

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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3rd YEAR

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No. 25

## Minister Kwiatkowski DANZIG LETTER King Carol's Visit on the Economic Situation

Mr. Kwiatkowski, Chief of the Polish economic policy and Minister of Finance, made a speech in Lwów, at the congress of the "Zarzewie" organisation. Mr. Kwiatkowski stated that after a period of defensive action which lasted until 1936, there arrived a period when progress began to be made and consolidation became possible. It is commonly known that the dangers of devaluation, inflation and economic disaster were avoided only by the use of radical methods, including the complete control of foreign trade and of the movement of funds.

Continuing, he stated that it would be a mistake to use such radical methods in normal periods and that they should be reserved for moments of genuine emergency while in normal times a return to a more liberal policy is advisable. He stressed the introduction of vast scale planning as one of the principal features of the year 1936 in the Polish economic life.

"As a suit of clothes has to be proportioned to its owner's height so the level of civilisation should be proportioned to the density of population of a country," said Mr. Kwiatkowski, adding that in Poland there was a wide discrepancy between the density of population and the level of production, which ought to be reduced by means of increasing the production and accelerating it to the rate of the rapid increase of population.

Mr. Kwiatkowski stated that Poland has made a big step forward in the last year, supporting his statement with figures: between April of 1936 and April 1937 the turnover of the PKO (the largest banking institution in Poland) increased by 20%, the production of electric power by 22%, the number of trucks loaded

monthly by the railways by 23%, the production of pigiron by 26%, the production of potassium salts by 28%, of artificial silk by 29%, the sale of coal for industrial purposes by 30%, the production of coal by 33%, of steel by 35%, of coke by 3%, of synthetic dyes by 50%, of nitrate fertilisers by 300%, etc.

The increase in the production of consumption goods has been smaller than the increase in the production of instruments of production, which is a satisfactory symptom. The number of unemployed has decreased by 211,000. The number of motor cars has increased by 20%. The rise of the production index in Poland has been the largest in the world, owing to the fact that improvement came somewhat later in Poland than in the other countries.

Far from glorifying the present situation Mr. Kwiatkowski appealed strongly to the members of the "Zarzewie", who fought for independence before the war, to work now for the further progress and consolidation of Poland, both political and economic. He said that the present moment had a decisive importance for the future of Poland, which might have to face in twenty years time, or sooner, momentous historical decisions and major difficulties.

To face them victoriously, the nation should be strong internally and well equipped materially. The construction plans and the industrialisation planned by Mr. Kwiatkowski will provide the material foundation and the national spirit can give the inner strength and unity of purpose which are conditions of success. Finally, Mr. Kwiatkowski appealed for support for the National Unity Group sponsored by Marshal Rydz Smigly and realised by col. Koc

The lull in Danzig affairs has certainly ceased now and since coming of summer, the town has been fairly humming with activity. There have been most interesting internal political developments, as a result of which the Nazi party in the Volkstag now has far more votes than the requisite, so long and so ardently desired two-thirds majority, which they need for making alterations in the constitution of the Free City.

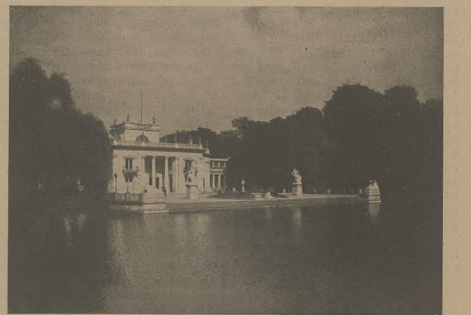
This state has been brought about by the determined efforts on the part of the Nazis to eliminate the opposition in all its branches, whom they regard as traitors. One by one, members on the opposition benches have left their seats and the next in line on the party lists have taken their places, but in nearly all these cases the new members have very soon announced their intention of withdrawing their opposition to the Nazi regime and have handed in their petitions for acceptance as postulants for membership in the Nazi party. Needless to say, such petitions are received with acclamation and rejoicing.

In this manner the Nazi votes in the Danzig parliament have been steadily increasing in number and there remains now only the Centrum which is still officially and legally a party and has a membership which can vote in the opposition at meetings of the Volkstag. Nazi circles, of course, are of the opinion that for this last remnant of diehards opposing them, the days should also be numbered. Meetings of the Volkstag, however, are rare occasions these days. Meetings of quite another sort have been occupying the Danzigers of late. Danzig is becoming a very favoured spot for visitors from Germany, either single visitors, as for example Herr Himmler who called in for a day last week, though his visit was said to be unofficial, or en masse, as the 800 odd members of the Old Guard, who stopped over in Danzig on their way to East Prussia.

Danzig was also the site of a philatelic exhibition which attracted a great many foreign visitors. Special stamps were issued to commemorate this exhibition and they proved so much in demand that the people stormed the doors when the exhibition was opened and extra police had to be called out to make order in the crowd and collect the persons who were fainting and having their clothes torn in the crush!

But the Danzigers are also planning a visit of their own, to march, some twenty thousand strong, to Marienburg to greet the Fushner in person, when he comes on the 19th June to attend the Marienburg Festsplele, the annual historic pageant at that

## King Carol's Visit



The Lazienki Palace in Warsaw in which the King will stay

King Carol II will visit Poland on the 26-th inst, a fortnight after the return of President Mościcki.

A visit to the military training camp of Biedrusk, with a great parade, will be one of the more important points of the programme. The King of Rumania will receive

on that occasion his nomination as Colonel-in-Chief of the 3rd regiment of Poznan Fusiliers.

The numerous manifestations of Polish-Rumanian friendship have made the alliance between the two nations more popular than ever, both in Rumania and in Poland.

## M. VAN ZEELAND'S MISSION

M. Frère, the special envoyé from M. Van Zeeland, has now left Poland. The governments of France and Great Britain have, as is known, entrusted the Belgian Premier with the task of preparing an international economic entente. It is obvious that such a mission is both difficult and delicate, nevertheless, when undertaken by a statesman, of such experience and so eminent in the field of economics, it merits confidence.

The question is still in its initial stages, and the journey of M. Frère is not at all official, but one for information. All the same, the method employed in the present case should be greatly appreciated.

Those who make plans for an economic detente should naturally make sure that they correspond to the real needs of the different states. In effect, if it were decided to limit it to the consideration of the view point of a certain group of states, the chances of an entente would be greatly diminished and new complications could arise. This is why M. Van Zeeland is right in deciding,

before getting to work, to explore the ground and to sound the opinion of the governments concerned. The visit of M. Frère to Warsaw and the making of contacts with the governments of numerous European countries are the logical consequence of this idea.

The journey of the Belgian Premier to the United States, announced for the 11-th June, will also have the same non official character. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the meeting of M. Van Zeeland with Mr. Roosevelt, to whom the whole idea is attributed, can be most useful for its development, especially when the large part which the United States play in world economy and their present attitude which favours the making of an economic entente covering a large number of important problems.

There is every reason to believe that in many domains, such an entente would be useful and that at the same time it would have good chances for success. The main portion of the existing difficulties lays in the fact that owing to the close of the period of economic liberalism, hitherto existing in the exchange of goods, and of capital, the automatic mechanism which had for years assured the equilibrium of balances of payment also stopped. Thanks to various

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## BRITAIN AND THE BALTIC

The interest shown by Western Europe in Baltic problems has recently increased, as can be seen from numerous articles in the British and French press and from such facts as the visit of Lord Plymouth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to the Baltic capitals.

The official reason for Lord Plymouth's Baltic tour has been a return visit to Marshal Mannerheim of Finland. But the British diplomatist found many opportunities during his visit for discussing topical political problems with the Baltic statesmen. Economic questions were also given considerable attention, but perhaps rather as a means leading to a political end. Anglo-Baltic trade is far more important for the small Baltic countries than for Gt. Britain. But the

maintenance of the stability and peace in the Baltic is in the interest of Gt. Britain.

By offering to the Baltic countries advantageous export quotas, but without any political pacts or treaties, British diplomacy exerts a considerable influence in the Baltic. Gt. Britain is taking there the position hitherto enjoyed by Germany: which has lately lost much of its former popularity among the moderately socialist Scandinavians, including the Finns. While the methods used in the Scandinavian countries and in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, may be slightly different, the result is the same.

Although the motives of Gt. Britain are probably not entirely unselfish in this case, it must

(Continued on page 2)

# THE ORIGINS OF THE POLISH STATE

By Max Goryński  
(Continued from No 23)

Prof. Antoniewicz does not commit himself with regard to the racial classification of the people of the Lusatian culture. It is still an open question, definitely to answer the question to which of the races we know in historical times the creation of this culture, distinctly composed of several cultural elements, has to be assigned. In Poland, according to Prof. Antoniewicz, the real blossoming of this culture was reached in the second phase of the third period of the Bronze Age (between B. C. 1400—1200); it was then that it also expanded to its original centres over the neighbouring territories, and embraced also the more eastern and northern parts of Poland. We have already said that it continued to flourish, down to about B. C. 500, over a vast tract which was certainly occupied by the Western Slavs; that it then began to languish, and about B. C. 300 seems completely to fade out of the picture of the prehistoric past as traced by the archaeologists. "There is no doubt that the Lusatian culture which was spreading at an animated pace, during the spite of local variations, such as the common characteristics, represents some compact ethnic body, distinctly different from the contemporary cultural and ethnic groups, to wit from the Germanic one in North Germany and Scandinavia, the Celtic one on the Rhine and Danube, and the Thracian one in Pannonia..."

The opinion of German students on this matter is divided: some would like to acknowledge the Teutons, others the Illyrians, as the originators of the Lusatian culture; just so among Slavonic archaeologists the thesis of a Slav origin of this cultural group has not gained general acknowledgement because of the lack of incontestable evidences. Of this suspended judgement pronounced by Prof. Antoniewicz, the most energetic and best qualified Polish opponent is Prof. Józef Kostrowski, Poznań University. A condensation of his arguments for the Slavonic origin of the Lusatian culture is to be found in his very interesting booklet on *The Prehistory of Pomerania* (The University Pocket Library, Toruń, and J. S. Bergson, Vernon Place, London, W.C.1., 2s. or 50c.); the sensational digging up of the prehistoric fortified village on the shore of the Biskupin Lake (Poznań) which is now going on under Prof. Kostrowski's management may, perhaps, bring to light new materials for clearing up the old matter which will remain highly technical, the preserve of learned experts from which the lay public must be warned off, if every-day international relations are not to be dangerously infested by racial and political fanaticism.

When the solution of the Lusatian problem is reached, a fundamental question of European prehistory can be attacked with better prospects of definite settlement, the question where the Teutonic tribes started from on their conquest of the Tacitan *Germania Magna* which "from the Sarmatians and Dacians was separated by mutual fear or mountains". Of course, even the most positive of answers to that question must still leave in the dark the rock-bottom problem of the original Indo-European home where Graeco-Italians, Celts, Teutons and Slavo-Lithuanians are assumed to hail from, unless all of them turn out to be the descendants of different races, Aryanzized along the treks of a swarm, or swarms, of Indo-European nomads who broke into Central and Northern Europe somewhere from South Russia or from beyond

the Caspian Sea. Such a possibility is adumbrated by Prof. J. L. Myres in his essay on *The Dawn of History*, in a passage immediately preceding the one we quoted before. When writing of the first and second groups of Italic-speaking peoples who passed into the peninsula, Prof. J. L. Myres remarks:

"But this does not necessarily mean a displacement of the population. Like the Semitic peoples, the early speakers of Indo-European languages possessed a remarkable genius which we cannot at present analyse — for imposing their speech, and with it much of their beliefs and social practices, on the populations among whom they came, while adapting themselves to enjoy the material culture which they found in vogue in every region. It is certain, also, from the diversity of physical type among the peoples who are actually found speaking these languages, that exposure to such varied climates and environments was fatal to the separate existence of the originally intrusive stocks. Either they interbred and lost their identity, or they died out, leaving their speech and their culture to be inherited by the stock of alien race. It is also probable that, in most cases, the actual intruders were few; that it was quality, not numbers, that prevailed."

Since these remarks were put to paper by Prof. J. L. Myres, the implied hypothesis that Indo-European speech was brought into our continent, not by a high tide of invaders of a new racial stock who ousted the "first occupiers" of Europe of whatever race or races they may have been, but by smaller, probably successive bands of nomad conquerors, has been much discussed among anthropologists and ethnologists. At the VII. Congress of Historical Linguistics held in Warsaw, in July 1933, Dr. Tadeusz Sulimski, Lwów University, read an important paper on *Die schurkeramischen Kulturen und das indoeuropäische Problem* (Vol. I. of the Congress Publication issued by the Polish Historical Society) dealing with this hypothesis from a new archaeological view-point. We shall have to refer later on to Dr. Sulimski's conclusions; at present we have to hold on to the entanglement caused by the present state of the Lusatian Culture problem in our imaginary "Bradshaw of the Peoples' Migrations".

The position seems to be this: The flat-land within the Carpathian ring and the flat-land to the north of the ring sloping down to the Baltic were the great shunting yards for all European migrations on the grand scale; all "migrations trains" for Europe proper, that is to say the peninsula which is welded by the Balto-Pontic Isthmus, to the enormous bulk of the Euro-Asiatic Continent, appear to have been formed in one of the two shunting-grounds; many of them, like the "trains" of the Goths, Gepids, Vandals, Burgundians, also of the Longobards, had to pass through the second "along their path to conquest and death". Now we know for certain that long before the so-called great migration of the East Teutons (since A. D. 375, when the Huns had broken into Europe), the Gothic, Burgundian, Vandal and other kindred cultures were a powerfully predominant in the whole continent between the Carpathians and the Baltic, spreading from the Oder and the Sudetian mountains in the west to the Pripiet marshes in the east. Prof. Antoniewicz times the first appearance of Germanic (Gothic) culture in Pomerania between the Oder and Vistula rivers for about B.C. 1000—800, noting the coexistence

# New Finds at Biskupin

The pre-historic village of Biskupin in Western Poland, unearthed some years ago, continues to yield interesting scientific discoveries. Some of them have shattered the teachings of archeology. For instance it was commonly understood among scientists that the wheel was not used for vehicles north of the Alps until a relatively late epoch. Biskupin denied that theory, as wheels have been found there, dating from about 900 B. C.

The village of 2500 years ago has been preserved in a very complete form, with all the domestic utensils, etc. The reconstruction of the village, carried out by scientists, presents a very interesting picture of a dwelling of the predecessors of the Poles.

There of the Lusatian civilization; the annotation is repeated for the Hallstatt period which follows next (B.C. 800—650), while Great Poland experiences at that period the culmination of Lusatian culture combined with an expansion of Illyrians; the same combination is registered for Little Poland and Upper Silesia; Masovia and Polesie remaining exclusively "Lusatian" archeologically. Prof. Kostrowski, however, asserts that Goths and Gepids appeared in Pomerania only as late as the beginning of the Christian era, in the early "Imperial" or "Roman" period of Polish prehistory (A. D. 1—200). There is finally, in *Helmsells Weltgeschichte* (1st edition, Vol. 6) a map of the expansion of Teutons and Celts in Central Europe at about B. C. 500—50, based on Roderich von Eckert's atlas *Migrations and Settlements of Germanic Tribes*. On this map no indication whatever of the presence, at any time, of the enigmatic "Lusatians" in Pomerania is to be found, only the note: "Vor der Einwanderung der Ostgermanen von 1000 v. Chr. bis Westgermanen bewohnt" (Before the immigration of East Teutons since B. C. 1000 to about B. C. 600 inhabited by West Teutons), and to the south of Pomerania, between the Saale and Netze rivers, another inscription is spread: "*Frühheut. Karpo-Daken* (Karpaten-Daken) bewohnt" (Formerly inhabited by Carpo-Dacians, Carpatho-Dacians); the whole area south of the Havel river and up to the Bohemian mountains is covered by various shades of red, indicating that down to B. C. 200 this territory became successively occupied by Teutonic tribes; to the west of the Oder the "*Graetze der Germanen im 2. Jahrtausend v. Chr.*" (The primeval settlements of the Teutons in the 2nd millennium B. C.) are mapped out; to details of this latter indication of von Eckert's map we shall have to return presently. What we must keep first in mind is the fact, undisputed to-day, that since about B. C. 1400, a date well within the second millennium B. C. to down at least B. C. 500, when according to Prof. Antoniewicz Lusatian culture begins to recede in Great Poland and in Pomerania and Kuyavia has given place to the culture of cist graves and graves with face urns, those troublesome "Lusatians" are blocking the centre of *Germania Magna* from the Saale and Elbe to the Oder beyond the Vistula and Bug rivers. Roderich von Eckert's "Carpo-Dacians" are, of course the Lusatians, though Eckert's map does not show that during most of the above mentioned period they occupied also Bohemia and Moravia which, before the immigration of the Teutons, the map assigns to the Celts down to about B. C. 80 and 60.

(To be continued).

# AUSTRALIAN LETTER

By Helen Henry

Interest has been roused by the statement that Mr. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia, in England for the Coronation, has been discussing the possibility of holding a conference in Australia for a Pacific Pact, designed to bridge the gap caused by neither Japan nor America being members of the League of Nations, and to provide a machine designed to further friendly discussion by the Pacific Powers of any point of dispute arising among them. The Japanese Ambassador is anxious to have the conference in Tokyo.

Attempts to establish Sydney as flying boat base have been held up by objections of citizens to the proposed site at Rose Bay, near the entrance to Sydney harbor. The Qantas Empire Airways manager claims this part of Sydney as the only suitable spot to link up, with Sydney as terminus, the London Sydney air mail service, and the future Australia-New Zealand-Canada service. The matter is still under discussion. Meanwhile, public attention has been directed to the existing airports and landing fields, owing to a series of passenger plane accidents, centring in Queensland. Considerable improvements in grounds are being carried out throughout the Commonwealth at a cost of £40,000.

The Polish Third of May holiday was celebrated this year in Sydney where the Polish Consul General has his headquarters, by a reception to the Consular service and prominent Australians. The Consul Mr. de Noskowski and Madame de Noskowska received their visitors at a leading hotel for afternoon tea.

Aviation and its needs are of outstanding importance in commonwealth problems, and a scheme has been worked out which will affect Australia, by shortening the time for air mail letters. An agreement with Imperial Airways, for fifteen years, which comes into force in January, provides at present for ten days, with a future reduction

to seven. The matter will come before the Federal Parliament for ratification next month.

Australian sugar producers are pleased with the outcome of Mr. Casey's and Mr. Bruce's diplomatic victory at the international conference on the regulation of the marketing of sugar. Australia's place will probably be third, after Java and Cuba, and will have an export quota of 400,000 long tons a year. Canada has not yet signed the pact, in view of her interest in the increase of beet production at home, but she will hardly become a rival as exporting country.

A broadcast speech yesterday by Sir Charles Roenthal emphasised that Australia, of all the Dominions, has most to gain or lose by the decisions of the Imperial Conference regarding defence. In view of the importance of the Pacific in the future, Australia's defences were of the greatest moment, and Australia must consequently be prepared to shoulder a much greater financial responsibility for her own and empire defence than she had done in the past.

## World Esperanto Congress

A world congress of Esperantists will be held in Warsaw in August next, under the patronage of the President of the Republic. The inventor of the international language Esperanto, Dr. Zamenhof, was born in Warsaw.

## Foreigners in Poland.

In the first quarter of 1937 18,325 foreigners came to Poland. 5,508 from Germany, 2,262 from Austria, 1,492 from Czechoslovakia, 829 from France, 715 from Gt. Britain, 684 from U. S. A., 426 from Italy, 319 from Switzerland, 372 from Holland, 258 from Belgium, 293 from Sweden, 196 from Denmark, 140 from Russia, 464 from Rumania, 589 from Hungary, 238 from Palestine, etc.

The total was practically the same as in the previous years. (A.T.E.)

# Mr. Van Zeeland's Mission and the Baltic

(Continued)

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causes this mechanism no longer functions, and a return to liberal principles, even in commercial exchange, would for many states represent a collapse of their balance of payments with all the harmful results arising therefrom. Therefore an international collaboration organised on a sufficiently large scale to function properly and to ensure for all countries the equilibrium of their balances of payment becomes necessary. The matter necessitates a carefully drawn up plan, the preparation of which is exactly the mission of M. Van Zeeland.

Poland has always represented in a stable manner the tendencies which foresee the possibility of international collaboration. If, as one of the last to do so, Poland was forced to introduce restrictions on the transfer of devises and the movement of goods, it is because she could not wait any longer in the hope of seeing her balance of payments guaranteed by international regulation.

In view of the great efforts now being made to revive international economic collaboration, Poland has adopted a favourable attitude, she wishes every success to the mission of Mr. Van Zeeland, and that it will manage to overcome the obstacles which artificially bar the path to further economic progress, so much needed and desired by the whole world.

P. I. P.

he owned that her vague protectorate over the Scandinavian and Baltic countries is certainly to her advantage. It enables them to withstand more easily the Nazi and Soviet pressure, which might seriously threaten the independence of some of them if they were left entirely to their own devices.

The enormous advantage of economic collaboration with Gt. Britain for the Baltic countries lies in the fact that it renders them less dependent economically upon Germany, or Soviet Russia, which would not fail to request the payment of a heavy political price for economic collaboration. Lord Plymouth stressed in his speech at Tallinn the importance attached by his government to the principle of free trade - and the local interests certainly sympathised with him in that opinion.

The view of the "Chicago Daily Tribune", which wrote that "Gt. Britain wants to make from the Baltic a reserved territory, secure against war" is very interesting. Poland is pursuing practically the same aim within the measure of the means at her disposal, faithful to the principle of preferring regional and effective work to universal and ineffective efforts. (A.T.E.)

## English as World Language

Time and again, mostly during periods of strained relationship between the nations, the demand for a universal language receives a new stimulus. The inconvenience of a multiplicity of tongues is obvious and will be denied by no one, but when it comes to the question of which language to adopt, as many different opinions are voiced as there are tongues and dialects in Europe! Many attempts have been made to invent an artificial world language, the most successful among them being Volapuk and Esperanto. The former language, the intricacies of which may be judged by the fact that according to an eminent expert on the subject "no Volapuk verb consists of no less than 505,440 different forms" was superseded, as a suggested vehicle for international communication by Esperanto, a language derived by a selection from most European tongues. Subsequently other artificial languages have appeared, but none has had a sufficiently strong appeal to supply the need for a common world language.

Of the other living tongues, which it has been suggested should be adopted for international purposes, English has now become the second language for all practical purposes in most foreign countries. It contains both Teutonic and Latin elements and has a very simple grammar, it is the easiest language to acquire for most foreigners and is already the most widely diffused tongue in the world, 200 million people claiming English as their mother tongue. English is the accepted medium of communication throughout the East, and in Europe it has been introduced as the second language in most schools, a knowledge of French and German being now considered of less urgent importance than was previously the case. The latest instance of this trend towards the natural adoption of English as the world language is furnished by Russia, who recently decided to supplant German by English as the first foreign language.

## England's Little Visitors

On the hospitable shores of England, where deposed kings, political refugees and those persecuted for their faith have for generations found a safe shelter, four thousand Spanish children, hearing the horrors of civil war, have just arrived. The children are between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and their evacuation was arranged by the English National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief. Chosen regardless of the political persuasion of their parents, the children, accompanied by 200 women teachers and 50 priests of their own nationality, were brought from Bilbao in a Spanish ship and escorted to safe waters by British warships. At the moment of writing the large family is in camp near Southampton, from which in the course of some weeks they will be sent in batches to be cared for by various organisations. Thus the Salvation Army has offered to look after 1,400 until conditions in their own country make it safe for them to return, while the Roman Catholic authorities have made themselves responsible for 1,200, and other groups of children will be accommodated in large buildings in seaside towns which have been rented by the Relief Committee.

Immediately on arrival in England the children were examined by staff of doctors, and about 100 who were ill or unfit for camp life were at

## PRESS REVIEW

*Kurier Warszawski*, writing on the financial situation in France, finds that it is threatening and the situation of Blum's cabinet critical. "In the discussion at the Senate the most eminent speakers, chiefly radicals, scathingly criticised the economic and financial policy of the government, stating unanimously that the experiment of high wages with simultaneous reduction of work had failed all along the line. Its result felt most acutely by all is an unheard of dearth of life and production, paralyzing French export and a critical condition of the treasury compelling the government to raise the taxes and to issue new short term loans".

The financial editor of *Figaro* concludes a short notice with the words "The situation of the treasury at the present moment is technically untenable."

*Figaro* writing on the execution of the Soviet commander Tuchaczewski and the 7 generals says "The sanguinary Byzantinism of medieval tyrants has proved to the world that what we are used to call Soviet democracy is simply a recurrence to the Russia of the times of Ivan the Terrible".

*Oeuvre* which was till now a Russophile paper writes that "Stalin has destroyed the prestige of the international Soviet Union". The author is doubtful as to the value of the French-Soviet pact if the highest officers in the Soviet army are shot for betraying the country to Germany.

*I. K. C.* publishes an interview of its correspondent with King Carol of Rumania, in which the latter, in answer to the question how he had succeeded in reigning and governing, said, "I think it is a question of patience. You see we cannot create everything at once. The world is created by every day work and the state is built up by every day work. It cannot be "good" at once and there cannot be "everything" at once. Even God took seven days to create the world. That is should be "better" and "more" we must have time. But we must know where we are going and we must have patience in tending to our aim". In speaking of President Mościcki, King Carol expresses his admiration for him as an eminent man of science. "Bearing on his shoulders the affairs of the state he is at the same time a man of science. This allows him, as is given to few, to look at state matters and world matters differently to other statesmen. He looks on world matters from a height, in a synthetic way".

*Polska Zbrojna* is of the opinion that the present crisis in Russia will not have a deep effect on Russian internal life, that the once sent to a large private house in the neighbourhood which has been converted into a temporary hospital. All were given baths and provided with new clothes and food, and within a few days the peaceful, healthy surroundings had wrought a wonderful change.

Innumerable offers from private families to adopt one or more children have been refused, as it is felt that the children should not be deprived of the companionship of their Spanish playmates, and should continue their normal education under their own teachers so that they can go back to their usual life when it is safe for them to return.

execution of Tuchaczewski and the seven generals will leave no more traces than the shooting of Roehm and his companions in Germany. "If however we should take into account the impression abroad, we must say that Stalin has lowered the prestige of the Soviets in the eyes of West Europe for a long time, especially in France, as is clearly testified by the voices of the Paris Press". On the other hand, *Polska Zbrojna* finds quite fantastic the opinion expressed in England that Stalin is aiming at a rapprochement with Germany at the expense of the Jews. It points out that just Tuchaczewski was the greatest Germanophile among the Soviet leaders and also the most honest of the Chief creators of the Rapallo treaty Krestinskij has been removed from his position as vice-commissioner for foreign affairs. Besides the nomination of a Jew as governor of the Ukraine in place of a Russian and of another Jew in place of a White Russian as premier for Soviet White Russia does not serve to conform the English revelations "Stalin consistently and ruthlessly tends to realizing his programme of strengthening the Soviet state by all means. But the state is not an aim in itself but is treated by Stalin as a basis for the future international revolution. If Stalin does not forget this, all the more the west should remember it and especially the direct neighbours".

*Czas* looks at the Russian crisis from the point of view of Polish foreign policy. "The revelation of the weakness of the Soviets as is now taking place is specially useful for us, obviously not that we may be glad at their misfortunes but because these facts point clearly to who is the support of order and strength in East Europe". After reminding his readers that Poland lost in her struggle with Russia in the 17th and 18th centuries mostly by her own fault, the author continues, "Let the present Polish nation not forget that it is the representative in east Europe of western culture and the Christian religion. Let her not forget that everything that happens in east Europe must concern us deeply, that the fate of this part of the world cannot shape itself without our conscious participation".

K. M.

## Coronation Film Display

Under the patronage of H. M. Ambassador Sir Howard Kennard and with the assistance of the British Council, the Cultural Section of the Polish British Chamber of Commerce was enabled to arrange on the afternoon of Thursday last a display of the full length film of "The Coronation" made by Messrs Gaumont British Ltd. of London. The display was held at the Rialto Cinema in Jassa, the owners of which had kindly placed it at the disposal of the Chamber of Commerce.

In addition to Sir Howard Kennard and members of the staff of the British Embassy, there were numerous members of the Government, the Diplomatic Corps, the English Colony and the social world present. The film aroused the greatest interest and it is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for a further showing next week.

In the meantime a showing is being effected at Gdynia on Saturday by Mr. Consul Jeffrey in conjunction with the Polish British Society. It is also hoped to arrange for displays in other provincial centres.

## Poland at the Paris Exhibition



The day anxiously awaited has come and the General Exhibition in Paris opened its gates to a streaming flood of mankind.

The site on which the pavilions are built covers 100 ha on both sides of the river Seine from the Place de la Concorde to the Grenelle Bridge (7.5 km. circumference; 3.5 km. length). On the right bank of the river, the Exhibition is dominated by the Trocadero Hill, while the famous Eiffel tower reigns over the left bank. The beautiful arcade of the new Trocadero Palace encircles the Warsaw Place, where the Polish pavilions stand among fifty pavilions of other nations.

Poland will show at the World Exhibition her cultural efforts of a thousand years. The pavilion of Poland was built rapidly on a site situated in the beautiful gardens of the Trocadero. While at the Exhibition of Decorative Arts of 1925 in Paris - Poland occupied only 300 sq. m., it occupies to-day over 2100 sq. m. The Polish pavilion cost 2,000,000 frs. which sounds reasonable, especially if compared with 46,000,000 expended for the same purpose by Germany.

In spite of this modest expenditure, no effort was spared to bring the Polish Exhibition to as high a level as possible. The finest products of Polish art and culture will be seen not only in the National pavilion but also in the so called "Hall of Nations" and in other halls, where international shows will be accommodated.

The Polish pavilion has the shape of a huge stone rotunda, cut across its full height by a window, against which a White Eagle stretches its wings, dominated by a winged figure of Resurrected Poland. This group has been hammered in sheet-metal by a young Polish artist. Fifty Polish artists worked with great zeal and enthusiasm in decorating the Polish pavilion. They achieved a fine record of good will and good craftsmanship. In the making of which was originally estimated to last 2 years, was completely finished within 5 months. It hangs over the exit door of the rotunda, illustrating episodes of the battle of Vienna.

Going upstairs near the little chapel, designed by the artist Alchimowicz, one reaches the beautiful portico supported by 4 Polish Eagles.

The hall of honour of the Polish Pavilion recalls by its shape the Pantheon and illustrates the 1000 years of Polish history (900 A. D. 1900 A. D.). 7 huge statues, each 2.5 mtr. high, carved by eminent Polish artists, are placed on pedestals in a semicircle. They represent the greatest of Poland's sons, who by their sword, art or science built Polish history: King Boleslaw Chrobry, King Wladystaw Jagiello, Mikolaj Kopernik, Tadeusz Kosciuszko,

Adam Mickiewicz, Fryderyk Chopin, Marshal Pilsudski).

Opposite these statues there is a picture representing King Wladystaw IV (XVIIth century), building the Polish navy.

The "Hall of 1000 years" is adorned by a tapestry representing King Sobieski at the battle of Vienna. The enormous ceiling-painting represents Poland regaining her independence. Prof. Pniowski and Prof. Bruksalski are the designers of the national pavilion. They were assisted in their work by Prof. Niemcewicz.

The section of Plastic Arts: sculpture, graphic art and painting contains very fine exhibits. A separate section is reserved for Polish folklore. Here products are shown made in the years since the exhibition of Decorative Arts in Paris in 1925. At this Exhibition all the three Polish Art Academies will be represented. Thus the work of the young artists will receive its share of attention along with the work of the older artistic generation.

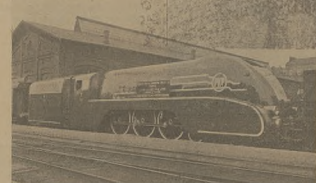
In the economic section we find maps illustrating the economic efforts of Poland. Special maps show economic problems as a whole, industry, agriculture, trade, the movement of population etc. In another part of the pavilion there is a cleverly arranged station of the Polish Broadcasting Company, the Tobacco Monopoly, the Alcohol Monopoly. The Polish Timber Trade shows many of its products.

In the section of Industry the latest inventions of machines made by Polish constructors are recorded. A special hall is reserved for the Polish Army.

Many of Polish exhibits are shown beyond the limits of the pavilion, for instance the dwelling-flats and the architecture of towns. A new quarter of Warsaw is shown - the quarter of Marshal Pilsudski. Besides this, the latest attainments in building of workmen's flats and public buildings are shown. A special attraction is an original plan of the city of Warsaw from the reign of King Stanislaw August - the last King of Poland.

In the Palace of Communication, there can be seen, placed on rails, a Polish touring train, composed of three cars: a sleeping car of III class, a bar on rails and a modern bath-car. In the bar, while tasting a Polish cocktail, guests will see films, showing the charms of the country. The famous light aeroplane RWD 13 is an example of how art can be happily allied to technical achievement.

In the Tong and bright procession of various festivals an important place is reserved for the Polish theatre, music and ballet. The famous maestro Federico will play on June 28th. Jan Kiepura has promised to sing, and also many other famous Polish artists will appear.



A new steam lined Polish "Pacific" engine shown at Paris

