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No. 27

KING CAROL II OF ROUMANIA VISITS POLAND

ARCHBISHOP v. GOVERNMENT



President Mościcki meeting King Carol.



The triumphal drive through Warsaw.

The official visit to Poland of King Carol II, constitutes for Polish opinion the culminating point of the possibilities of expressing the sentiments of Poland for the Monarch and for Roumania, and to formulate its ideas on the Polish Roumanian Alliance.

During the course of his visit King Carol has been able to personally appreciate the depth and cordiality of the sentiments of the whole Polish people towards his person.

The deep and instinctive ties between the feelings of the Polish and the Roumanian peoples, were so clearly and simply set out by Marshal Pilsudski in his speech of 1922 at Sinaia to King Ferdinand I "One might almost say that from the Baltic to the Black Sea there is but one people having two flags." In effect everything unites us, a natural geopolitical situation common to both, and the grandeur and tragedy of our historical experiences, the comprehension of present realities, and the mystery with which our future is enveloped but in which the destinies of the two peoples will develop along parallel lines.

King Carol has, however, a special right to Polish affection and respect. It is due to his profound comprehension of these powerful ties — both geopolitical and historical which have naturally linked Roumania and Poland, that we are indebted to the present flourishing splendor of the friendship and the alliance of the two countries.

The visit of His Majesty to Poland, as with the recent stay of President Mościcki in Roumania, constitute the most impressive proofs, that two peoples can show each other, of their desire to keep their future in collaboration and in a reciprocal and complete harmony. These great days, that the whole of Poland enjoyed together with its President at Bucharest, and which we have now lived through again at Warsaw, are in a large measure the result of the strength of will of the Roumanian Monarch, a fact which constitutes yet one more reason why King Carol II has conquered all Polish hearts. Lastly he has found in Poland a sincere admiration for the great work which he has accomplished in his own land. A perfectly organised army — this essential basis for an independent state —

with modern equipment, the youth of Roumania animated with a fierce patriotism, confident of its own strength and of its future, deep psychic changes in the hearts of those of riper generations, this is what he has accomplished in the short space of a few years. These were the motives, which permitted us to salute with great and sincere joy, the visit of King Carol on Polish soil.

Our joy has been all the greater, in that the Grand Wojewode Michael was also our guest. Personally brought up by King Carol to be his heir, the Grand Wojewode had now the possibility, at his father's side, of appreciating what is Poland and what are the ideas of the future which inspire it.

Poland like Roumania, is decided to form its destiny, above all from its own strength and will, and happy to march towards this future shoulder to shoulder with her great ally — Roumania.

PIP

King Carol II of Roumania arrived in Warsaw on Saturday. The XVIII-th century Lazienki palace of King Poniatowski had been specially renovated for this reception.

The importance of King Carol's visit to Warsaw is enhanced by the fact that he is a monarch who actually directs the policy of his country in its main lines and who knows how to use his authority and wide popularity. King Carol represents the element of continuity in Roumanian politics and is not a mere nominal ruler.

The high value set by King Carol on his country's alliance with Poland has therefore an actual political meaning. After some attempts in other directions, Roumania settled now to a policy of neutrality and independence — both to be maintained by the force of arms if necessary. In

this tendency the Roumanian and the Polish foreign policies closely resemble each other.

That fundamental resemblance of the aims of the Polish and Roumanian and policies, together with the respective geographical situation of these countries, provides a sound basis for an alliance and also for a wide collaboration in all the spheres of life.

While Poland does not desire to find itself in the "sphere of influence" of any other power or group of powers, she has no ambitions of creating her own sphere of influence. It is believed in Poland, as well as in Roumania, that such spheres of influence and blocs of several powers with a definite policy of their own are one of the main dangers to peace in today Europe.

One of the means of defence against that danger is the formation of alliances, based on a genuine community of interests between two nations, and not on their desire to accomplish together some ambitious political design. The Polish-Roumanian alliance is a good example of the type and one of the more serious obstacles to any plans of setting central Europe on fire.

The whole of Poland is deeply stirred with the conflict which has arisen between the government and Prince Sapieha, Archbishop of Kraków. As the vaults of the Wawel Cathedral in which the body of Marshal Pilsudski is lying are under his administration, the archbishop thought it fit to transfer the coffin to another vault, motivating it with considerations of safety, order etc.

Such an order was contrary to the desires of the Committee of Marshal Pilsudski's Memory, charged with the care of his embalmed body. The action of the Archbishop, taking a serious step in a matter of extreme importance for the national feelings, without consulting the other qualified authorities, aroused indignation throughout the country.

Premier Skladkowski offered his resignation, as "he considered himself responsible for allowing a regrettable occurrence while being the chief of the government". The President did not accept it. The Socialists used the opportunity for a violent attack on the church and religion in general, while the other parties refrained from generalising their critical attitude towards Archbishop Prince Sapieha, who is incidentally a member of one of the greatest families in the history of Poland and a typical representative of the aristocracy — both of Poland and of the Roman Church.

The Polish Chargé d' affaires in Rome made a démarche at the Vatican and the Papal Nuncio in Warsaw conversed with the Foreign Minister, but so far no definite solution of the conflict has been arrived at. Hundreds of social organisations have expressed their indignation and protested against the action of the Metropolitan of Kraków. It is hoped that the conflict may be solved without endangering the relations between the Polish government and the Roman Catholic Church, which have always been good. (ATE)



The King and the President at Lazienki.



M. Beck and M. Antonescu.

Poland's Trade with England

By Feliks Rzewuski

Secretary of the Polish-British Chamber of Commerce

Since 1934 Great Britain has ranked first among Poland's foreign clients. In 1935 the first rank was still held by Germany whose share of Poland's foreign trade (exports and imports combined) aggregated Zł. 314 million, while Poland's exchange of goods with the United Kingdom reached a total of only Zł. 268 million; but in 1934 the latter country preceded Germany by Zł. 8 million, attaining the sum of Zł. 278 million; in 1935 — by Zł. 98 million, attaining Zł. 295 million; and in 1936 by Zł. 75 million, attaining Zł. 363 million. The third rank in our foreign trade is at present held by the United States of America whose turnover with Poland in 1936 reached a total of Zł. 187 million, lower places being held by countries with an exchange of goods below Zł. 100 million annually. It may therefore be safely said that Great Britain plays in our foreign trade an important part which grows in importance from year to year.

If we proceed to analyse our exports to the United Kingdom — exports of a pre-eminently agricultural character — it will be found that their volume has generally shrunk during the last few years in connection with the declining volume of world trade which, in its turn was due to the growth of tariff barriers and to the introduction of import restrictions, but that the share of our exports to Great Britain against Poland's total exports has steadily grown since 1928 and that since 1931 Great Britain heads the list of our foreign customers.

Poland's exports to Great Britain.
Percentage of total Polish exports.

1928	9.0
1929	10.3
1930	12.1
1931	17.0
1932	18.4
1933	19.2
1934	20.0
1935	19.0
1936	21.4

Polish exports to the United Kingdom increased partly owing to the decline of Polish exports to Germany, whose share in Poland's total exports during the above mentioned period fell from 34.3 per cent to 14.2 per cent. This phenomenon may be accounted for as follows. Great Britain is a maritime country with vast foreign relations and direct access to the majority of customers out of whom she can select those offering the most advantageous prices. Germany, on the contrary, is above all a continental country with a limited choice of clients coming mostly from countries situated in her immediate neighbourhood and because of the short distance separating them from Germany possessing a kind of monopoly. In the light of that explanation it becomes self-evident why Polish exports to Great Britain differ fundamentally from Polish exports to Germany. Polish exports to Great Britain rest principally on the principle of competitive ability, increasing substantially as a result of the devaluation of the Złoty in 1926

and the gradual deterioration of Poland's economic condition since 1929. Other factors also influenced the considerable rise in Polish exports to the United Kingdom. In spite of introducing in 1932 moderate tariffs and partial import restrictions, Great Britain adopted a more liberal commercial policy than Germany. As is generally known Great Britain is the largest market in the world for agricultural products, approximately 50 per cent of which are imported from abroad. Although Great Britain endeavours to present to her customers mainly her own agricultural production as well as the rentability of her agricultural homesteads by reducing agricultural imports, it will in all probability never attain complete self-sufficiency and will continue to purchase for her home-market foodstuffs from abroad. An introduction and a rise in tariff barriers which has of late been dominant in almost all European countries, does not lie in the interests of Great Britain. A further factor influenced favourably British-Polish trade relations: during the recent depression, economic conditions in England were better and purchases by Great Britain went on a heavier scale than elsewhere. It is therefore plain enough why Polish exports underwent structural changes since 1928, more goods being thrown upon the British market, and less goods upon the German market. It is to be also noted here that our trade with Germany is worked on a compensation basis i. e. exports cover imports and that in view of the Polish market for German goods being limited, our exports to Germany are of necessity also comparatively small. If we proceed now to analyse the particular sections of our exports to the United Kingdom, we shall find two items of outstanding importance: bacon and timber. The principal reasons why Polish exports to Great Britain rose very rapidly till 1931, reaching in that year a level double that of 1928, is to be sought in the ever increasing exports of bacon which in 1932 rose still further as far as quantity was concerned. Import restrictions however had an adverse effect upon bacon exports in the succeeding years when such exports declined, to a large extent, to 1935, remaining however on a more or less unchanged level, owing to the increase in exports of timber in 1935-7. In 1936 however our exports to Great Britain again became intensified owing to a rise in exports of butter (by approximately 100%) and grain as well as timber.

In the sphere of imports Great Britain ranks second in Poland's total imports, coming after Germany and preceding the United States of America which two countries held in 1935 first and second rank in our foreign trade. Our imports from Great Britain, pre-eminently industrial, consist of textile raw materials and manufactures, animal products, skins and furs, metals and metal goods, machinery, and apparatus as well as chemicals.

Exports to Great Britain: Percentage of total principal items

GOODS	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Grain	0.9	5.6	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	4.1	5.4	6.4
Bacon and lard	0.9	18.2	27.3	39.3	48.7	40.6	25.4	22.5	18.0
Butter	3.5	7.2	2.6	1.5	0.2	0.1	2.1	4.6	8.0
Eggs	110.1	7.9	10.4	8.2	8.4	7.7	5.8	7.6	7.3
Timber	35.7	15.9	19.2	18.7	16.0	29.5	34.0	28.4	33.0

Polish imports from Germany, the United States of America and Great Britain:

	Imports in millions of zlotys		Percentage of total	
	1936	1935	1935	1936
Great Britain	141.6	116.7	10.8	14.1
Germany	142.9	123.9	13.6	14.2
U. S. A.	119.3	123.9	15.1	11.9

It appears from the above mentioned tables that as regards imports from Great Britain and Germany both the volume and the percentage of total imports rose in 1936 as compared with 1935, imports from the United Kingdom showing a more rapid rise than imports from Germany. This is no doubt due to improving economic conditions in Poland. Apart therefrom, the Polish-British commercial agreement provides for over 400 tariff reductions on British goods and this was also instrumental in bringing about an increase in British exports to Poland.

In the sphere of Polish exports to Great Britain the British-Polish trade pact contains 30 tariff reductions on Polish goods and guarantees the quantity of bacon, eggs and butter to be imported. According to the provisions of the pact, Polish exports to Great Britain are to remain on a more or less unchanged level. The rise in exports in 1936 — referred to above — is therefore to be regarded as a particularly happy phenomenon, although it is doubtful, whether our exports to the United Kingdom will continue to show a favourable development, inasmuch as Great Britain is endeavouring to stimulate her own agriculture and treats preferentially her dominions and colonies. Moreover Great Britain's balance of payments in 1936 showed a deficit of £19,000,000 as a result of ever increasing visible imports, the adverse trade balance in 1936 rising by £73,000,000. Should Great Britain decide to reduce her imports in order to render her balance of payments more active, her decision will no doubt affect in the first place imports of agricultural products such as butter, eggs and bacon which the United Kingdom produces at home in ever increasing quantities.

Poland's Export Trade

The value of exports from Poland during the first five months of the year come to 490,575,000 zlotys as against 415,652,000 zlotys during the corresponding period of last year. The largest relative rise in export value (to 10,693,000 zlotys to 27,657,000 zlotys) was recorded for tinned hams. Other increases (in thousand zlotys) were: veneers and plywood from 9,259 to 10,847, zinc and zinc powder from 10,495 to 14,077, steel and iron from 8,593 to 11,690, coal from 49,128 to 67,477, rice from 11,255 to 14,832 and barley from 17,971 to 22,600. The decreases comprised: boards, planks and laths from 35,399 to 34,084, sleepers from 4,232 to 3,731, eggs from 9,109 to 8,029 and salted ham from 657 to 42.

Société Générale de Belgique extends its interests in Poland

The Société Générale de Belgique which for some time past held batch of shares of the Powszechny Bank Związkowy w Polsce (general Union Bank of Poland) has recently taken over other lots from the Banque Commerciale de Basle and from the Credit-Anstalt-Wiener Bankverein of Vienna. By this transfer of shares the Belgian concern has acquired a controlling majority in the Polish institution. As required by the Polish exchange regulations the transaction was ratified by the Foreign Exchange Control Committee. The Société Générale de Belgique is one of the oldest and strongest financial sources on the Continent and the extension of its interest in Poland is of great importance for the economic life of the country, even at a period with such restricted movements of international capital as at the present.

Economic Matters

Polish-American Cotton Transport Line

The Gdynia-America Shipping Co. and the South State Line (U. S. A.) have joined forces to operate a new regular cargo line between Gdynia and the Gulf of Mexico ports. Raw cotton being the main prospective cargo, the new line received the designation of the Polish-American Cotton Transport Line. For this service, two swift motor-boats have been chartered by the Gdynia-America Line from a Norwegian shipowner, while several boats of the South States Line will also be in use. All these vessels have spacious refrigerators, as meat, fish and vegetable preserves will be the chief cargo in west-bound traffic, apart from timber, plywood and other goods. The west-bound ships will call at New York and from there proceed to the Gulf, while the return sailings will be direct to the Port of Gdynia.

The Polish-Italian Financial Agreement

The Polish-Italian agreement signed in Rome on June 17th, fixes the amounts, and provides for the manner of transfer, of liabilities of the Polish government to the end of 1938 as well as a part of Polish private indebtedness. Payments on account of the 20 year loan contracted in 1924 in Italy by the Polish Tobacco Monopoly will be effected, down to the end of 1938, not in cash, but in goods (mainly coal). This year's payment for capital amortisation will amount to about 22 million lire. Payment of interest will also be made in goods up to 35 per cent of the coupon face value, the balance being provided out of the guarantee fund deposited with the Banca Commerciale Italiana, at present still amounting to nearly 200 million lire, although it had transiently been as high as 300 million lire. Negotiations will take place as regards the last six years of the loan maturity, as Poland intends to arrange a conversion of the loan conditions. Another agreement, signed the same day in Rome, regulated the operations of Italian insurance companies in Poland. The two companies (Riunione Adriatica and Assicurazioni Generali) each have to pay in a guarantee fund of three million zlotys, which together with the other assets of the companies in Poland will serve as security to the Polish policy-holders. The two companies agreed some months ago to deposit one half of the guarantee funds in Polish trustee securities.

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DANZIG LETTER

For the correspondent who desires conscientiously to supply his readers with news of international value and, preferably startling nature, Danzig is on the way to becoming a most profitable field. No longer can the editor looking for colour to liven up his columns, confidently call upon Danzig to furnish a few spicy news items. The happenings in this formerly so hectic spot have lately been so monotonous, so uniformly of one character that they have ceased to be remarkable. If the opposition still exists in Danzig, and private conversation with individuals in all walks of life would lead one to believe that it does certainly exist more than only in name, yet it does not put up a united face before the world, and it is inaudible as a body and consequently becoming negligible as a factor. Thus the National Socialist government is rapidly reaching the point where it will be able with little more ado, to eradicate the opposition, official or otherwise, altogether. Meanwhile, to all intents and purposes it ignores the opposition completely, imposing Nazi usage everywhere, as if the Nazi majority so laboriously attained in the voting had already been substituted by the accommodating electorate.

Under the Nazi banner, therefore, Danzig has been very active in all manner of party political activity. Danzig has, very nearly, we have been honoured by distinguished Nazi visitors from the Reich. After the contingent of the Old Guard, came representatives of the National Socialist public welfare organisations, who arrived by sea on an educational tour, and went on from here to East Prussia. Then came 800 men of the Berlin S. A. in whose honour the town was again gallily decked with flags and streamers, with the usual huge banners bearing words of welcome and favourite slogans, stretched across the streets. Then came the airplanes participating in the great all-around-Germany flight, of whom 39 chose Danzig for landing place. Finally, an exhibition has been opened, entitled The Political Danzig, depicting the town throughout the ages, and proving its thoroughly German character. About one-half of the exhibition is devoted to the political aspects of Danzig in the past, and the other half to the developments of more recent times, particularly the political progress of the last few years.

In addition to such extraneous occasions for celebration, as the arrival of visitors singly or in groups, for whom decorations are put up and receptions are arranged, various districts in the Danzig Free State have been holding local party celebrations. For these occasions the localities vie with one another in the lavishness of their bunting displays, and there is much marching and singing and band music. The biggest of the Nazi local party days was that held last Sunday in Langfuhr, when a new open-air stage was also dedicated. This may become a rival for the wonderful stage and setting of the opera in the forest at Zoppot, where work is now going forward busily in preparation for the season of Wagner operas at the end of July and beginning of August.

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LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The Prime Minister's appeal for peace in the House of Commons was the outstanding event of last week. Nobody seems to have noticed the anomaly that he had to appeal for peace to the forces of democracy, not to the Dictators of Europe. When he remarked that there was not a country and not a Government that wanted war, the Prime Minister let out every cat that the bag could possibly contain. If no country, and no Government wants war, what on earth is all the trouble about? Why is the avalanche poised, ready at a cough from Lloyd George or an unduly loud Amen from the Dean of Canterbury, to descend into the peaceful valleys below?

What the Prime Minister could not mean was that the troubles of Europe to-day are not created by peoples or by Governments but by groups and factions within every country. And anyone watching events must agree that he was right. A survey even of the last year shows an extraordinary number of international complications caused by mischief-making speeches, by lying reports of military and naval movements, by atrocity campaigns in the Press and by underground conspiracies. To take only two most recent examples. How remarkable that a mob collected in Brussels shouting "Hang Van Zeeland!" when he went to America to discuss economic appeasement. How remarkable that, while M. Bonnet was on the Atlantic preparing to take up the French Finance Ministry, there was a determined run upon the franc by speculators, creating a situation worse even than it had been.

The Prime Minister's appeal was therefore a valuable one, calling attention to the dangers of irresponsibility (if so innocent a description may be used). And the subsequent debate showed how necessary the warning was. The Opposition excelled itself. Mr. Lloyd George the chief offender, at the game of verbal insults, with the usual misinterpretations of the Spanish conflict, the usual taunts flung at Dictators and Fascists. Mr. Lloyd George had to be corrected by Mr. Eden for an interpretation of the Spanish War which hardly mentioned Russia. But Mr. Lloyd George, despite the Prime Minister's appeal, returned to the tactics of baiting foreigners at a religious meeting widely reported two days later.

Nevertheless, Mr. Chamberlain's first intervention in foreign affairs produced a noticeable relaxation of the tension. Both Germany and Italy expressed distrust of the plan for Great Britain and France to take over the sea patrol off the Spanish coast, but at least references friendly to this country appeared in the papers of both countries, with suggestions that Baron Von Neurath might come to London after all. There can be no doubt but that active conversations are proceeding for a reconciliation between the so-called democracies and the so-called dictatorships, nor can the common ground be anything at the moment but financial. The interesting statement by M. Bonnet when he arrived in France, that the democratic countries must most of all be independent in their finances, implied an independence of private non-political groups; a policy shared equally by Roosevelt, Chamberlain, Hitler and Mussolini. The high period of *Laissez Faire* is over.

This changed attitude of the British and other Governments is sign enough that a deep-seated revolution has occurred in recent years and months. The

symptoms of it appear in many places. For example, the decision to increase the salaries of Members of Parliament indicated that there would be a closer connection between the Cabinet and Parliament, for the City of London now plays a smaller part in the shaping of policy; the result will be apparent throughout the political machine. An example occurred this week when Sir John Simon promised to disclose to Parliament the finances of the Exchange Equalisation Fund. The arrangement does not actually amount to much, for the necessary secrecy as to current operations is maintained, and the disclosures will indicate the position of the Fund three months back. But the significant gesture is the move to take the Public Accounts Committee, representing Parliament, into the confidence of the Government on a point of finance which must essentially be secret. The actual disclosures made by Sir John Simon in the House showed that the Account had a large gold holding; large enough to nullify the current criticism that America has swallowed everything in sight.

Another indication of a changed attitude was the answer of Sir Samuel Hoare to protests against a proposed Fascist march in the North of London. The Home Secretary drew a distinction between the East End, containing a number of Jews, sensitive with memories of past persecution, and North London where no such conditions existed. He declared that the threat of opposition to the procession put the onus of creating disturbances upon those who threatened the procession.

"If a lawful procession could be prohibited in this country merely because political opponents organised opposition to it or threatened to create disorder, there would be an end of free demonstration and free assembly and a premium would be put upon disorder". So he declared that the police would take steps to deal with disturbers of the public peace if opposition was organised against the procession. This does not mean that the Government is pro-Fascist. It does mean a recognition, in home affairs as in foreign affairs, that the threats to peace come from those who most loudly mouth the slogans of peace and democracy. And here the Government is in a strong position, for the series of by-elections continued to show a consistent rejection of the Opposition by large majorities. The country seemingly regards the peace policy of the National Government as the successful one and fears the demagogy of Labour, with its international affiliations, as provocative of war.

In general affairs at home the holiday spirit is more apparent than the political. Wimbledon

The Polish Students Circle in London.

The Polish Students Circle in London which has been organised only a few months ago is growing rapidly in popularity. On Tuesday last was held the first Anglo-Polish Evening and many English friends of the members were invited. The Evening, which was a great success included in its programme Polish National Dances (Mazur, oberek, krakowiak & kujawiak) and several popular national songs. The company also enjoyed modern dancing, the music for which was supplied by a dance band. Light refreshments supplied by the members were much appreciated.

The Polish Ambassador, Count Raczynski and his wife honoured the Company with their presence and also conducted a general mazur, immediately following one presented by some of the students in national costume. Other prominent members of the Polish Colony in London included the Consul General, Mr. Poznaniski with wife, Rev. T. Cichos. Prof. B. Malinowski, Mr. Jazdzewski, Mr. & Mrs. Merdinger, Mr. & Mrs. Bolinski, Mr. & Mrs. Jurzynski, Mr. Stahli, etc.

Professor Wm Rose, Lecturer of the Polish Language in London School of Slavonic Languages made a short introductory speech to the guests of which there were about 120.

The Polish and English National Anthems sung with fervour concluded the Evening. The President, Mr. Cichos, declared that the Circle will increase its activities after such an encouraging function, and hopes after the summer holidays period to extend its collaboration with similar organisations in London.

Zbigniew Wejchert.

The Congress of Christ at Poznan.

The Congress of Christ was opened in the presence and with the participation of the cardinals: Hlond, Papal Legate, Kakowski Archbishop of Warsaw and Verdier, archbishop of Paris, as well as over 40 archbishops and bishops from almost all the catholic countries of Europe. Prof. Swietoslowski, minister of Education and Religious Cults, attended as the representative of the government, while the army was represented by several generals.

The Congress of Christ is a great religious manifestation, destined for furthering the aims of the Catholic Church.

claims more excited crowds than Westminster. A Test Match between England and New Zealand is going on at Lords. Fine weather is promised for the Henley Regatta. So, barring a European War or the immediate announcement of an agreement reached at Washington, the barometer is set for peace and prosperity, despite the Spanish War.

AUSTRALIAN LETTERS

Presentation of Gold Cross of Merit by Consul to an Australian.

The Presentation of the Cross of Merit, Highest Class to Mrs. Janina Underwood Czajkowska on the 10th. Inst. by the Polish Consul General, M. de Noskowski, was an acknowledgement by the Polish Government of years of self sacrificing efforts made during the war.

Mlle. Czajkowska, returning from a visit to Australia, was caught in Java by news of the world war, and went back to Sydney where she devoted her energies to organising a fund to help the Poles. A committee was formed, through Mlle. Czajkowska's initiative, and the help of the late W. N. Holman, then Premier of New South Wales, which collected considerable sums which were sent first to Russia, and later to the Committee in Switzerland of which Sienkiewicz was president.

Ignacy Paderewski, then in America, cabled to Madame Melba for assistance, and a concert was arranged, the net proceeds of which, £6000 were transmitted to the Swiss organisation. When later an Allies Days was held, the share of the funds collected which was sent for Polish relief, amounted to more than £63,000.

Mlle Czajkowska's position, as an Austrian national was not always easy, but her work continued unremittingly, first with the main committee then with a clothing fund for Polish children, till the end of the war. This decoration, the highest order which Poland has so far given in Australia, was the acknowledgement of her tireless efforts.

This was the story outlined at the reception given by the Polish Consul and Mme. de Noskowski, on Thursday June 10th. The presentation took place at the Australia hotel, in the presence of many of those who had worked with Mrs. Underwood in her war activities. The hall was decorated with red and white flowers, and a Polish flag hung from the gallery. Mr. Manning, the Attorney General was among the speakers, expressing on behalf of the New South Wales Government his pleasure in witnessing this honour paid to one whose marriage had made her an Australian, and whose work had won her a warm place among the war time workers, to whom he paid a heartfelt tribute.

Among the guests were Mrs. Egan, Judge Backhouse (a member of the original committee founded by Mrs. Underwood's efforts) Sir Henry Braddon, Lady David, Sir Francis and Lady Anderson, Mr. Sidney Ee Smith, Justice Evatt, who should have spoken, was unfortunately detained in Melbourne and unable to be present.

Helen Hemy.

"For our and your freedom"

On Monday, the 3rd of May, we had the honour of being invited to attend the Carillon Recital at the Sydney University, on the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Poland, and I am sure that everyone who attended was deeply impressed indeed.

It was a beautiful autumn day, although a windy day, but when the Polish National Anthem was so excellently played from the Tower of the Sydney University, everyone, I am sure, believed that the wind was carrying the beautiful strains of the Polish National Anthem to the Old Country over oceans, deserts, and

mountains, assuring every soul of Poland, that their Country, who for centuries has been fighting with other Nations for civilization, freedom, and progress, having always on her banner the motto "For our and Your Freedom" lives for ever.

The 3rd. of May commemorates the victories of our Nation over its own faults and errors, which were conquered by the Constitution and sanctioned by the Polish Parliament on the 3rd of May, 1791. At the head of the first Polish Constitution came the words, used on similar occasions by the National Assembly of France, "All power in this State emanates from the will of the Nation."

Sitting in the Courtyard of the Sydney University and observing the hundreds of students passing by during the Recital, I was sure that the Professors of the corresponding Departments would mention in their Lectures the name of the Country celebrating her National Day and I strongly believe that such names as our Kopernik, Mikolajewicz, Slowacki, Chopin, Kosciusko, and others, would be honourably mentioned, and from the bottom of my heart I wished this young University to have such well known Scientists, Composers, Writers and Heroes, written in gold letters in the books of the Sydney University, in the future, as Poles have in Warsaw, Krakow, and Wilno Universities

This memorable Constitution was approved, not only by the Polish Nation, but was supported by all Europe. It was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by the most famous Statesmen in the World. Edmund Burke, who was the greatest fighter against revolutions, could not but approve when the Polish Constitution was announced, and he stated "Humanity must rejoice and glory when it considers the change."

It was remarkable indeed, when Polish aristocrats and privileged classes had all the rights in the country and things became very dangerous, they resigned all their privileges for the ultra benefit of the Country, and agreed to be equal with equals, and they unanimously approved of the Constitution on the 3rd. May. However on the contrary French aristocrats, clergy and privileged classes, resisted every sign of liberty, which resulted in the French Revolution in 1789, and the country was devastated and ruined.

The Russian Czarina, Catherine, having great hatred for Poles and their country, immediately started to fight against the Constitution. She sent thousands of Russian troops to Poland, being supported by Prussia and Austria, but the Polish Nation with all her leaders and heroes, fought severely to defend her Country against invaders, but the Russian troops outnumbered the Polish Army and volunteers. The result was that after the insurrection of Kosciusko Poland was divided into three parts, cruified and nailed by the greatest political criminals in the World at that time, Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

For Polish leaders and heroes, foreign yoke was not at all dangerous, but on the contrary seeing their Country's traditions, religion, etc. persecuted, they strongly believed that sooner or later their Country would be resurrected. Their dreams were realised, after a big War, when Poland was proclaimed as an Independent Country. The Polish Parliament on the 20th of March 1921, decided, that the Constitution of the 3rd of May 1791, was to remain, and be known forever as the Polish National Day.

Michael Dann.



King Carol and President Mościcki at the Great Military Review.

King Sobieski's Otter

An Excerpt from the Memoirs of J. C. Pasek

That is how it is generally called, the King Sobieski's Otter, and it was for a few days only, and it was really the pet and joy of Jan Christoson Pasek, (born circa 1850, died 1910), a Polish nobleman, who, as a person is typical of the average Polish "szlachcize" of the 17th century. He gains our hearts by his mellow and daring, his great sense of humor, and his company he must have been the life of the party, a most charming man, whose high spirits no one could resist, but as a citizen, as a Pole, he had no idea of his duties. He loved his country in his way, he shed blood for it, and fought in battles brave as a lion, but he was, at the same time, grasping, litigious, a bully, cruel to his villains if they incurred his anger, marrying a widow with five children for the sake of her money, drinking and duelling to his heart's content. This rotisserie is the author of the best Memoirs in Polish literature. Their worth is immense, giving as they do a picture of the customs, habits and life of a Polish nobleman, soldier and statesman of that time. His style is vivid, natural, incomparable. The following excerpt gained for its author the highest praise from a German naturalist Brehm, who quoted it in his Animal Life.

A. D. 1680... The King sent to me his attendant, Mr. Straszewski, with letters, begging me to make him a present of my pet otter which I had bred, and which was so delightful, that should have preferred to give part of my estate in his stead, for I loved him. It happened in this way that the King had heard that there was to be found an otter — with such and such qualities — at a certain gentleman's in — and I knew my name nor to whom to send this request. So first the Master of the Horse wrote to Mr. Belchacki who then held the office of Lieutenant of Krakow, asking him to find out who had this otter and what was his name. Since the otter was found all over Poland, Mr. Belchacki soon found it out and sent word that it was mine. Thereupon the King was very happy and hopeful, saying: "Mr. Pasek is an old friend of mine and I am sure will never refuse me." And he sent Mr. Straszewski with a letter, simultaneously, there wrote also the Master of the Horse, and Mr. Adrian Piasrski, my relative and an attendant of the King, asking who had the otter, the King that gift, as I would be rewarded with the King's favour and esteem. Having read these letters, I was greatly amazed, and I went to the King's Court, and asked: "God-a-mercy, what does the King want my otter for?" The envoy answered: "The King desires the otter for it earnestly." To this said I: "There is not a single thing here that I would refuse to the King, but I felt obliged to let him know that I had the otter, my naked body with a sharp curly comb. So I sent to my brewer-leasholder for an otter muff. When he had all brought, I took the otter on the table and said: "Well, Sir, here is prompt execution." He, however, looks and says: "But the otter is not the King's, he asks for must be alive and petted." Having thus had my joke, I was at last obliged to present the otter. We went to the King's garden, wandering somewhere among the ponds, we had to go out into the meadows, first having had a drink. I began to call him by the name which was Robak (worm); he emerged wet from out of the reeds and began to fawn upon me like a dog, and then followed us into the house. Straszewski was amazed and said, "Good Lord! how is the King not to love this animal when it is so tame?" I replied: "I see his tameness only and you praise it, but how much more will you praise, when you see his virtues, Sir." We went to the pond, and I showed him, as I said: "Robak, I must have fish for my guests, be off into the water." The otter went; first he brought a reed; I showed my order, and he brought a small pike, the third time, he fetched a pike for large dish, having grazed it only a bit on the nose. Straszewski astonished pressed his head in his hands: "Good gracious, what do I see here." Then I said to him: "Do you wish to see the otter bring me fish?" For he will fetch and carry till there will be enough. He will bring a bucketful of fish, if needed, for the net doesn't sink. I had the hope of striking the King with wonder at his accomplishments, I showed him before he departed all the talents of my otter. First, he slept in a crock and was as tame as a dog; that neither did he mess the bedclothes, nor under the bed either, but went to a corner, with a crock was placed for him and there he suited himself. Second, hear what he said of watchman he was at night, God

forbid for any one to come up to my bed; he allowed the lad to pull off my boots, and after that let no one come near, for he would make such a row, that I had to wake, though sleeping ever so soundly. And if someone passed by my bedside when I was tipsy, he used to stamp on my chest and yklor and cry so loud till he could be woken me. In daytime, however, wherever he sprawled, there he slept; even if you took him up in your arms he wouldn't so much as open his eyes. Such a confiding little beast it was. Neither raw fish, nor raw meat would he eat; even when on a Friday or fast day they cooked him a chicken or pigeon and put no parsley (just as if he knew what is due), he wouldn't touch the food. There also he understood just as a dog demands: "don't let touch." If someone tugged at my clothes and I said "touch", he would spring with an awful cry and tear at clothes or legs, together with a dog he would only he loved. The dog was called the German Crook and was shaggy; from him the otter learned to wag a dog the only he loved; he kept company with none but that dog, who was a house dog and when travelling they kept together also. One day, however, when no one else came into the room, than he would bite him, were he the biggest hound. Once Stanislaw Zarowski paid me a visit, that is, journeying in my company, he stopped at my house. He was a very welcome guest. The otter, who had not seen me for three days, came to me, and couldn't fondle or caress me enough. Well, my guest had a lovely greyhound, so he said to his son: "Smuel, hold the bitch that she may lick my son's feet." Say: "Do not worry, Sir, though small, the little beast won't allow itself to be handled, which he replies: "What? You are joking, doubtless, his greyhound grips a wolf and a fox gives only one gasp under her." In a while, after having noticed the strange dog, he went up to the greyhound and looked in her eyes; the bitch looked at him also; the otter walked all round her, smelt her with his leg and then left her and went away. I thought: "He will leave her alone." Hardly we began, however, to talk about something when the otter, who had lain at my feet, rose again, crept quietly under the seat, and attacked the greyhound from the rear. When he hit her buttocks, the greyhound sprang to the door, the otter after her; the greyhound behind the stove, the otter after her, seeing that she was no longer sprang on to the table, wishing to leap out of the window, but Ozarowski caught her by the legs. She broke, however, two out of several windows full of wine. Afterwards she was so afraid of the otter that she never showed herself for fear, meaning that he left only next day after dinner.

So also on the road, if a dog smelt him, he leapt crying piercingly and the dog scuttled away in an instant.

(To be continued) V. P.

Polish Ballet at the Paris World Exhibition.

Thanks to the initiative of the Polish Committee regulating Polish participation in the Paris Exhibition an invitation has been tendered to Dr. Arnold Szymfan to organize a Polish Ballet. It is understood that he will issue invitations to all prominent exponents of the art of ballet. On July the 5-th, *Mrs Bronisława Nijnska*, a world famous ballet-master, arrives in Warsaw and begins the rehearsals of the ballets, which will be prepared for the Paris performances and will include some folk and classical shows. (*Miss Bronisława Nijnska* is especially known for her plastic compositions for the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, a work which she has written for the direction of Mr. Reinhardt.) Among the prima-ballerinas invited by Dr. Arnold Szymfan to his ballet-coup is *Olga Stauska*, the laureate of Warsaw, Vienna and Berlin Competitions. The performances of the Polish Ballet will take place in October at the *Champs Elysees Theatre* in Paris, and afterwards, the ballet with the same programme will appear in London for several weeks.

Arno.

PRESS REVIEW

Czas writing about the fall of the Blum cabinet ascribes it to the fact that a policy which may even be said to be a success must yield to economic necessities". First one must live and afterwards philosophize. "It is possible to forget about the living during a short period of success. But soon the stomach demands its rights". And the conclusion, that it is better not to mix socialist elements with capitalistic and not to forget economic questions about which life itself will soon remind us. The whole Polish press was excited over the incident of Bishop Sapieba's act in causing removal of Marshal Pilsudski's coffin from its present resting place against the express wish of President Mościcki and in special committee.

Kurier Warszawski writes that the President's act is not accepting Premier Skladkowski's resignation (given in an account of this arbitrary act of the Bishop) "has thereby avoided a government crisis and thanks to this the misunderstanding must be solved in a calm, normal way answering to the dignity of both sides".

Kurier Poranny writes "The rejected resignation of Premier Skladkowski is an expression of reaction against the arbitrary action of an individual. The whole nation, without reservation, unites in this reaction". The press in general emphasizes that there is no question of a conflict between the church and the state in this matter, but as between an individual and such and the will of the nation as expressed by the President. *Polska Zbrojna* writes "The crypt of St. Leonard and Wawel must no longer remain in the hands of those who do not understand how to respect these national treasures. The royal Wawel must be the legal property of the nation as it is already a long time its moral property".

And finally the writer stresses that the deed of an individual cannot be identified either with the high dignity of the church hierarchy or with the church itself.

Kurier Warszawski quotes an article in the *Intransigent* in which the writer says that the 20th June was one of the most dramatic in the history of the Spanish complications and that "the threat of war was extremely near realization". The clouds of war hung over the European horizon. These clouds were not dissipated until the evening in consequence of exceptionally energetic and extremely rapid diplomatic intervention in Berlin". All these diplomatic interventions as well as the telephonic relations of Ribbentrop concerning his conversation with Eden had for their aim "to win Berlin" that there is a limit beyond which the Germans may not go without incurring the risk of provoking a universal war. The foreign press is also interested in the visit of King Carol II to Poland, ascribing to it important political significance. Amongst others the *Observatore Romano* writes "In Bucharest and Warsaw there reigns a deep conviction that without the Polish-Romanian alliance the whole European system situated between the Baltic and the Black sea would not be lasting and solid. Cooperation with Poland is a fundamental political element for Roumania entirely independent of all changes which might take place in the internal policy of Roumania.

K. M.

THEATRES

NARODOWY. "Powrót Przełockiego".
POLSKI. "Caesar and Man"
NOWY. Closed.
MAŁY. "Freud's Theory of Dreams".
LETNI. "The Vagabond King"
MALICKIEJ. "Little Kitty and Big Politics"
ATENEUM. "Zadrosze i miedynca"
KAMERALNY. "Maitre Bolbec et son Mari"
REDUTA. Closed.

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI — OPERA.
Closed.
MUSICAL SHOWS
CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI Bodo in Ciotka Karola (Charley's Aunt)
TEATR S.B. "Kolejta"
WIELKA REWIA. "100% Humour"

E. SYKES i S-KA
Warszawa, Czackiego 1
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Basic Industries' Equipment Co Ltd. London
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BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW
The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Address
102747	WITTELS Rikfa KOMORNIK Jakob	31	D	25. 9.37	Srodniejska 11, Nadworna
102750	ANCES Eha	65	D	25. 9.37	Nowolipie 46/31 Warsaw
102811	RUBINSZTEJN Jakob	17	B/3	1.10.37	Nowolipie 20, Warsaw
102812	RUBINSZTEJN Abram	15	B/3	1.10.37	Nowolipie 20, Warsaw
102814	KLABAUAM Sara	16	D	1.10.37	Nowolipie 68, Warsaw
102816	KILSZTO Zysla	58	D	2.10.37	Wesołeczki 31, Chorzow 1.
102821	SZAPIRO Ita	15	D	5.10.37	Berestecko pow. Horokow Konecki
102822	KUPPERMINK Chaskiel Ester	71	D	5.10.37	
102823	GELSZTEJN Moshe	70	D	5.10.37	Wesha; Pow. Dubno
102825	ZWEIG Saal	64	D	5.10.37	Korpec, K. Wiznowa
102838	CZOSNEK Chawa	49	D	8.10.37	Gesja 33, Warsaw
102839	CZOSNEK Israel	17	D	11. 7.37	Gesja 33, Warsaw
105443	BRAND Hilda	43	D	24. 3.37	Lancut
	Estor	45			
	Abram	15			
	Cyrla	8			
103461	LUSHNATZKA Mirjam	82	D	24. 9.37	Bielica, Pow. Lida
103469	SCHINDLER Josef	16	B/3	2.10.37	Dabrowica
103470	NIENBAUM Rachel	61	D	2.10.37	Radziwowski No 1 Lubin
103471	KORNECKI Israel	78	D	2.10.37	Rudka No 30 Grajewo
	Chana	70			
103892	AJZNER Ryna	22	B/3	4.10.37	Zdunska Wola, Rynek 25
103893	KOPYTOWSKA Ester	19	B/3	4.10.37	Siwalski
103894	MILDMAN Jantina	24	B/3	4.10.37	Zolkiew
103895	SCHWINGER Balbina	22	B/3	4.10.37	Kordelkowie 10/13 Krakow
103896	RAMO Sara	23	B/3	4.10.37	Ozorkowskie 35, Grodno
104000	SCHOTWITOWICZ Hensl	21	B/3	4.10.37	Stomil
104000	SCHACHTER Chaja	19	B/3	4.10.37	Ostrogskaja 38, Tamopol
104001	FEILER Szalim	16	D	4.10.37	Jamonta Niska, Turja Dist.
104005	SMOLAR Sara	25	D	4.10.37	Dobrowiesza, Saray Dist.
104006	LEWIT Cyra	27	D	4.10.37	3 Pilsudskiego, Grajewo
104006	BRANDSBERG Benjzon	54	D	4.10.37	5, Zawadzka St., Lodz
104007	GORSALSKI Hanna	50	D	4.10.37	38, Pomorska, Lodz
104011	Szymfan	12			
104194	KRAMERSZ Sabina	64	D	4.10.37	141 Brzajewaska, Lwow
104194	KAMINSKI Josef	34	D/38	31. 7.37	Krowalska 31, Warsaw
	Marja	32			
	Kekelander	39			
104195	SZAPIRA Gita	31	D	4.10.37	c/o Rabbi Lau, 21, Pilsudskiego, Piotrkow-Tryb
	Nargula	11			

(Original Immigration certificate of Mrs. SZAPIRA at this office — Mrs. SZAPIRA subject to production of official evidence of her and her daughter's relationship Mr. Moses SZAPIRA.)

Notation to Palestine not later than:
F.2377 KRPIER Irena 30 G 31. 7.37
F.2377 SMOLAR Arela 2 G 15.10.37
f. 51
F.2377 WAWRYK Michalina 28 H 14. 9.37

Following persons will be granted immigration in Category A (I).
F.2380 WAPNER Arje 31 (A) — Lodz, Rzgowska 3
— Brajna 30