Vagabond King*, or Joan of Arc.

Musical comedy treatment was given by *Janina Brochwiczówna*, featuring the love of François Villon, Catherine de Vauxcelles and *Hanna Brzezińska*, as *Huguette du Hamel*. Both artists have agreeable voices, a delicate and subtle manner of singing united with good acting. Also *Janina Macherska*, as the woman inn-keeper Margot, played with good, but discreet low comedy and sang with temperament and expression. Her part was represented by *Michał Ziniec* (Taborian), *Czesław Skonteczny* (Oliver), *Zofia Wierzejska* (Countess Mary), *Mieczysław Borowy* (Robin) and others, all bringing an element of loud humour. Sometimes, however, they overplayed their parts. Especially *Michał Ziniec* who counted too much on the popularity of his name.

In moments of enthusiasm was brought by *Jerzy Czapliński*, the barytone, who sang the famous march of *The Vagabond King*, the leading melody of the comedy and the chef-d'oeuvre of Friml in this work.

The first place, however, as an artistic achievement, must be given to *Władysław Grabowski* as Louis XI. *Grabowski* has attained his own original style in realizing such figures.

This mixture of style, already mentioned at the beginning of the review is giving as the result to *The Vagabond King* many values and perhaps some originality: each amateur of opera, opérette or comedy, farce and drama finds satisfaction and moment of interest.

To the successful fames of the performance's we must add those of *Tadwiaga Eryniewicka*, who has prepared the dance ensembles and of *Tadeusz Szygietkiński*, under whose baton all the melodies of *The Vagabond King* find a good expression in orchestra, choir and soloists.

Arno

The annual exhibition of the Warsaw State School of Fine Arts was opened on Saturday the 6th, and may be viewed daily from 12 to 3 p.m. until the end of next week, at Wybrzeże Kosciuszki No. 37. (Bus "E")

# SPORTS

## WARSAW HORSE RACES Polish "Derby"

On Sunday next, the 13th June, the Polish "Derby" will be run at the Race Course, Polna I. The result of the "Produce Stakes", distance 2100 mtrs., run on the 30th May, is generally a good pointer to the possible winner of the "Derby". In this race, "Piano" won, and although the "Derby" course is 300 mtrs. longer, there is no reason to think that he cannot stay the distance and win the "Bibbion" of Polish racing. The English bred horse, "Neon", who came in second in this race, must also be considered with a chance, provided that a strong jockey can be found to ride him. On the last occasion in which this horse ran, he lost through bad jockeyship. The English trainer Frank Gill, who trains for the "Lochore" stable has also a representative in the "Derby", and as his stable has won all of the most important races this season, including the "President's" race on Sunday last the 6th June, for zł. 40,000, he must also be considered a potential winner of the "Derby Stakes" of zł. 65,000. It must also be remembered that his son E. Gill will be riding his nomination and, as he is without doubt the only jockey who rides with his "head" and not with the whip, an exciting race should be witnessed. Jockey E. Gill is well on the way to being the champion again this year, with 36 wins from 72 mounts so far, showing a profit to all who have followed the advice given at the beginning of the season to "back Gill".

In addition to the "Derby" stakes on Sunday next, there is also a "Kawalerja Polski", distance 3000 mtrs for four years old, the prize being zł. 15,000, and a further seven races, all of which are full of interest.

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## NEW POLISH PLAY AT THE TEATR POLSKI

Last Monday, the first premiere of the new play by Adolf Nowaczyński, entitled *Caesar and Man* took place at the *Teatr Polski*. This work of the very talented and cultured writer, showing Copernicus at the Borgia's Court is full of literary and scenic values. It will be undoubtedly a new success of Polish theatrical. A critique will appear in our next issue.

# Warsaw Amusements.

## THEATRES

NARODOWY. "Capt. Brassbound's Conversion" (Shaw).  
POLSKA. "Caesar and Man"  
NOWY. "A Free Woman"  
MALY. "Freud's Theory of Dreams"  
LETNI. "The Vagabond King"  
MALICKIE J. "Little Kitty and Big"  
ATENUM. Closed.  
KAMERALNY. "Maitre Bobec et son mari"  
REMBUTA. Closed.

## MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA.

Saturday: "Tosca"  
Sunday: "Orpheus in Hades"  
Monday: Closed  
Tuesday: "Hanka"

## MUSICAL SHOWS

CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI Ordonowana in "Słonce".  
TEATR 8.15. "Victoria and her Hussar".  
TEATR WIELKA REWIA. "The double life of Miss Lena"

## ART.

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101993	BLIACH Abraham	53	D	9.9.37	Zdobyn, Kościelna 22a
	" Bracha	56			
101994	WĄSBRUD Ahira	34	D	10.9.37	Stemleszyce, Pilsandkiego Kolej, Kowalewa 44
101995	PETRUSZKA Hara	59	D	9.9.37	
	" Malka	58			
102001	DOBRY Chaim	70	D	10.9.37	Miedzyzecz, Rynek 14
102006	JEGIER Drona	65	D	10.9.37	Czarna Struga gm. Zarzki Stanislawow, Koltajata 14
102023	GATZ Gerszon	65	D	9.9.37	
	" Ita	65			
102030	ZYLBERMAN Genia	68	D	14.9.37	Pinsk
102032	ZALCBERG Berka	23	L/AB	31.7.37	Warsaw, Niska 22/45
102046	AJZENBERG Lejb	17	L/AB	31.7.37	Grojec, Stodolna 4
102047	AJZENBERG Sylja	18	L/AB	31.7.37	Grojec, Stodolna 4
102048	FELDSZTEJN Szejna	64	D	15.9.37	Lodz, Zeromskiego 15
102049	FRYDMAN Chana	25	D	15.9.37	Wysocko Maz., Czyszowo
102051	WAJNER Rochla	58	D	14.9.37	Białystok, Sosnowa 20
102052	HALPERN Mechel	59	D	14.9.37	Drohobycz, Strzykwa 21
	" Anna	48			
102053	NEJMANEM Mordchej	16	B/3	14.9.37	Warsaw, Pl. Zelaznej Bramy
102054	MILCENZON Lew	17	B/3	14.9.37	Stalpec, Pl. Koscielny 20
102055	BERENIZ Elasz	18	B/3	14.9.37	Wlno, Stefanowa 19
102056	ROSENCEWIG Adolf	16	B/3	14.9.37	Dąbrowa G., Konopnickiej 6
102061	CHOROSZCZANSKI Morduch Pesia	70	D	11.9.37	Obolowa, Bolestawa Prusa 10
102062	CHOROSZCZANSKI scheinim	39	D	11.9.37	Warsaw, Doka 29/3
	" Benjamin	9			
	" Miriam	5			
102068	BURDE Berta	37	D	15.9.37	Grodno, ul. Napoleona
	" Bella	25			
102064	LEWIN Estera	29	D	15.9.37	Poland
102065	WINIKOW Fruma	55	D	15.9.37	Brzesen/B., unja/Lubelska 066
102067	BRODERER Estera	33	D	15.9.37	Warsaw, Nalewki 43/19
102069	SZACZACZER Izak	28	D	10.9.37	Zloczow
	" Cemach	74			
102084	GOLDSCHMIDT Sura	23	D	10.9.37	Rika near Lublin
102086	ALTEHAUS Feiga	41	A/D	11.9.37	Delatry
102088	SZTIL Fera	16	D	11.9.37	Majców, Pow. Kowel
102089	EMMER Dora	22	D	11.9.37	Rzeszow, Przemysk 2
102700	REIF Adolf	39	D	11.9.37	Przemysl, Jagieli 19
	" Fersa	37			
102704	ZYLBERBERG Doba	34	D	14.9.37	Pow. Wegrowski
	" Samuel	11			
	" Chajja	7			
	" Miriam	5			
	" Israel	2			
102706	KUSHLÉVSKI Zelig	70	D	14.9.37	Augustow
102740	HORN Hudys	65	D	10.9.37	Brzeszyl, Staszycza 7
103444	MONK Bronia	65	D	13.9.37	Kowla, Zambrowski 11
103971	SZTEJNBERG Dawid	28	A/1	13.9.37	Lomza, Sienkiewicza 36
	" Hasia	27			

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