

Dispute over Poor Law

Former director Zieliński against the Szwed Brewery

The District Court, sitting as an appellate court, considered a case involving a dispute between an employer and an employee, which is of great importance to white-collar workers.

Mr Zieliński, former director of the Szwed Brewery, sued the Szwed Brewery Joint Stock Company for compensation amounting to several thousand zloty. Mr Zieliński had worked in the brewery for a number of years and, due to long-term illness, was dismissed without statutory leave compensation and remuneration for unused holidays.

The Labour Court dismissed the claim. In turn, it was appealed to the District Court. In both instances, the employee brought an action under the Poor Law. At this stage in the matter, however, an interesting issue has arisen.

The defendant company's lawyer, Attorney Konarski, requested that the court withdraw the Poor Law granted to Mr Zieliński, due to the fact that the plaintiff owns real estate in Herby and Pruszków, and has several thousand zloty cash in one of the local credit institutions.

Mr Zieliński explained that, although he was the actual owner of the mentioned properties, they did not bring him any income and that he could not freely dispose of the invested cash.

After long deliberation, the court withdrew the plaintiff's previously granted Poor Law right and fined him 200 zloty, as well as court fees amounting to 350 zloty.

Substantive consideration of the compensation case will take place in the near future.

Overseas debts frozen

The Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Warsaw is considering a project to exploit the debts of Polish citizens from exports and income, as well as the substance of capital invested in these countries, frozen in countries which regulate foreign exchange.

The concluding of inter-country agreements could allow for the unfreezing of debts through investment imports. Holders of foreign debts would receive interest-bearing bonds in exchange for their claims. The debts, themselves, concentrated into a major financial and commercial institution, would allow for a serious commodity

credit in countries which currently contain frozen Polish debts.

The amount of commodity credit, obtained in this way, is estimated at 100 million zloty. An institution, with a commodity loan of this size and equipped with the ability to provide cash loans, would significantly contribute to the growth of investment in Poland in, for example, the construction of a mercantile fleet, public utility plants and industrial complexes.

The project would apply only to private frozen debts. The institution itself would have to be established by private, economic factors.

The Industrialist & the Minister

The industrialist spheres of Zagłębie Dąbrowskie are abuzz with stories, speculations and comments regarding an extraordinary event, the hero of which was the famous Zawiercie industrialist, Mr. S. B.

Namely, that Director B. went to Warsaw, for one day, to take part in a conference of industrialists, convened by the previous Minister of Industry and Trade, Gen. Roman Górecki, and returned only fourteen days later.

There would be nothing extraordinary about that, if not for the fact that Director B. spent this time – under arrest.

And it was like this:

During the conference of the industrialists, Minister Górecki, in his speech, sharply opposed the management manner in some of the enterprises in the metallurgical industry.

The main accusations concerned

the wastefulness within this business.

Evidently, Dir. S. B. felt personally offended by these allegations and, since he is an extremely nervous person, he shouted at Minister Górecki,

"You can manage your 'underpants' (We apologise to our readers for this expression, but it must be quoted in the name of truth.), but not our enterprises. That's where we get to talk – and not you!"

Suddenly, there was an understandable silence in the room.

The Minister leaned towards the secretary and whispered something to him. After a while, the secretary asked the aggressive industrialist to leave the hall.

Some time later, a policeman came to S. B.'s apartment with an administrative order for fourteen days of absolute detention.

Donate in support of summer camps.

Great speech by

M.P. Sommerstein

in the Sejm

about recent anti-Jewish incident and a reprimand for antisemitism in Poland

At a special moment for the Jewish population, I am speaking on behalf of the Jewish Parliamentary Group.

Security of life, health and property, for the Jewish population, does not exist.

Every day, there is a register of new cases of beating, serious mutilation, terrorism, demolition and, sometimes, robbery.

A number of people have lost their lives.

The continuous beating of Jews – it is not the result of crises or poverty – it is the result of a planned, systematic action that has its own headquarters, premises, arsenals of bomb laboratories. It was the press, large funding and includes young people, even primary school children.

Without impunity, this anti-Jewish agitation oozed the venom of hatred from the columns of daily newspapers, weeklies, leaflets and calendars.

The Jewish religion is reviled with the most outrageous crimes. Jewish history is presented as a series of the most terrible crimes. The most monstrous crimes are attributed to Jews and the Jewish psyche is despised in the most disgusting way. All disasters and misfortunes are attributed to the Jews.

In relation to the Jews, the terrible principle of collective responsibility for an individual's crime, known amongst barbaric peoples, is applied and this collective responsibility is implemented vigilante justice.

It is sufficient to point out the incidents in Mińsk Mazowiecki. The murder of the Sergeant Bujak was very personal, yet the retaliation was directed at the whole sixty-strong Jewish population.

Not a single glass pane remained in Jewish houses, even temples. Many apartments and shops were partly demolished and looted. Many people were beaten several times. More seriously, several houses were burned down, and above all, a terrible pogrom atmosphere drove two-thirds of the Jewish inhabitants from the city. For several days, the remaining population was imprisoned in barricaded apartments or basements, without light, water and food, in wild fear, waiting for something terrible, that could lead towards madness.

How can we describe the wild scenes of despair of the escapees [from Mińsk] staying in Warsaw, when they heard about the arson and further acts of rape against the people remaining in Mińsk?

Administrative authorities, such as local security services, do not always act in a timely manner. They do not suppress excesses in the bud. Only this method yields full results, as in Turkan nad Stryjem, due to the immediate and personal intervention of the Starosta.

There is a small number of police. Reinforcements sometimes arrive very late. Prior warnings confuse the Jewish population, as in the case of the Radom district. They are considered delusions of fear. The local police are reluctant to protect the Jews. Most often, the perpetrators of the disorder remain undetected.

This is how the belief is created, on one side, that beating Jews is a national act. That the Jew is an outlaw. That it is permissible to beat, drag, massacre him – even kill him, disgrace his human dignity, destroy him or take his property.

This state of affairs must undergo a radical change as soon as possible.

Security over life health and property is a minimum that every state organisation must ensure for all citizens.

It is suggested to Polish society that the Jew and the communist are one and the same. This is an old, tried and true perfidious method that has always and everywhere gained results, not in the sense of reducing the intensity of subversive movements, but in increasing anti-Jewish excesses.

Communism is given access to Jewish society by all those who, through a series of regulations, will lead to the economic ruin of the Jewish population, increase their unemployment, deprive Jewish youth of the prospect of any existence and insult the national, civic and human dignity of the Jew.

Summarising his arguments, the speaker announced that, under these conditions, Jews would be forced to vote against the full powers of the Government.

Read and spread

"Our Common Voice"

Positive trade balance

The positive trade balance of the Republic of Poland and the Gdańsk Free Port was presented last May.

According to the provisional calculations of the Central Statistics Authority is:

imports – 236,342 tons, valued at 81,173,000 zł.; export 993,479 tons, valued 85,173,000 zł. The positive balance in May was 4,000 zł.

Compared to April this year, exports decreased by 1,343,000 zł and imports decreased by 2,419,000 zł.

The following exports increased (in mill. zł.): eggs by 1.2, peas by 1.0, seeds by 0.8, grain and oil fruit by 0.7, sugar by 0.5, horses by 0.5, petrol by 0.5, wheat by 0.4, flax by 0.4 iron and steel by 0.4 railway tracks by 0.4.

The following exports decreased (in mill. zł.): seeds, clover by 2.2, rye by 1.6, barley by 1.2, sugar beet seeds by 0.8, bacon by 0.7, potatoes by 0.6, railway sleepers by 0.6, peas by 0.5, paraffin by 0.5, ammonium sulphate by 0.5, beans by 0.4.

Imports of the following products increased (in mill. zł): copper by 1.1, rice by 0.9, iron by 0.8, cars by 0.8, synthetic dyes and products used to produce them by 0.7, iron ore by 0.6, fur skins by 0.6, copra by 0.4.

Imports of the following products decreased (in mill. zł): cotton and waste by 2.1, raw sheep wool by 2.0, electrical machines, apparatus, instruments and their parts by 1.4, washed sheep wool by 0.9, seed, grains and oil fruit by 0.7, fertilizer by 0.7, oranges and lemons by 0.6, combed sheep wool by 0.5, wool waste by 0.4, woollen yarn by 0.4, woollen rags by 0.4.

It should be noted that, in May last year, foreign trade was much less favourable, because its value was lower (imports 70.1 mill. zł., exports 68.3 mill. zł. – a negative balance occurred.)

In May 1934, the balance was positive and more than in May this year. However, the turnover was significantly lower (imports 66.2 mill. zł., exports 78 mill. zł.

This cream removes freckles

"ORLANDO"
and softens skin