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3rd YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1937

No. 25

Minister Kwiatkowski DANZIG LETTER King Carol's

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.

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 and economic disaster were avoided only by the use of radical methods, including the complete control of foreign trade and of the

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 isadvisable. He stressed the introduction of vast scale planning as one of the

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 or 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 pig iron by 26%, the production of potassium salts by 26%, 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 36%, of synthetic dyes by 50%, of nitrate fertilisers by 30%, etc.

The increase in the production.

The increase in the production

300% etc.

The increase in the production of consumption goods has been smaller than the increase in the production of consumption goods has been smaller than the increase in the production of instruments of production which is a salisfactory symptom. The number of uncernative of the production index in Poland has been the largest in the world, owing to the fact that improvement came somewhat later 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 sit u at io n, Mr. Kwietkowski 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 difficulties.

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 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 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.

and rejoicing.

In this menner 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 remant 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 he norfficial or an massaid to he norfficial or a massaid to he norfficial or a massaid to he norfficial or a messaid to he norfficial or a massaid to he norficial or and said to he norficial or a massaid to he norficial or and the nor last week, though his visit was said to be unofficial, or en masse, as the 600 odd members of the Old Gnard, 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 extrapolice 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 Fuebrer in person when he comes on the 19th June to attend the Marienburg Festspiele, the annual historic pageant at that



The Lazienki Palace in Warsaw in which the King will stau

King Carol II will visit Poland on that occasion his nomination on the 26-th inst, a fortnight as Colonel-in-Chief of the 8-rd sciekt.

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 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, or 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, 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 sates, the chances of an entente would be greatly diminished and new complications could arise. This is why M. Van Zeeland is right in deciding,

most historic spot in East Prussia, the one-time headquarters of the Teutonic Knights. The distance is 65 kilemeters, and it is expected that the march will take two whole days, and presumably another two days to come back.

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 of an economic entente covering 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 eapital, the automatic mechanism which had for years assured the equilibrium of balances of payment also stopped. Thanks to various

(Continued on page 2)

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 centials.

for Foreign Affairs, to the Baltic capitals.

The official reason of 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 politic all problems with the Baltic statesmen. Economic questions were also 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.

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.

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.

Prof. Antoniewicz does not commit himself with regard to the racial classification of the people of the Lusatian culture. It is still untimely, he says, 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 from its original centres over the neighborring territories, and 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 much leter was executed. We have already said that is continued to flourish, down to about B. C. 500, over a vast tract which much later 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 arche ologists. "There is no doubt that the Lusatian culture which was spreading at an animated pace containing in spite of local wariations, such expressive 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 Cellic 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 archeologists the thesis of a Slavorigin of this cultural group has not gained general acknowledgement because of the lack of incontestable motivations".

Of this suspended judgement pronounced by Prof. Antoniewicz, the most energetic and best qualified Polish opponent is Prof. Jözef Kostrzewski, Poznań University. A condensation of his arguments for the Slavonic origin of the Lusatian culture is to be found in his very interesting the property in the proposition of the Lusatian culture is to be found in his very interesting the property in the proposition of the Lusatian culture is to be found in his very interesting the property in the proposition of the classing of the proposition of

arguments for the Slavonic origin of the Lusatian culture is to be found in his very interesting book let on The Prehistory of Polish Pomerania (The Baltic Pocket Library, Toruń, and J. S. Bergson, Vernon Place, London, W.C.1;2s.or50c.); the sensational digging up of the prehistoric fortified village on the shore of the Biskupin Lake (Posnania) which is now going on under Prof. Kostrzewski's management may, perhaps, bring to light new Prof. Kostrzewski's management may, perhaps, bring to light new materials for clearing up the old dispute. But even then the whole matter 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 infeatable remains.

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 Lusatian promise is rescince, 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 Tacitgan 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 half from, unless all of them turn out to be the descendants of different races, Aryanized along the treks of a swarm, orswarms, of Indo-European nomads who broke into Central 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:

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 ada pting themselves to enjoy the material culture which they found in vogue in each new 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 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 ideas to be propagated by pupils 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 hear ward decorated and the control of the contr

but bysmaller, probably successive bands of nomad conquerors, has been much discussed among anthropologists and ethnologists. At the VII. Congress of Historical Sciences held in Warsaw, in July 1933, Dr. Tadeusz Sulmirski, Lwów University, read an important paper on Die schunkeramischen Kulturen und dass indosgroßische Problem schuurkeramischen Kulturen und das indoeuropäische Problem (Vol. 1 of the Congress Publication issued by the Polish Historical Society) dealing with this hypothesis from a new archeolo-gical view-point. We shall have to refer later on to Dr. Sulimirski's combinious: at present un hare to refer later on to Dr. Sulimirski'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

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 that 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 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 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, Burinto Europe), the Gothic, Burgundian, Vandal and other kindred cultures were powerfully predominant in the whole country between the Carpathians and the

between the Carpathians and the Baltic, spreading from the Oder and the Sudetian mountains in the west to the Pripet marshes in the east. Prof. Antoniewicz

times the first appearance of Germanic (Gothie) 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 them have shatteredtheteachings 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 utensits, 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: there of the Lusatian civilization; the adnotation is repeated for the Hallstatt period which follows next (B.C. 800-650), while Great Poland experiences at that period the culmination of Lusatian Foland experience of Lusatian culture combined on the cul mination of Lusatian culture combined on the filly in an interest of the combination is registered for Little Poland and UpperSilesia, Masovia and Polessie remaining exclusively "Lusatian" archeologically. Prof. Kostrzewski, however, asserts that Goths and Gepids appeared in Pomerania only as late as the beginning of the Christian era, in the early only as late as the beginning of the Christian ora, in the early "Imperial" or "Roman" period of Polish prehistory (A. D. 1—200). There is finally, in He Im olts Wettgeschichte (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 Erckert's atlasof Migrations and Settlements of Germanic Tribes. On this map no indication whatever of the atlas of 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 not all too clearly worded legend "Yor der Einwanderung der Ostgermanen von 1000 v. Chr. bis ungefähr 600 v. Chr. von Westgermanen bewohnt" Before the immigration of East Teutons since B. C. 1000 to about B. C. 600 inhabitated by West Teutons), and to the south of Pomerania, between the Saale and Netze rivers, another inscription is spread "Früher von Karpo-Daken (Karpaten-Daken) be wo hnt" (Formerly inhabitated 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 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 "Ursitze der Germanen im 2. Jahrtausend v. Chr." (The pri me val settlements of the Teutons in the 2 nd millenium B. C.) are mapped out; to details of this latter indication of von Erckert'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 millenium 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 far 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.

AUSTRALIAN LETTER

By Helen Heney

Interest has been roused by the statement that Mr. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia, in England for the Coronation, has been discussing the possibility ofholding 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 rising among them. The Japanese Ambassador is anxious to have the conference in Tokyo.

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 harbour. 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 landingfields, 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. npts to establish Sydney

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

for afternoon tea.
Aviation and its needs are of
outstanding importance in
componeealth 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 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 experting country.

at home, but she will hardly become a rival as exporting country.

A broadcast speech yesterday by Sir Charles Rosenthal 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 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 Esperan-tists 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. Austria, 1.492 from Czechosłovakia, 829 from France, 7.15 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.

etc. The total was practically the same as in the previous years. (ATE)

Mr. Van Zeeland's Mission

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 of the control of the collaboration of the collaboratio harmon 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 tendences which foresee the possibility of international collaboration. If, as

which foresee the possionity 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 accommic collaboration, Poland has adopted a favourable attitude, she wishes every success to the mission of M. 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.

Britain and the Baltic

be owned that her vague protectorate over the Scandinavian and Baltic countries its certainly to their 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 was Company to Seriel Puncie. 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 Tallian the importance attached by his government to the principle of free trade - and the local interests certainly sympathised with him in that onlinion.

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.

(ATE)

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 Europel Many attempts have been made to invent an artificial world language, the most world language, the most successful among them being successful among them being Volapuk and Esperanto. The former language, the intricacles of which may be judged by the fact that according to an eminent expert on the subject "the Volapuk verb boasts of no less than 505,440 different forms", was superseded, as a suggested vehicle for international communication by Esperanto, 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 tonguage.

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 adoption of English as the world language is furnished by Russia, who recently decided to supplant German by English as the first German by Engli foreign language.

England's Little Visitors

hospitable shores of England, where deposed kings, political regulees and those persecuted for their faith have for generations found a safe for generations found a safe shelter, four thousand Spanish children, fleeing from the horrors children, fleeing from 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 ship and escorted to s waters by British warships. At moment of writing the large family is in camp near Southampton, from which in the 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 reagangible for 1,200 and other 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.

Committee.

Immediately on arrival in England the children were examined by a 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 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 with simultaneous reduction of work had failed all along the line. Its result felt most acutely by all is an unheard of dearness of life and production, paralyzing French export and a critical condi-tion of the treasury compelling the government to raise taxes and to issue new term loans'

The financial editor of Figaro oncludes 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 mediaeval 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 II 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 know where we are going and we must have time. But we must know where we are going and we must have time. But the state of the and we must have patience in Tending to our aim? In speaking of President Mościcki, King Carol expressed his admiration for him as an eminent man of science. "Bearing on his shoulders the affairs of the state he is at the some 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" a synthetic way

Polska Zbroina 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

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 a rapprochement with Germany at the expense of the Jews. It points out that just Tuchaczewski at the expense of the Jews. It points out that just Tuchnacewski was the greatest Germanophil among the Soviet-leaders and also that one 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 White Russian as premier for Soviet White Russian as premier for Soviet White Russian does not serve to conform the English revelations 'Stalin consistently and ruthlessly tends to realizing his programme of strengthenning 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

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 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.

K. M.

Coronation Film Display

Coronation Film Display
Under the patronage of H. M.
Ambassador Sit 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
Messars Gaumont British Ltd, of
London. The display was held
at the Rialto Cinema in Jassna,
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

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 arange 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 Placedela Concorda to the Grenelle Evides. (7.5 by her built of the stream of the control of the Strides (7.5 by her built of the strides). Placedela 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 pavilion 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

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 occupiedonly 300 sq.m., it occupies to-day over 2100 sq.m. The Polish pavillon cost 2.000,000 frs. which sounds reasonable, especially if compared with 46,000,000 expended for the same purpose by Germany.

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 accomogated.

The Polish pavilion has the Germany.

n spite of this modest

accomodated.

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 sheetmetal by a young Polish artist. Fifty Polish artists worked with great zeal and enthusiasm in

metal by a young Polish artist. Fifty Polish artists worked with great zeal and enthusiasm in decorating the Polish parilion. They achieved a fine record of goodwill and speedthe magnificent tapestry, 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 heautiful 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 Bolesław Chrobry, King Władysław Jagiełło, Mikołaj Kopernik, Tadeusz Kościuszko,

Adam Mickiewicz,

Adam Mickiewiez, Fryderyk Chopin, Marshal Płłsudski).
Opposite these statues there is a picture representing King Wradysław IV (XVII-th 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 ceilingpainting represents Poland regnining her independence. Prof. Priewski and Prof. Brukalski are the designers of the national pavilion. They were assisted in their work by Prof. Niemojewski.
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.

the work or 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. 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.

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-fitted and the amenicative of frames.

pavilion, for instance the dwelling-flats and the architecture of towns. A new quarter of Warsaw is shown — the quarter of Marshal Piłsudski. Besides this, the latest attain ments in building of work men's flats and public buildings are shown. A special attraction is an original plan of the city of Warsaw from the reign of King Stanisław August—the last King of Poland.

In the Palace of Communication, there can be seen, placed on

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 I/I/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 fam of a meastro Photoswell will plag on June 28th; Jen Glepura Bas promised to size, and also many other famous Polish declarate will appear.



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

An interesting first night at the Teatr Polski



Nina Andrycz as Lucia Borgia

Caesar and Man, the new play by Adolf Nowaczyński, is a poetical fantasy on Renaissance themes. The heroes of the play postical fantasy on Renaissance themes. The heroes of the play bear historical names, such as: Caesare Borgia, 'Monna Lucia Borgia, Cardinal Farnese, Macchiavelli, Copernicus and his brother, Don Diego Colombo, Monna Sancia of the Sforza family, Michellotto and others, while Pope Alexandre Borgia, Raphael Santi, Leonardo da Vinci, Torquemada come in the dialogue.

Raphael Santi, Leonardo da Vinci, Torquemada come in the dialogue. These historical names are only symbols for the eternal battle here displayed between Caesar and a man: the battle, in which the victory is gained by the symbol and personification of humanity (Copernicus) against cruelty, terrorism and absolutism, represented by Caesare Borgia. The whole play is somewhat a confession of the author's faith in true humanity, in the necessity of the final victory of a man, and not of even the most powerful caesar. The non historical content of the play includes Copernicus' visit to Borgia's court. The Polish man of science throws on the whole court an unusual impression by his ethics and his wisdom. Monna Lucia Borgia, the tragic victim of her brother's politics, falls in love with Copernicus. It is, however, not the Renaissance amore profano, but the purses amore sacro. amore sacro

Caesare Borgia, however, sees Caesare Borgia, however, sees in Copernicus only an obstacle for a new political marriage of Lucia, this time with the Prince of Ferrara. He decides to kill Copernicus. But this time in spite of Borgia's power and dread, all his family are against him, as all see in Copernicus not only his genius, but also that greatest treasure: the symbol of true humanity.

The epilogue of the play, omitted in the Teatr Polski performance, shows the final defeat of Caesare Borgia's life and defeat of Cassare Borgias life and is only a glaring confirmation of the play's idea. In the theatrical presentation it is quite unnecessary, Caesar and Man has without this epilogue a firm poetical tone and style.

Nowaczyński shows in this play new sides of his talent and temper, here above all he is a



Kazimierz Junosza Stępowski as Caesare Borgia

poet, but his idea receives also an equal dramatic realisation, as it possesses all the intellectual values of Nowaczyński's former plays and overpasses them with the plasticism of dramatic action. It should be also mentioned that the represented epoch is studied by the author to the smallest details, and the stylized rather archaic language is also one of the literary values of the play.

The Teatr Polski has prepared the play with artistry and care. The stage direction was in the hands of Aleksander Wegierko, names of Alexander WeglerRo, who has given a colourful picture of the Renaissance. The settings were composed with taste and style by Zofta Weglerkowa, who also designed the beautiful costumes.

costumes.

The leading rôle of Lucia Borgia is interpreted by Nina Andrycz, a talented young artist, who displays here all the possibilities of her talent, as temper, expressiveness and dramatic tone, Kazimierz Junosza - Stępowski as Caesare Borgia possesses all the qualities of appearance, gesture and dietion of a prince. His battle with Copernicus is dramatic and impressive.

Among other artists the best are Gustaw Buszyński. as Cardinal Farnese; Jerzy Chodecki, as Macchiavelli; and Stanislaw Zelenski, as Andreas Copernicus. The conception of Copernicus by Kazimierz Wilamowski is not quite satisfying. This young artist has not a sufficient dose of conviction and of inspiration to persuade us, that such a Copernicus was able to impress all the Borgia family and court. The whole performance can be

The whole performance can be counted among the most interesting artistic events of the

Arno

In the notice published last week on *The Vagabond King* we omitted to mention that the Polish texts of the lyrics were composed by the well known Polish poet Julian Tuwim.



Copernicus and his brother arguing with Macchiavelli

SPORTS

The Warsaw Club

It was indeed a happy and appropriate thought to substitute a pair of "Coronation Candlesticks" for the usual spring cup competition at the old Warsaw

club.

The contest took the form of a knockout Match play with usual three quarter handicap allowance. Some hard fought preliminaries resulted in a final between the American Consul, General Bevan, an experienced match player with 7 handicap and Mr. Thomson, who enjoying a 20 handicap has lately proved a formidable opponent, especially on the putting green.

lately proved a formicable opponent, especially on the putting green.

The final on June 9th between Mr. Bevan and Mr. Thomson provided some interesting dingdong play, the players being all square at the 9th hole, but later Mr. Bevan by good play managed to finish the match by 3 and 2, after completing the 16 holes in 2 over fours including 7 bogeys and a birdie.

Mr. Thomson's card shows 4 bogey holes and 2 birdies and he is to be congratulated upon sound recoveries from awkward positions resulting from some very wild driving.

There were few mistakes in putting and the match was sufficiently close to form an interesting finale to one of our usual keenly contested events.

Powsin Country Club

The Spring Cup Competition has now commenced and should provide some interesting matches for description in succeeding

issues.

It is hoped that the same standard of play will be maintained throughout as in the previous contest against Katowice when it was a matter of great satisfaction to us that we managed

when it was a matter of great satisfaction to us that we managed to retain the Challenge Cup.

On the Saturday both teams were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ballenberg and an excellent evening was very correctly followed by a draw in the 'foursomes' on the first day of the competition, each side scoring four points.

On Whit Monday victories in the singles by Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Henkey and Countess Potocka followed by successes on the part of Messrs. Bevan, Clarke, Golembiowski, Johnson, Malige, Thomson and Cts Tarnowski gave Warsaw a comfortable margin of 7 points. Mrs. Gaethika, Mrs. Messner and Mr. Gowen are to be congratulated on wins for Katowice, whilst Mrs. Wannamaker and Mrs. Dydyńska and also Messrs. Neumannand Widen who respectively finished all square, will undoubtedly look forward to their next meeting.

Count Potocki, President of the Katowice cl ub, very kindly presented each member of the Warsaw team with a Pulawski badge and we only trust that it may be found possible to reciprocate the visit by meeting these fine apportsmen on their forest course at a very early date.

these fine sportsmen on their forest course at a very early date E. C.

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"HOLLYWOOD TO Freedom" German.

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American.

AN "Dorokarx No. 13" Polish.

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	ENGIELSBERG Szyfra	40	D	17.9.37	Wlodzimierz
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	, Dawid Sosha	8			
102072	ICKOWICZ Perla	77	D	17.9.37	Bielsk-Podlaski
102073	SCHOR Rosia	59	D	17,9,37	Bugacz
102079	SZEJNBERG Brajna	16	D	20.9.37	Grajewo, Pocztowa 4
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102081	GORA Lea	55	D	20.9.37	Zaroby Koscielne, Ostrow Maz-
	SZTERNFELDT Malka MEKLER Dwosia	37	D	20.9.37	Kutno, Pierackiego 7
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