

THE WARSZAWA WEEKLY

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3rd YEAR

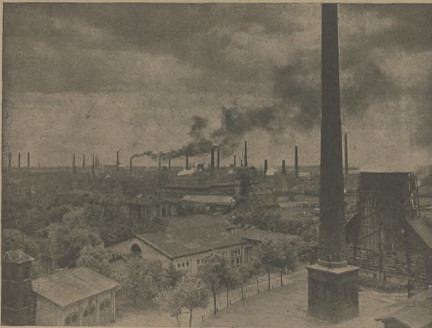
WARSAW, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1937

No. 30

Expiry of the Geneva Convention



The Voivodship offices at Katowice



View from the Mościcki shaft at Chorzow



The Pilsudski foundry at Chorzow

The Geneva Convention expired on July 15th, 1937. It was concluded on May 15, 1922, following the decision of the Ambassadors Conference of October 20, 1921. This latter, having divided the Upper-Silesian plebiscite area, had at the same time requested the two parties to conclude a convention for a period of 15 years. This convention had as its essential object the creation of a transitory period during which the two parts of Upper-Silesia definitely incorporated in the two respective states would have the possibility of separating completely, but by degrees and without serious upheaval, all the interests resulting from the preceding unity of the plebiscite area. On the other hand, they would have the possibility of uniting themselves bit by bit to the economic structure of each of the two countries to which they belonged. The convention also provided a special system of protection for minorities in the two parts of Upper-Silesia. The execution of the clauses of the Convention was to be supervised by two international institutions: the Mixed Tribunal presided over by M. Colander, sitting at Katowice, and the Arbitral Tribunal presided over by M. Kaecke and Beck, sitting at Beuthen. The Council of the League or of the Hague Tribunal would constitute the final instance for cases coming under the Convention.

A whole series of clauses of the Convention - it must be admitted - relating to economic interests; were definitely in the interest of the area and gave happy results. On the other hand, it must be admitted, that the transitory regime foreseen by the Convention brought in numerous and useless complications of procedure, which hampered the normal regulation of the internal affairs of Silesia and which more than once gave rise to unfortunate repercussions in Poland's international relationship. The termination of the Convention now puts an end to this situation.

With the forthcoming termination of the Geneva Convention it became necessary to examine the outstanding technical and economic problems. During the 15 years of the existence of the Convention certain of its portions had lost all significance - either because they had been completed or because they had been rendered unnecessary by the natural evolution of conditions. Finally, certain questions relating to the two parts of Upper-Silesia were regulated independently of the convention by direct discussion between the two governments. All these problems having been considered, there followed Polish-German discussions in the spirit of the Agreement of 1934 and, thanks to a spirit of give and take,

Attempt on Colonel Koc



On Sunday night, July 18th, an unsuccessful attempt was made to murder Colonel Koc, leader of the Polish National Group, by means of a time bomb placed by the entrance to his villa at Swidry Mate (near Warsaw) through which the Colonel's car was due to pass in a short time. The assassin, however, miscalculated the setting of the fuse and was blown to pieces by his own bomb. At the time of going to press, no official announcement has been made as to the identity of the assassin or of the motives which had inspired him. In the meantime, Colonel Koc has been the recipient of messages of sympathy from all leading politicians in Poland, including General Slawoj-Skladkowski, the Prime Minister. The investigation is being conducted under the personal supervision of Mr. Grabowski, Minister of Justice.

it became possible to conclude agreements covering such factors as railways, health insurance, frontier traffic, banks and insurance companies, etc. The completion of these agreements had been brought to notice by the communications of the two agreements. What is more, the Diet and the Senate will be convoked in the near future to pass the necessary legislation to implement them.

The conclusion of the Geneva Convention does not in any way imply a change of principle in the policy of the Polish Government in relation to Silesia. On the contrary, the complications of procedure resulting from the Convention have prevented neither the consolidation of the Polish State nor the following of an internal and external policy corresponding to the vital interests of Poland. This policy will be continued after July 15th and the present system of relations in Upper-Silesia will find in the frame-work of the basic Polish laws its proper shape and the harmony which will certainly not be disturbed. P. I. P.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The turn of Non-Intervention politics which saw twenty-seven nations accept British mediation to reach a basis of settlement served also to expose the almost vicious ineptitude of the Labour Opposition. Both events are worth noticing. As the proposals put forward by Great Britain aroused the unqualified opposition of the Valencia Government and the qualified acceptance of Italy and Germany it was borne in upon the man in the street that the Cabinet was leaning towards the principles represented by General Franco. Perhaps the more observant foreigner was made aware of the more significant fact that the Cabinet had taken the first steps towards the recognition of the Spanish Nationalists.

The actual terms of the British proposals matter less than their implications. The first implication is that the British Government is profoundly anxious for peace and has no more desire than Germany and Italy to be drawn into war by a naval incident in the Mediterranean. The second implication is that the British Government no longer identifies itself with the French Popular Front and Russian grouping which has been at least the theoretical orientation ever since the Abyssinian crisis. The third implication is that the grant of belligerent rights, however tentatively put forward, assumes from now on a position of diplomatic importance. Apart from these points the suggestions are not thought to promise a concrete solution of difficulties for it

(Continued on page 2)

Settlement of the Conflict between Archbishop Sapieha and the Polish Government

The conflict which arose between Archbishop Sapieha and the Polish Government has been settled by a letter, handed to the President by the Foreign Secretary, Colonel Beck, in which the Metropolitan of Krakow refers to his letter delivered to the President by representatives of the Krakow Chapter declaring that the idea of offending the President had never occurred to him. The fact of afflicting the President by his proceeding is extremely painful to him, he also denotes the depth and stability of feeling, respect and reverence he has for the Head of the Polish Nation.

Archbishop Sapieha in his last letter noted that the tombs of the Polish kings as well as Marshal Pilsudski's coffin are in his opinion not only a religious sanctuary, but also a temple of national glory, which proves they belong to the Polish nation.

After the President had received the letter from the Metropolitan, the Polish Government acknowledged the conflict as definitely ended. (ATE)

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London Letter

(Continued from page 1)

remains impossible to define a volunteer in Spain. The volunteers cannot be withdrawn until they are defined.

Nevertheless, the coincidence of views with those of Italy and Germany brings out into the open a tendency of British foreign policy which has been marked ever since the Abyssinian crisis. One might even say that it was marked during the Abyssinian crisis, as a memory of the Hoare-Laval Plan will suggest. But the end of the Abyssinian War was followed by the opening of trade negotiations with the new Italian Empire (if not by a formal recognition of the conquest) and by the Anglo-Italian naval accord in the Mediterranean which followed, after all, the Anglo-German accord in the Baltic. And although the London Cabinet has appeared, time after time, to favour the Left Wing argument against the authoritarian States, it will be found on examination that this line of policy represented a temporary yielding to a public opinion worked up by Press and publicity campaigns. The forces which stage-managed the famous Peace Ballot, the agencies which flooded the world with highly improbable horrors of Guernica, had to be taken account of by a Government ruling by persuasion rather than by force.

It is a possible opinion that the present more open tendencies of the London Cabinet are associated with the internal affairs of Russia and of France. If the recent executions in the Soviet Union mean that the Russia has lost international domination they mean at least that the ordinary man in Great Britain no longer regards Russia as a Socialist Utopia. And the crisis in France, with an uncertain new Government and the franc allowed now to find its own level, can be taken to mean that the British and American Treasuries, acting in concert, and perhaps with the approval of M. Bonnet, will not leave the franc as the fair game of the international speculators, who would otherwise be allowed to do whatever they liked, secure in the knowledge that the British and American Equalisation Funds would save them from disaster.

It is not possible now to discuss British policies without also discussing also the policies of the United States, for they are very much in harmony. And if the American orientation is linked up with the London proposals on the question of Spain it will be seen both that Great Britain is in an enormously strong position for the pursuit of peaceful activities and that the International Left, which is associated not only with Revolution but also with the disruption attendant upon speculation and upon internecine political conflicts, is correspondingly weakened. It is weakened by stabilising proposals in the political sphere and by stabilising proposals in the financial sphere. Mr. Chamberlain must know this as well as Mr. Roosevelt knows it.

The internal importance of the British proposals is that the identity of views with those of Italy and Germany arouses no protests from the man in the street. So far as public opinion can be judged — and nobody in his senses would judge it from newspapers or from the radio — the conviction has gained ground that the gentlemen in Valencia are not, after all, an elected body of earnest democratic statesmen but international revolutionaries tarred with the brush of Bela Kun. The propagandists for the Left are less influential than they were. Pacifists are discovered to be gunning for war and the witty description of Lord Hugh Cecil (with all his humanitarian

THE PARTITION OF PALESTINE

By Joseph Martin

Owing to the fragment disturbances in Palestine, culminating in a serious outbreak of hostilities between Arabs and Jews in April, 1936, a Royal Commission was appointed by British Government last August to examine the underlying causes of the trouble. The Commission was instructed to ascertain whether either Arabs or Jews had any legitimate grievances under the Mandate, and, if so, to make recommendations for their removal. The members of the Commission went to Palestine last November. They visited Jerusalem and various other centres, heard evidence from the different parties concerned, and returned to London on the 30th of January last. The unanimous report containing their findings and recommendations, which were accepted by the British Government, was published on the 31st of July.

Until its conquest by the British Forces in 1917—1918, Palestine was for hundreds of years an Arab Province of the Ottoman Empire. After the Great War it remained under British Military Administration till July 1920, when a Civil Administration was set up. The establishment of a Jewish National Home was the outcome

(sentiments) as a "vegetarian vulture" is recalled. The Labour Opposition therefore made a grave tactical mistake when it seized the occasion to suggest a vote of censure upon the Government for putting forward the London proposals before the Committee had debated them. The Government was easily able to show that the Labour Opposition was endangering the peace of Europe and lowering the prestige of the country by a willful act of political obstruction. To make matters worse, the Labour Opposition ran away from its own motion, avoiding a vote after a series of weak speeches which served only to exhibit an unrepresentative attachment to the cause of international revolution.

All this strengthens the hand of the Government immeasurably. It may or may not be internally united on all points of policy, but from the outside it works as a unanimous one and its power now overrides the old lines of Party politics. And although it is equally criticised by organs representing the sea-green City of London and by organs representing the Left (the two voices are unanimous) nevertheless there seems to be no prospect that its influence can be shaken. What is more to be noticed is that the Prime Minister in his recent speeches has adopted a note of decision which marks an advance upon the more philosophical musings of Mr. Baldwin; and he clearly demonstrates that he is aware of an accomplished revolution in the fields of finance and politics. His most noteworthy speech in this connection was delivered last week at Middlesbrough when he pointed out that taxes come out of the profits of industry (which is no longer financed by bank loans) and that the national revenue increased in the past two years by £73 million. If rearmament had not been forced upon them a large surplus would have been available for social improvements. He hinted that the problem of rates would have been alleviated from national sources by grants in aid; and the example of Sweden in recent years makes such a possibility one for a not far distant future. He subsequently annoyed financial purists by denying that the now increasing prosperity will end in a slump once more.

of the Balfour Declaration, issued in November 1917, in which the British Government undertook to facilitate "the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People", provided that the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish population were not prejudiced. The Declaration was approved by President Wilson and the French and Italian Governments.

For the past sixteen years, Palestine has been governed under a Mandate conferred on Great Britain by the League of Nations, with the consent of the United States. The Mandate carries with specific obligations concerning the establishment of a Jewish National Home. It was assumed at the time that the establishment of the National Home would mean a great increase of prosperity for all Palestine, and that Arab fears and prejudices would be gradually overcome owing to the conciliatory effect of economic progress. These assumptions have been only partially justified.

The Palestinian Jews have made remarkable progress in the cultivation of agriculture. Some of the land, new industries have been established and a vast amount of capital invested. The Arabs have shared in this material prosperity, but, as few of the new industries could exist without a system of protection, they claim that an additional burden falls on the rural population. They look with fear and distrust at the rising tide of Jewish immigration that threatens in the course of time to swamp the native inhabitants. There is a widespread belief that a promise of independence for Palestine was implied in the undertaking given by Great Britain to the Sheriff of Mecca, during the Great War, which has now resulted in the independence of the other Arab States. The Jews are as intensely nationalistic and fearful of Arab dominion. The different educational systems, expressly provided for in the Mandate, intensify their mutual hostility.

The members of the Royal Commission came to the conclusion that there was an irreconcilable conflict between the aspirations of Jews and Arabs. It has been generally admitted that the Arabs of Palestine are as fit to govern themselves as the Arabs of Iraq or Syria; the Jews of Palestine, it is clear, are as fit to govern themselves as any organized and educated community in Europe, or elsewhere. Yet, associated as they are under the Mandate, self government seems impracticable for both. The Mandate cannot be fully and honourably carried out unless national antagonisms can be composed, but as it was the Mandate that created them and keeps them alive, there can be no expectation of a peaceful settlement as long as it exists.

The solution recommended by the Commission is that Palestine should be divided into a Jewish State and an Arab State which would include Transjordan, and a permanent mandatory enclave giving "as a sacred trust of civilization", free access from Jaffa to Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and the Sea of Galilee. The Arabs would thus be released from their fear of Jewish dominion and gain at last their National Independence. The Jews would obtain their National Home, though more limited in area than they hoped. Both would have freedom and security, and Great Britain would be released from obligations, which, undertaken in the exigencies of war, it would seem impossible to carry out with fairness in any other way.

Economic Matters

Coal Exports

Coal exports from Poland in June totalled 1,099,000 tons as against 865,000 tons in May this year and 616,000 tons in June 1936. In comparison with May the increase in coal exports works out at 27 per cent and with June 1936 at over 78 per cent. The increase is, of course, a result of favourable conditions for coal exports in the whole world, and is also symptomatic of animated industrial production in some of the coal importing countries. There was also a larger number of foreign ships calling at the seaports of the Polish customs area. The distribution (thousand tons; comparison with last May bracketed) of coal exports in June was as follows: Central European markets 52 (increase: 3), Scandinavian markets 398 (increase: 55), Baltic markets 24 (38), Western European markets 261 (increase: 47), South European markets 167 (increase: 27), non-European markets 101 (increase: 32), bunker coal 134 (47), Free City of Danzig 22 (increase 5). The total increase of coal exports to the Baltic markets was taken up by Latvia; of the increased shipments to Western European markets, France bought 38,000 tons and of those to Scandinavian markets, Sweden took 39,000 tons. Argentina bought 46,000 tons of coal, Egypt 20,000 tons, Algeria 14,000 tons and other African countries 14,000 tons. Coal shipments at the seaports reached the record figure of 953,000 tons as against 786,000 tons last May and 536,000 tons in June 1936. At Gdynia 576,000 tons were shipped (increase 48 against last May), 95,000 tons and 377,000 tons at Danzig (increase: 122,000 tons).

Harvest Prospects

The colder weather during the second half of June and much rain in most parts of the country during the last week of the month had a favourable influence on the general crop prospects in Poland, especially as regards summer corn and, in part, potatoes and a marked improvement resulted. Winter corn is most promising in the eastern and southern voivodeships and in some parts (voivodeship of Tarnopol) prospects are quite satisfactory. In the central and western voivodeships winter corn is below medium, the least satisfactory being the Bialystok and Pomeranian voivodeships. A Summer corn in the western voivodeships is better than medium, slightly less so in the central voivodeships and worse than medium in the eastern and southern provinces. The general prospects for the potato crop on the whole for the whole country are better than medium; 37 per cent of the agricultural correspondents of the Central Statistical Office report insufficient moisture in the soil. Most of the correspondents report a lack of forage.

Increased Consumption of Sugar

Since the beginning of the season of manufacturing sugar on October, the last year to the end of June this year 264,585 tons of sugar earmarked for domestic consumption were sold in Poland as against 238,993 tons during the corresponding period of the preceding season; the increase in sugar consumption in Poland came to 10.7 per cent. Sugar sales on the Polish market in June 1937 totalled 31,796 tons as against 30,578 tons in June 1936. Sugar exports during the last nine months were 23,662 tons, of which 13,646 tons were raw and 11,016 tons white sugar with England, Finland and Belgium the chief buyers. In comparison with the preceding year there was a considerable decline in sugar export from Poland.

Substantial Expansion of Poland's Foreign Trade.

Imports into the Polish customs area in June amounted to 848,006 tons of goods valued at 108,733,000 zlotys with exports at 1,325,862 tons valued at 91,178,000 zlotys, leaving a balance of 17,545,000 zlotys against Poland. In comparison with May the value of the imports advanced by 262,000 zlotys, whilst imports increased in value by 14,271,000 zlotys. As against June 1936 a substantial expansion both of exports and imports is to be noted; a year ago, the value of the imports during the month was 62.1 million zlotys, that of exports 70.3 million, and the total foreign trade turnover 132.4 million as against 199.92 million zlotys last June. The rise in the value of imports in June 1937 in comparison with June 1936 was more than double the rise in the value of exports; 46.6 million and 20.9 million zlotys respectively. The chief increase in imports last June compared to May comprised: scrap-iron 3.2 million, cotton and cotton waste 2.7, iron ores 2.2, for skins 1.6, hides 1.3, secured wool 1.1, raw and manufactured tobacco 1.0, combed wool 0.8, manganese ores 0.6, wool waste 0.5, zinc ores 0.4, rags 0.4 and electric machinery, appliances and parts 0.4 zlotys. The decrease in the import list comprise: wool 1.6 million, rice 1.5, oranges and lemons 0.9, copper and copper sheets 0.7, fats and oils 0.5 and tin 0.4. The increase in Poland's imports is a symptom of recovery especially in industrial production; Polish exports, however, usually reveals a shrinking tendency during the summer months and began to increase only in autumn.

Settlement of Prince of Pless Dispute.

The dispute between the Polish Government and the Prince of Pless, which has been going on for several years, has at last been adjusted by the Prince handing over to the Polish Government 20,000 hectares of land in the final settlement for areas of taxation etc. As the Pless properties are strictly entailed, it will be necessary for a special law to be passed authorizing the Prince to hand over this portion of his estates. Pending this, the heirs who have been administering the estate of the Prince are being withdrawn.

The Pless family, who owe large estates on both sides of the Polish-German border, were at one time one of the greatest landowners in Central Europe, their wealth being estimated at some £70 million. It will be recalled that the Prince married Miss Daisy Cornwallis-West shortly before the war.

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BOOK REVIEW

The National Income of Poland

The Birmingham Information Service on Slavonic Countries has just issued No 4 of its Monographs on Poland dealing with the National Income of this country. Like the three preceding ones, which at the time of their publication were all reviewed in this paper, the new number gives the highest credit to the Information Service, the Birmingham University and the Editorial Committee. Not that it really gives the £ s. d. of Poland's national income: no economist is ever likely to succeed in giving more than a rough calculation of income for any nation even on the basis of most trustworthy tax assessments and statistics; but because of the opportunity for comparing the structure of Polish economic life with that of Great Britain and also of the U. S. A.

The occupational distribution of the Polish population — in 1927 the percentage of the total occupied in agriculture was 41.4 — has an enormous preponderance of small farmers of whom only one in five employed a farm worker, while in England and Wales there are two to each farmer — is the principal reason why "National Income of Poland" can be estimated neither as it is earned, nor as it is produced, but "must be measured as it is consumed" in countries of a different social structure this latter method may be used to some advantage for testing the accuracy of results obtained by the other two modes of calculation. Calculating income on the basis of consumption is all very well under so-called normal or average economic conditions; but with conditions far from normal, and especially in a country of small farmers like Poland, an original sin of this method rears disproportionately on the results of calculation.

The inherent source of error in this method is that "Income Consumed" by farmers and their families falls into two parts: first produce retained in kind for actual consumption (mainly foodstuffs, but also some home-produced articles of clothing, utensils, farming implements, etc.), and second produce sold in the market in order to enable the farmer to buy manufactured commodities. Both these parts of the peasant's "consumed income" are assessed at urban retail prices by the Polish statisticians. With prices at bottom level as they were in Poland until recently, the picture of the real conditions of the rural population gets completely out of focus. The item of "own produce retained by farmers for own consumption", assessed at urban retail prices, dwindles down even below starvation limits. It is not the market value of the peasant's total "income consumed", that decides of his relative poverty as compared with the urban population, but the part of the income he can afford to spend in buying non agricultural commodities which help him to diminish the difference in the standard of life between the Polish town and the Polish village. In assessing the value of own produce the small farmer is putting aside, in time of crisis, for the bare subsistence of existence, the proper measure would appear to be, not "market value", but "value in use" or "intrinsic value" (what the German economists call *Gebrauchswert*); but, of course, statistics cannot be made up with two different measures of value, even if economists had devised such a measure for "value in use".

In going through the monograph of the National Income of Poland the reader ought to keep in mind this shortcoming of the statistical method employed. No doubt,

PEASANT ART and SCULPTURE at the I.P.S.



Handcoloured woodcut print from the Diocesan Museum, Plock.



Polychrome woodcarving from the collection of the Rev. Swistek, Kaczin in the Carpathians.



Woodcut print framed under painted glass from the "Bajkuszczyna" Museum, Sambor.

during a protracted crisis like the last one, the "vegetative expenditure" (as Polish economists would call it) of the farming population had a painfully felt decreasing tendency. But it is also a fact that the continued decline of market prices for farmer's produce combined with the much slower decline of prices for industrial goods caused the agricultural population in Poland first of all to restrict their spendings on such commodities below a level which in England would be hardly considered bearable or even possible. The self-sufficiency of this part of the Polish population was put to the severest test. Yet just because of this self-sufficiency Poland did stand the crisis better than countries where people are used to more "beer and skittles" in their lives.

In 1929 the total national income of Poland was calculated at 26,000 million zlotys. Of this total "Rural Consumption" represented 11,000 million, and of that latter sum only about one quarter, i. e. 2,800 million was used for buyings in the market. Putting at 100 the total national income in 1929, the index of real value of industrial commodities consumed by small farmers and farm workers in 1933 was 47. "Thus—says the Monograph—between 1929 and 1933, the real income of Poland purchased with money (farmers consumption of own produce excluded) fell by 25%. The British National Income... measured in "real" values fell by 4% between 1929 and 1933". To the author (or authors?) of the Monograph the broad relation between incomes in Poland and in England appears to be as 1/3 to 1 on the average of all incomes in each country; the estimate, however, is including the very large class of small farmers in Poland, to which there is no corresponding class in Great Britain, "and a truer picture of the economic position of the two populations will be obtained if we omit this class from our comparison, and conclude that the incomes earned in Great Britain are twice as great as those earned in Poland". During the depression the drop in money value of incomes in Poland was 49%, and in Great Britain 9.5%, the greater difference in money income being partly due to Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard. "In Poland the wage

Latvia finishes Land Reform

By Donald Day

After seventeen years of continuous work the Latvian government has announced completion of the land reform. During its activities the commission in charge of this work held 13,694 meetings and established 79,404 families on the land. They created 54,116 new farms; 9778 leased farms; 1,568 truck garden farms; 10,853 farms for artisan workers and 2,988 farms for fishermen. They also apportioned 50,523 pieces of land to farms considered too small to produce a living for a family; 6,548 pieces of land were apportioned for social-cultural needs which includes community centers, agricultural schools and parks, etc.; 7065 pieces of land were assigned to liquidate agricultural servitude; and 11,295 land grants were made for other purposes. A total of 4,250,000 acres were distributed. The government forestry department contributed timber valued at \$24,000,000 to the farmers enabling them to erect homes, barns, sheds and other buildings. Much of this timber was distributed among already established farms as one third of the buildings in Latvia were destroyed during the war.

Another monumental achievement accomplished by the young Latvian state was the destruction of 4,546 villages on the Slav pattern in Latgallia and colonizing the 70,325 families inhabiting them upon individual farms. These farms total 1,800,000 acres. Through this undertaking the entire physical aspect of eastern Latvia has been changed. Formerly, in the neighbourhood of Daugavpils (Dvinsk), the land was owned by the nobility. Under their rule the Latgallians were slowly grouped together in unsanitary, congested and poverty

stricken communities. These villages faced an ever present danger, fire. The houses, barns and sheds were built so closely together that when one caught fire the entire village burned. Their farming was communal, every five years the land being divided up anew between the peasants. Under this system the peasants did not give their land proper care and the entire village sank deeper into poverty each year.

In the remainder of the country the Latvians have always been individual farmers. Although they are willing to help when called upon, the Latvians, like other nations around the Baltic, don't feel the need of huddling together for company like the Slavs. Every farm has its little wooden bath-house and for this evidence of culture they have to thank the Finns who introduced the steam bath to this part of the world hundreds of years ago.

These types of bathhouses can also be found on Finnish farms in Minnesota, Wisconsin and other states where Finns have settled in America. They consist of a small log cabin in which a wood fire is kindled under a pile of rocks. The fire is allowed to die out and the bathers enter, disrobe, and climb on a wooden shelf to sweat, while one of their number pours a few dippers of water on the stones to make live steam.

When the Latvian government gave its farmers lumber to build their home, it refused to give them additional lumber for their barn until the bath house was completed. The Latvians, like Estonians and Finns are extraordinarily clean people.

President Karl Ulmanis of Latvia, former lecturer at the Nebraska university, is very proud that the land reform has been completed successfully. He points out that in 1918 the German barons in Latvia owned 7,500,000 acres or 48% of all the land in the country. Latvian farmers owned 6,000,000 acres and land belonging to the church, state and other owners amounted to about 2,000,000 acres. The majority of the 162 Barons who owned almost half of the total land in Latvia either fled to Germany

or supported Latvia's enemies during the struggle for independence. Those who remained loyal were permitted to keep their palatial homes and 200 acres of their land. For many years the exiled German nobles pressurized the German government to act again Latvia and obtain compensation for their losses. Several years ago Latvia signed an agreement with Germany cancelling these claims, against claims Latvia put forward for her losses during the German occupation when the German army cut down entire forests for export to Germany and took all the movable wealth they could. The Latvians, in confiscating the large estates did not spare those belonging to their own people. Fifty one such estates were also nationalized.

Takakis for their example the achievements of the small farmers of Denmark and Holland, the Latvians decided to develop their agriculture after the patterns of these countries. A law was passed limiting the land holdings of an individual to 123.6 acres. The size of the average farm is about 25 acres and with this amount of land the Latvian farmer is generally able to send either a son or daughter through the university and provide a comfortable living for his family. The farmer furnishes Latvia with her chief exports, butter, bacon (pork), flax, seeds and other produce.

During the depression years when parliamentary government collapsed, the leader of the farmer's party Dr. Karl Ulmanis took over the government through a bloodless push. He has since proved himself a gifted leader. All opposition was stifled when he placed the entire parliament on state pensions. Today all the former political leaders are living comfortably on the pensions they would have received by law if they had willingly retired a few years later.

President Ulmanis told me that because Latvia is largely an agricultural country its prosperity depends upon its farmers. Utilising the training he received in Swiss and American universities where he completed post graduate

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M. G-I

Latvia finishes Land Reform

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...in agriculture he decided to rationalize this occupation in Latvia. The government has monopolized markets for practically everything the farmer produces.

The sugar beet crop is controlled and goes to the sugar monopoly factories. The pig supply is regulated and Latvia has found large markets for her bacon abroad. Flax, seeds, butter, eggs are also monopolized and even the lowly potato is bought by the government to be converted into vodka and the excess alcohol is being added to the gasoline consumed in the country.

Since he took charge three years ago, Latvia has made tremendous progress under President Uimanis' leadership. Unlike most European dictators he has won almost universal popularity through his organizing genius and the standard of living in the country has decidedly improved under his administration. The living standard of the professional and educated class and even the merchant class has decreased to some extent, but the *Vadonis* (leader) as he is affectionately called by the people, points out that the farmers and workers are the coming buyers and consumers each year and soon these classes will again benefit from the increased prosperity of the country.

President Uimanis' greatest task is to control the appetite of the bureaucracy which has developed under his reign. Some irresponsible officials are determined to nationalize and redistribute the commerce and industry of the country on much the same lines that the land reform was carried out. Local Jews, Germans and Russians together with many foreigners, largely Danes, until recently had much of the commerce and industry under their control. Of some 300 Danes who were in business here a few years ago only 50 remain. The others were squeezed out and compelled to leave the country. Many Jews have also migrated taking their capital with them. This is no longer permitted.

Although these officials allege the government's policy of throttling private initiative is only a passing fancy and is chiefly directed towards helping Letts to enter occupations formerly monopolized by the minorities and foreigners, there is not much indication that Lettish business men and industrialists are being given preference by the government. The bureaucracy's ambition to have the state enter every branch of trade and industry has caused a panicky feeling to develop among those who are not working for the government.

Unfortunately for the businessman, Latvia lies between two dictatorships, Bolshevick and Nazi, whose methods of government are being closely watched and some of which are considered applicable, are being applied. Latvia has joined that group of countries which have adopted in twelve months' hunting season for private undertakings which are classed as fair game by the state. The Latvian dictatorship is also in a far better position to defend its actions, for the country has no crisis, no unemployed and its farmers and workers are prosperous compared with those of Germany, Russia and Poland. The businessmen form a small group compared with the remainder of the population. Under the policy of the government changes they are

PRESS REVIEW

The Polish Press in announcing the conclusion of the Wawel conflict express unanimously the general satisfaction that this painful matter has been happily liquidated.

Gazeta Polska writes that it results from the letter of the 8th of July written by Archbishop Sapieha to the President Moscicki that the former acknowledges that in Wawel graves are not only a church sanctuary but also a "sanctuary of national glory and that all changes will in future be made only after due understanding between the Krakow Bishop and the President of the Republic". These words must be understood as a recognition of the Wawel graves "as the common property of the Nation and the Church and an assurance that in future the Krakow Bishops will not arbitrarily assume the right to exercise authority over them". The article concludes with the expression of satisfaction that the matter has been finally settled.

The *Manchester Guardian* discussing the situation that would arise if the new English plan of non-intervention in Spain were not accepted says "it is impossible to foresee what the consequences of the plan will be, but as no change has taken place in the British-French position neither is there a change visible in the German Italian position hence the chances of understanding are very weak". This, however, the writer says, does not mean that the want of understanding must at once call forth fatal results. This would probably mean the break-down of practical non-intervention, which has never been carried out in full and the continuation of theoretic non-intervention. The supervision of the coast and land frontiers would be given up, but the interested powers would continue to acclaim the principle of non-intervention while secretly supplying war requisites. The writer supports his thesis with examples of the help given by Germany to General Franco in the matter of arms and soldiers.

K. M.

just S. O. L. (sailors out of luck, as a job explained to his girl friend).

There is an unpleasant looking cloud on the Latvian horizon which is growing bigger. Under the present government policies the bureaucracy is growing like a Newfoundland puppy. The new jobholders were mostly born and raised on the farm. Their dearest ambition is to get as many of their family, relatives and friends in government jobs as possible. So many bureaucrats are scheming and figuring ways to start new government activities, bureaus, commissions, or anything that will provide a few more jobs. With a good part of the population hoping to get on the government payroll there is little inclination to remain and work on the farms. Latvia, each year, is obliged to import some 30,000 or 40,000 farm hands from abroad. This year her neighbors Estonia and Lithuania closed their frontiers, they needed farmhands themselves. Poland is supplying Latvia with about 25,000 farmhands this year but it is not enough. Although the Land Reform has solved this country's greatest problem there are others awaiting solution. Latvia, under President Uimanis, has become a corporative state, but the business man is a minority stockholder with a very small block of shares.

Chairmanship of the British Council

The retirement of Lord Eustace Percy M. P. from the Chairmanship of the British Council was announced at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council on July 13th. Lord Lloyd of Dolobran was elected as his successor for a term of three years. The new Chairman has been closely associated with the work of the Council ever since its inception. He has recently, as Chairman of the Near East Committee of the Council, carried out two extensive tours of the Mediterranean to investigate the status of English education both in the British and in the foreign communities in that area. His interest in the educational aspect of the Council's work will ensure that the importance ascribed to this branch of their activities by the retiring Chairman, a former President of the Board of Education, will not be lost sight of.

Visit of the Duke of Kent.
It is reported that H. R. H. the Duke of Kent accompanied by Princess Marina will be guests of Alfred Count Potocki at his place at Zaniet at the beginning of August.

The Royal visitors, who are travelling incognito will probably spend an hour or so at Krakow en route for Zaniet, and may subsequently inspect the Count's famous stud of Arab horses.

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Currency Restrictions. English Texts of Polish regulations affecting England and America; as and when published for the whole year 1937. £ 2.10. — or \$ 10.—
Polish-English Guide of Commerce Warsaw, Plac Napoleona 9, tel. 281-51.

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY, "Mnę z grzesności"
POLSKI, "Papa"
NOWY, Closed.
MALY, "Friend's Theory of Dreams".
LETNI, "The Vagabond King"
M.A.L.I.K.I.E.J., "Świt, Dzień i Noc"
A.T.E.N.U.M., "Zadrosć i medycyna"
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.K. "Kolejka"
WIELKA REWIA, "100% Humour"

ART.

I. P. S. Peasant Art.
ZACHETA, Hunting Show.
NATIONAL MUSEUM.

CINEMAS

APOLLO Closed.
"ATLANTIC" "Detective Helen Garfield" American.
"B.A.L.T.Y.K." "Gwiazdzista Eskadra" Polish.
"CAPITOL" "Charlie Chan" American.
"CASINO" Eggerth in "Wieniese Nighingale" Austrian.
"COLLOSSEUM" Cantor in "Luna Park" American.
"EUROPA" "Gwiazdzista Eskadra" Polish.
"FILHARMONIA" Eggerth in "Girl from Prater" Austrian.
"HOLYWOOD" Dietrich and Cooper in "Morocco" American.
"IMPERIAL" "King of Burlesque" American.
P.A.N. "Dorozkarz No. 13" Polish.
"RIALTO" Lucien Baroux in "Glamour" French.
ROMA Lawrence Tibbett in "Under your Charm" American.
"STYLOWY" "Danielle Darrieux" French.
STUDIO Closed
"SWIATY WID" "Love Tango" American.

What the asterisks mean: —
***An outstanding feature. **Very good. **Good. *Average entertainment.

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

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No 53 The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

No. of certificate	N A M E	Age	Sex	Last date of issue	Address
102878	HOOK Roise	60	D	21.10.37	Słone
102880	SZAFIR Perla	50	D	26.10.37	Berezachy, Pow. Horochow
102882	AZENBOD Szewach	23	C/L	31.7.37	Leszno 14/19
102884	SZYDŁOWICKI Leizer	68	D	26.10.37	4, Orla, Baranowice
102883	WETHORN Juniusz Ester	35	C/L	31.7.37	20/4, Królewska, Warsaw
102887	FISZ Herz	15	D	28.10.37	Horochow, ul. Szkolna
102888	BERCER Ester	15	D	28.10.37	Berezachy, Pow. Horochow
102889	EPPEL Jankel	15	D	28.10.37	Czartorjaski, Pow. Luck
102892	ALTBERG Helma	15	D	28.10.37	Trembowla
102893	SHAMES Feiga	68	D	28.10.37	Werba
102899	BURG Cypra	24	D	29.10.37	Drohobycz, Sienkiewicza 6a
102896	LEWIT Kalman	67	D	30.10.37	Wolkowysk, Szeroka 108e
102890	BLASS Jochowaw	17	C/L	31.10.37	Milawska 33m, Rybin
104054	GOLDSTEIN Genia	27	D	18.10.37	20, Pilsudskiego, Dorislaw
104067	DANCIG Chana	63	D	23.10.37	Słopce
104071	ROZENCWAJG Jankel Krejndla	65	D	27.10.37	Sonowice, Targowa 20
104075	LURJE Cywia	28	D	28.10.37	3, Pilsudskiego, Berez Kart.
104089	MASZ Chaja	79	D	28.10.37	Kwtki Duzo, Pow. Rybin
104081	HAMBURGER Szmul Marjem Malka	39	D	27.10.37	Kawki, Pilsudskiego 6
104082	SZEJGIN Elsh Leah	62	D	27.10.37	Czestochowa, Pilsudskiego 21
104083	ZIARKOWSKI Moszko Merka	62	D	27.10.37	5, Zwirki, Grajewo
104086	KAFEMAN Abraham Hava Bejlsh Hana	54 15 11	D	27.10.37	Sochocin
104090	RYBAK Abraham Dina	56	D	23.10.37	29, Florjanska, Sledice
104091	BRANDES Michal	72	D	27.10.37	21, Brzeska, Lodz
104092	MENDELWICZ Chana	16	B/3	27.10.37	28, Hovora, Baranowice
104093	BERMAN Hwka	81	B/3	27.10.37	312, Gliniana, Warsaw
104096	ENTENBERG Zwi	68	D	26.10.37	17, Grunwaldzka, Przemysl
104097	SZISTER Lea	60	D	26.10.37	Rowne, Wolyn
104098	EJCHER Bejla Reheka	31 4	D	27.10.37	Nowogrodek, Zamkowa 23
104099	FRYDMAN Rafael Ryfka	55 63	D	27.10.37	Legionowa
104100	KORENBAUM Brucha	62	D	27.10.37	Maloryta
104102	WERTHEIM Pesia	29	C/L	31.7.37	Lublin
104103	SZYCHER Ester	1	D	26.10.37	2, 3-go Maja, Kostopol
104108	SIEMIATYCKI Sachar	83	D	26.10.37	Drohobycz, m/Bngien
104113	STERKHAMER Maurycj	16	B/3	29.10.37	11, Sienkiewicza, Lwów
104114	JEDWARNIK Gita	57	D	29.10.37	Sierpc
104117	FORTYNSKA Malka	72	D	29.10.37	16, Sienkiewicza, Kielce
104119	LUTENBERG Leja	73	D	29.10.37	Grodno
104122	SZNAJDLBERG Ryfka	47	D	29.10.37	8, Mościcki, Baranowice
104167	INGBER Hanna	24	C/L	31.7.37	Oficj. Pruch, Jedrzejow
104172	GOLMBEK Menes Feiga	17	C/L	31.7.37	Rynek 5, Zambrów
104173	GOLDMAN Mendel	38	C/L	31.7.37	Pow. Berez n/B, Wolczyn
104174	" Rifka	—	—	—	—
104175	" Josef	—	—	—	—
105438	KLEINWECHSLER Dawid	23	C/L	31.7.37	Sienkiewicza 41, Sledice
105444	BRAJERMAN Dwora	72	D	29.10.37	Dobry, Jazna 6
105445	ISURIN Ester	24	C/L	31.7.37	Głębokie, Woj. Wlenski
105493	CHMESCH Efraim	30	C/L	31.7.37	Horochow — Wolya
105494	" Rachel	26	—	—	—
105495	" Meir	51	—	—	—

Following persons will be granted immigration certificate in Cat. A (1):
F.2367 MALZ Jakób 50 (A) 26.10.37 Sambor, Jaz Kasimierz 23
" Hilda 23
" Roza 23