

IN ENGLAND THREE PENCE

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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POLAND AND ROUMANIA

Any friendship between two nations, founded on definite pacts and responding to the essential interests of the two parties acquires an especial importance in the difficult periods of history.

It is for that reason that the visit just paid to Poland by the President of the Roumanian Council, the Patriarch Miron Cristea, has taken on a particular significance in the present state of the evolution of post war Europe. And this not alone for the two allies whose powerful defensive link having no other object but the preservation of peace, constitutes one of the essential elements of the political equilibrium of Europe.

The importance, from the point of view of general policy of the visit of the Patriarch Miron lies not only in his high personal qualities but also to the fact that he, as the highest representative of the

religious life of his country, as an active patriot, has acquired the highest consideration and attachment from large masses of the Roumanian nation, having become one of the most important national figures and enjoying the full confidence of the Throne.

The forthcoming visit of the Roumanian Chief of Staff, General Jonescu to his Polish colleague General Stachewicz foreshadows a fresh stage in the co-ordination the military and defensive tasks of the two countries. In addition there is expected in the near future a visit of M. Swietoslowski, Minister of Cults and Education, to Bucharest to go further into the expanding of cultural relations between Poland and Roumania.

Finally on the 31st May last the Polish Ambassador at Bucharest and the Roumanian Ambassador at Warsaw handed over their letters of appointment. P. I. P.

Origins of the World War

By Joseph Martin

Fourteen years ago two eminent British historians, Professor Gooch and Professor Temperley, undertook the arduous and exacting task of examining the Foreign Office archives, and documents of the sixteen years prior to the outbreak of the World War in 1914. Other Powers involved had already published their views of the causes of the War when, in 1924, the late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, then Foreign Secretary, authorised publication of the British documents. His successor at the Foreign Office, the late Sir Austen Chamberlain, confirmed the decision and gave full sympathy and support to the project, and a series of volumes under the general title of "British Documents on the Origins of the War, 1893-1914", have since been published. With the recent issue of "Vol. K Part II, The Last Year of Peace" (published by the Stationery Office, Price 4/1), the two brilliant collaborators have practically completed their responsible task. There will be one more volume, containing a general index, chronological tables, and a few addenda, but the editors have left this in the hands of their able colleague, Professor Lilian Benson.

Professors Gooch and Temperley have shown remarkable impartiality in their treatment of the material their patient and painstaking search has revealed. They have marshalled not merely the facts, as presented in the documents themselves, they have contributed valuable notes, and appended cross - references to other relevant documents, to similar documents published in other countries, and to books written by some of the principals about events in which they were themselves directly concerned. The reader is further helped to find his way through what might

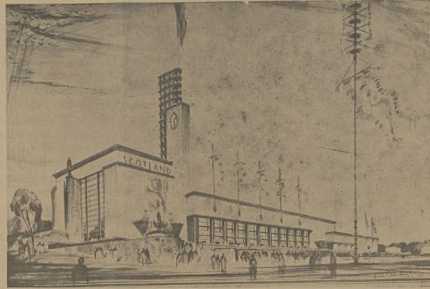
otherwise be a bewildering collection of data by an admirable synopsis attached to this last volume, briefly summarising the contents of the previous volumes, with special reference to important disclosures.

This latest volume gives to the public for the first time the British side of the story of Anglo-German negotiations over the Baghdad Railway and the Portuguese colonies in Africa, which culminated on the eve of the war. It deals also with the relations between the great Powers during the last period of peace. Special interest attaches to the redistribution of the British and the French naval forces in the Mediterranean and in the English Channel in the summer of 1912; and the implications of the naval and military conversations inaugurated in 1906 are here authoritatively defined. There is important material too on Anglo-Italian relations — on the negotiations in 1912 — 14 tending towards a Mediterranean Pact, and on Russian relations with both Germany and Great Britain in the early months of 1914.

One of the most interesting features is the light thrown on the actions and attitudes of the important personages of the period. Two letters of King George V are published. One of them, a most important historical document, records the warning given to Germany in December, 1912, when Prince Henry of Prussia visited the King at Sandringham, a warning of the assistance which England might give "under certain circumstances" to France and Russia. This disposes of the legend, so assiduously cultivated in many quarters, that Great Britain blundered into war in 1914 because she failed to warn Germany in

(Continued on page 3)

THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION



The Scottish pavilion.

THE EMPIRE TALKING

The Empire Exhibition at Glasgow is already proving the Empire's most popular centre for conferences and congresses.

Delegates from all over the world will attend the conference of the International Engineering Congress which will be held in the Concert Hall of the Exhibition from June 21st to 24th. It was originally estimated that about 750 delegates would attend, but double that number is now expected.

Delegates to the Conference have been appointed by technical societies in nearly every European country, the United States, Canada, India, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

YOU COULD MAKE A MEAL FROM COAL AT EMPIRE EXHIBITION!

One of the most fascinating exhibits in the industrial section of the Empire Exhibition is the table made from coal. It can be seen in the Coal Pavilion.

This cannal coal table is an exact replica of the table presented to Queen Victoria by the Wemyss Coal Company in 1855. The original table is still in Buckingham Palace.

The interest of visitors is mainly centred in the fact that the coal surface has such a high polish that it does not give off marks to the touch.

While the table was in the possession of a business man in Glasgow his house was burned to the ground and the table was the only thing in his possession which was not damaged!

Also in the Coal Pavilion is a craftsman who makes watch-chains and brooches from coal. An ordinary watch chain, with unbroken links, takes him a month to make.

GAS DOES WELL AT EXHIBITION

The Gas Pavilion at the Empire Exhibition was visited by over 50,000 people during May.

At the cookery demonstrations in the Pavilion there has been an average daily attendance of 80, making a total of 15,000 people for the month.

Enquiries have also come from abroad, including requests from Lithuania and Palestine for refrigerator agencies.

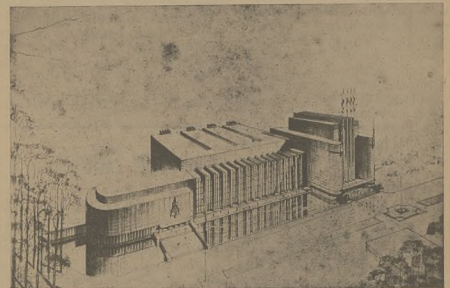
PAGEANTRY COMES ALIVE AT THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION SCOTLAND STAGES AN "ALDERSHOT" DISPLAY

The time-honoured ceremony of the trooping of the colour will be performed in full dress for the first time in Scotland since 1914 at the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force Display in the Empire Exhibition Stadium, Glasgow, from June 18th — 25th.

The ceremony will be carried out by the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders in their full dress of scarlet doublets and feather bonnets.

The services Display is one of the biggest attractions arranged in connection with the Exhibition. It will follow the lines of the Royal Tournament at Olympia, and there will be over 1,300 performers, drawn from the finest regiments in the Empire.

For many spectators the appearance in the arena of the 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards and the 4th/5th Royal Dragoon Guards will have a historic interest, for their displays of horsemanship may be their last before the regiments are mechanised.



The Government pavilion.

GOVERNMENT WINS AT EMPIRE EXHIBITION

The Government Pavilion is Number one attraction at the Empire Exhibition. That is the opinion of experts who are engaged in gauging popularity features at the Exhibition.

"It is the finest exhibit ever staged by the British Government at an exhibition", says Sir Walter Womersley, M. P., Assistant Postmaster General.

The Pavilion, designed by Mr. Herbert J. Rowse, designer of the Mersey Tunnel, features exhibits of interest to the man-in-the-street, and at the same time upholds the prestige of the British people in illustrating what is being done in national service.

ON TO THE 20,000,000!

The first month of the Empire Exhibition is over. More than 2,000,000 people have clicked their way through the turnstiles, a record for the first four weeks of any Empire Exhibition and almost double Wembley's figures for the first four weeks.

The average daily attendance at the Empire Exhibition up to the end of May was 81,980, the highest attendance being 195,529, on Saturday May 7.

Many thousands of people have already come to the Empire Exhibition from England in organised parties; it is expected that well over a million people from the South will visit Glasgow during the summer in organized groups.

MAGNIFICENT POLISH FLIGHT FROM BURBANK, CALIFORNIA TO WARSAW BY AIR

Major Makowski Flies 24, 850 Kilometres in a "Lockheed 14"

Roaring away from the airport at Burbank, California at 9.10 of the morning of May 13, last, Major Wacław Makowski, General Director of Polskie Linie Lotnicze "LOT" and his crew consisting of Co-pilot Z. Wysiecki, Engineer Jerzy Krasowski, Radio Operator Alfons Rzezewski and Flight Mechanic Szymon Piskorz, began their memorable flight over the South Atlantic route to Warsaw, thus taking delivery by air of the sixth "Lockheed 14" aeroplane purchased for use on the Polish Airlines.

Climbing through fog to 3000 feet, Major Makowski found sunshine. He had meant to make Mexico City the first stop, but early rain trouble decided him to land at Mazatlan, Lower California instead. The next day the party took off again, arriving at Mexico City in time for lunch and a reception at the Polish Legation.

Sunday morning, May 15, found the Polish flyers over forested country and slightly-steaming volcanoes. At 11.15 they landed at Guatemala City, whose airport has an altitude of 5000 feet. Flourishing coffee plantations and a wealth of flowers scented the clear air of the region.

Leaving Guatemala at 7.22 on June 16, the Pilot directed his course towards Cristobal, Canal Zone. A landing was made in heavy rains at France Field. Mr. Rzezewski was unfortunately stricken with appendicitis and had to be operated upon. After four days of torrential rain, the "Lockheed 14" with Mr. Piskorz now acting as Radio Operator, took off for Peru, fortified with two machetes in case of a forced landing in jungle. At Lima, the beautiful capital, the aviators attended a reception held for them.

The next day they flew on to Santiago de Chile, over a succession of ocean, sandy desert, green mountains and snow-covered ranges. There they asked about landing-fields at Buenos Aires and were told that Quilmes would be the driest. They left Santiago on May 23 at 9.45. Flying across the Andes they had the only really uncomfortable experience of the trip — the "Lockheed 14" suddenly dropped so fast that they hit the roof with their heads and remained suspended from it for about four seconds. Calm succeeded that and then again they dropped, to fly on again smoothly.

Quilmes was under water so they went to Pan America's field. Buenos Aires entertained them well. They discussed their unpleasant drops over the Andes and learnt that pilots regularly making that crossing fly at 1000 feet higher than they had done, precisely to avoid such bumps.



Flying over the south Atlantic.

On to Brazil. The stretch Porto Alegre and Rio de Janeiro was made at an average speed of 400 kms. per hour. At Rio a representative of the Pratt & Whitney Company was waiting to check the Pratt & Whitney engines with which the "Lockheed 14" was equipped. He found them in excellent condition.

On May 29 they left for Natal and by June 2 were ready for the ocean crossing, which they made flying high above the clouds at 4000 meters. The outside temperature was 17° below zero and a little ice, yellow-coloured due to dust particles left in the air by storms, formed on the plane.

Dakkar was safely reached in 11 hours 10 minutes. Next day they proceeded to Casablanca and Tunis, over desert in which it is dangerous to land because of hostile tribes. From Tunis they went to Rome, where they were entertained by the Polish Ambassador.

On Sunday, June 5, they left Rome at 11.10 for Warsaw, arriving here at 15.45. The Polish Minister of Communications, the American and British Ambassadors, officials of "LOT" and the European representatives of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation eagerly congratulated Major Makowski and his crew on the fine flight they had made — 24,850 kilometers at an average speed of over 300 kms./hr. Gasoline consumption had been exactly one gallon per minute, for the whole trip.

Renée Tallantyre

The Empire Exhibition

Full particulars may be obtained from

the Polish Representative

E. SYKES

SEWERYNÓW 4, WARSAW

Tel. 273-77

CONVERSION OF POLISH DOLLAR LOANS.

The period of one year allowed for the conversion of several Polish dollar bond issues came to an end on May 31st. According to provisional computation the face value of bonds of the five loans called up for conversion and so far presented, is \$ 48.6 million, which corresponds to 312.3 million zlotys of the 4½ per cent Internal bonds offered in exchange. This total is liable to some increase as not all conversion applications addressed to banks abroad have yet come in. Of the 7 per cent Stabilization Loan \$ 21.2 million have been converted, \$ 8.8 million of the 8 per cent Dillon Loan, \$ 6.8 million of the 6 per cent Dollar loan of 1920, \$ 4.7 million of the 7 per cent Warsaw Loan, and \$ 6.1 million of the 7 per cent Silesian Loan.

INCREASED

POLISH - AMERICAN TRADE

As stated in the last annual report of the Warsaw Polish-American Chamber of Commerce a very substantial expansion in the volume of trade done between Poland and the U. S. A. was again attained in 1937. As against 1936, exports from Poland to the U. S. A. rose in value by 48 per cent, and imports from the U. S. A. to Poland by 25 per cent. In Polish exports to America the greatest increases were recorded for leather, malt liquors and flax. In imports to Poland cotton occupied, as always, first place, but there were considerable increases in the imports from America of scrap iron, copper, motor - car parts, raw hides, metal working machines and rags. Polish exports have again favourably shifted in the direction of finished articles; 1937 was the sixth consecutive year marked by such favourable development in Polish-American trade relations.

World War

(Concluded)

good time of her attitude to German designs in Europe. The other letter was addressed to the Emperor Nicholas II of Russia; it expressed the anxiety of the King about the affairs of Persia; and his desire to maintain "the most friendly relations between our two countries with a view to securing the peace of Europe". The volume is packed with material of fundamental importance to every student of British policy and the condition of affairs just before the World War. It shows how earnestly British statesmen endeavoured to prevent at all costs the final splitting of Europe into two opposing camps. It is, moreover, extraordinarily apposite to the events, tendencies and anxieties of the moment in international affairs.

Economics and Finance

NATIONAL ECONOMIC BANK WARSAW

At a recent Press conference the chairman of the National Economic Bank, Mr. Roman Gorecki, reviewed the activities of this institution during last year. Owing to the general improvement in business conditions in Poland the activities of the Bank were greatly increased. The Bank's total turnover rose by 6,000 million zlotys to 29,000 millions and the year's balance - sheet total increase to 2,600 millions. The increase in all kinds of deposits was 170 million zlotys to a total of 564 million at the end of the year. Government deposits declined by 66 million to 375 million. The increase in the funds at the Bank's disposal made possible the use of 26 million for virtually complete redemption of rediscouts, and of 22 million zlotys of loans against the Bank's own securities portfolio. Cash in hand and Treasury bills rose by 51 millions to 129 million zlotys, providing at the end of the year a cover of 35 per cent for sight liabilities, and for 24 per cent of the total deposits. Credits granted by the commercial department rose by 101 millions to 544 million zlotys, 91 millions of this expansion being short - term credits of which 55 millions were granted to State institutions and enterprises, 31 million to private industry and 20 millions to private banks. The discount credits allowed to private banks, amounting to 32 million zlotys were extended to medium and small industrial and commercial undertakings. Credits to artisans were increased to a total of 12 million on easier conditions. The long - term bond - issue credits of the Bank declined by 15 millions to 883.2 million zlotys, though the Bank's new issue during the year came to 40.8 million; the reduction of the total sum resulting from the conversion of communal dollar loans (the so - called Ulen Loans) of \$ 71 million into 40 million zlotys. For building credits 41 million zlotys were used, 2.4 millions more than in 1936 and the total of such credits at the end of the year was 714.4 millions, representing 37,346 loans. Last year's building credits served for the construction of 134,563 houses with 361,725 dwelling rooms. A special credit of 10 million zlotys, 1.4 millions more than in 1936, was used for the construction of workmen's tenements. The conversion of debts of local - government boards was concluded last year; of 355 such bodies in debt with the Bank, 335 benefited by wrappings - off to a joint total of 55 millions. Writings - off for the joint total of 46.3 million zlotys were made by the Bank during the conversion of farmers' debts. The net profits for last year totalled 3,233,000 zlotys, 607,000 zlotys more than in 1936.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN POLAND

The general index of industrial production in Poland declined from 95.0 in March to 92.4 in April, a recession of 2.7 per cent, but still 9 per cent higher than a year ago. The decline resulted from a considerably reduced output of consumers' goods, whilst the rising trend continued in the output producer's goods. The substantial increase in textile production which took place during the preceding months was followed last April by a correspondingly considerable decline, both movements being connected with the movement of stocks held by the trade. There was also a decline in the production of the clothing and leather industries. Reduced output in the timber and wood industries resulted from unfavourable export conditions, and the production of iron and steel in which governmental orders had played an important role for many months, declined after the execution of such orders. There was also a decline in the extraction of iron ore. On the other hand considerable increases of production were recorded by the metal-using, stone, glass and ceramic and coal industries.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN POLAND

Analysing last April's economic conditions in Poland the monthly bulletin of building and investment activities and the high level of industrial production caused an increased demand of money for productive purposes. The money demand of the farmers for spring tillage and that of the town and country population for seasonal purchases was an additional influence. Larger calls for ready-money reserves at the banks resulted in a decline of the joint total of deposits, but savings deposits recorded a slight increase. The demand for credit manifested itself especially in the larger industrial centres; it was easily satisfied by the banks, which utilised their credit reserves with the central bank to a larger extent. Solvency on the whole continued satisfactory, though bills-of-exchange protest increased in some branches. A high level of employment was maintained by the industries making producers' goods, but there was a decline in the production of consumers' goods. The number of hands employed in industries and public work was about 100,000 higher than a year ago, while the number of persons on the unemployment registers declined by about 140,000. The condition of the crops in April was far better than a year ago.

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Tanking up at Natal (Brazil).

Britain's Temple of Accuracy

by Wacław Borowy

Britain's temple of accuracy, as the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington has been called, lived up to its reputation last year by improving precision instruments to a degree of correctness hitherto unknown. In the Annual Report of the Laboratory for the year 1937 it is stated that a new type of clock has been devised and constructed by the electricity department which is of such remarkable accuracy that its error is only a small fraction of a second a year. This clock is nevertheless robust. Such high accuracy is necessary in radio telegraphy and broadcasting stations and in astronomical observatories. A similar clock is being constructed for use at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, where it will be used in connection with the national time services.

Another investigation carried out by this department was out by the risk of explosion in the operating theatres of hospitals due to the accidental formation of electric sparks. It was found that it may be possible by the movement of blankets, etc., to produce sparks capable of igniting anaesthetic vapours. As a result of this work recommendations have been made which should minimise this risk.

The physics department has also made further advances in accuracy in the measurements of temperatures from about red heat to 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Only a few years ago such temperatures could not be determined with a greater accuracy than 10 degrees and three years ago an accuracy of one-fifth of a degree was possible. More recent advances in instruments and technique now enable an accuracy of one-twentieth of a degree to be attained.

A campaign for the reduction of noise has been carried out by the Laboratory for some years. Motor horns have been studied for the Ministry of Transport and some 200 listeners have assisted by recording their impressions of various types of horns to enable the Laboratory to determine which types combine the maximum warning with the minimum of assault on the nerves. It was found that horns which exceed a loudness of about 100 phons (the phon is the unit of

loudness) at 20 ft. distance in the open in general cause annoyance and a recommendation has been made that the noise of motor horns should not exceed 100 phons at this distance.

Work has also been carried out on the transmission of sound through walls and floors and it has been found that conduction of sound along water pipes can be eliminated by inserting a length of rubber tubing in the pipe-line.

In collaboration with the motor-cycle industry and the Institute of Automobile Engineers, a new investigation of the problems of both exhaust and mechanical noise in motor-cycles has been commenced at the Laboratory. By using a specially constructed sound-proof chamber to separate exhaust and mechanical noises, the characteristics of different existing silencing systems are being determined.

The aerodynamics department, by the use of a compressed air tunnel, in which models are tested in a 60 miles an hour stream of air at a pressure of 350 lbs. per sq. in., has made a study of the air resistance of aeroplane wings under conditions similar to those occurring on the fastest modern aeroplanes and results have been obtained which are of great value to the designer of high-speed machines. This work has emphasised the necessity of smooth surfaces for the wings and body of an aeroplane if the highest possible performance is to be obtained.

Valuable work for the British shipbuilding industry was done in the William Froude Laboratory, where 69 ships were tested in the ship tanks. Of these 69, 47 were improved in efficiency by more than 3 per cent, while 9 were improved by more than 10 per cent and 4 by more than 20 per cent. These percentage improvements may be regarded as representing the reduction in fuel consumption throughout the life of the ships, resulting from the Laboratory tests.

An interesting research was carried out during the year on herring drifters and it has been shown that the present form of hull can be improved to give 40 per cent. reduction in fuel consumption for the same speed, in addition to a definite improvement in behaviour in rough water.

The Ablest Civil Servant

For more than twenty years Sir Maurice Hankey has been one of the most important figures connected with the Government of Great Britain. Ministers have changed with the rise and fall of Governments, he has remained always at the centre of affairs as Secretary to the Cabinet and to the Committee of Imperial Defence, and Clerk to the Privy Council. The inner secrets of all State affairs have been in his keeping, and his load of confidential information, both civil and military, has been perhaps greater than that of any other living man. Yet, working always behind the scenes, his name has been comparatively unknown to the masses of the people. Now he is retiring from public service and becoming a Director of the Suez Canal Company.

The late Lord Fisher first noticed Hankey thirty years ago, when the latter was acting as Naval Intelligence Officer in the Mediterranean. Declaring that Hankey was "bursting with brains", Fisher brought him home for more important work and he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Imperial Defence. Promotion was rapid. Through the Great War, the Peace Conference, the difficult post-war years, and the changing fortunes of the disarmament period followed by rearmament, he was at the centre of affairs as both recorder of events and invaluable adviser to successive Governments. He was the only "outsider" admitted to Cabinet meetings. Lord Baldwin described Sir Maurice Hankey as "the ablest Civil Servant any country could possess".

Empire Air Day

One of the most impressive exhibitions in the world used to be the Royal Air Force pageant which was held annually for many years at Hendon, near London. It was decided last year to discontinue it because modern high-speed aircraft could no longer be demonstrated with safety in the space available. This year, instead of the immense air pageant at Hendon, there were smaller displays on Empire Day, the 24th of May, in all parts of the country. Officers and men were "At Home" at 53 Royal Air Force aerodromes, nine flying schools and thirteen civil aerodromes. One hundred and twenty were visited by over 400 aircraft, making mass formation flights.

The weather was unfavourable, with rain, gusty winds and poor visibility, but some brilliant flying was seen.

There was diving by high speed bombers and fighters, aerobatics and aerial combats, blind flying, flights by machines with their wings tied together, parachute descents and many other thrilling "stunts". The crowds were allowed to wander all over the aerodromes, viewing the many wonderful machines of various types.

At Cardington details of the balloon barrage, now preparing for the defence of London, were on show. Visitors saw 14 of the smaller balloons hoist their cables together to a height of 800 feet, an example of the work of a single Squadron, which can raise a certain of sixty cables simultaneously. The initial rate of climb of these balloons is 600 feet a minute; in ten minutes they can reach a height of 10,000 feet. There was no single spectacle to equal the Hendon display of previous years; but the Empire Air Day demonstration this year, being on a nation-wide scale, was perhaps more effective.

Stage and Screen Summer Theatre

By Edward W. Betts of "The Era"

The programme for the Open Air Theatre Season in Regent's Park is on more ambitious lines than ever before, and as there are also several schemes for Summer Theatres in many parts of the country, visitors will have excellent opportunities of enjoying stage productions in the midst of some of England's most attractive scenery.

To begin with Regent's Park, the natural theatre is one of the most picturesque and fascinating "playhouses" imaginable. The stage is a raised bank of grass, backed by old trees in which birds provide an appropriate but not too obtrusive accompaniment. It is easy to imagine oneself in the Forest of Arden or the glades of A Midsummer Night's Dream.

The cast this year is headed by Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale. Having toured in Dodsworth, following the run of that play in London, they join the Regent's Park company on June 11, a fortnight after the opening of the season. Shakespeare will again be in the backbone of the repertory, but a novelty is to be the presentation of Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* — I believe, the first open-air performance of the opera in this country.

Bernard Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra* is included in the scheme, and also *Lysistrata*. It is many years since the Aristophanes comedy was last performed, and this revival will be one of the few to approximate to the conditions of the original production.

The Malvern Drama Festival — August 1 to August 27 — is dedicated to George Bernard Shaw. Several of Shaw's later plays had their first performance at these festivals. He is hoping to have ready for production his play relating to the League of Nations, entitled *Geneva*, upon which he has been working for about two years. Its completion has been held up by other commitments. In effect, the author says, it is a criticism of Geneva without malice.

Mr. Shaw's *The Devil's Disciple* and *Saint Joan* are to be revived — Elizabeth Bergner as *St. Joan* — and the other new plays are *Alexander* by Lord Dunsany, *Coronation* at Mrs. Beam's by C. K. Munro, *Music at Night* by J. B. Priestley, and *The Last Trump* by James Bridie.

Buxton's Festival — August 29 to September 17 — will again have Tyrone Guthrie as producer and the Old Vic Company. Other special Summer arrangements are the *Canterbury Festival* — June 25 to July 2 — with *Christ's Comet*, by Christopher Hassall; a play about the *Wise Men*, the *Tewkesbury Festival*, July 17-23, at which James Bridie's *Tobias and the Angel* and *Jonah and the Whale* are to be given; a month's season at Penryn, Cornwall — late July and September; the *Scarborough Open Air Theatre* production of *Tannhäuser*, beginning in July; and the *Oldwilde Club* at Shere, near Guildford, Surrey, in whose programme are *Racine's Britannicus*, translated by Constantine Fitzgibbon, *Tchekov's Wood Demon* (an early version of *Uncle Vanya*), and *Mariana Pineda*, by Lorca, a Spanish dramatist killed in the civil war.

St. John Ervine, a dramatist who has provided some of the most successful of recent plays, has taken as his theme the breaking down of class distinctions in his new piece, *People of Our Class*. Nicholas Hannen and Mary

Jerrold are the parents of two rebellious daughters, played by Ursula Jeans and Caroline Bayly.

There have been other stage commentaries on the spread of the democratic spirit, but I cannot help feeling that the best exemplification of it was that furnished a few weeks ago by King George, The King and Queen had been entertaining, at Windsor Castle, Mr. Attlee, the Socialist leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and Mrs. Attlee, and after dinner the King suggested that they should all go down to the Windsor Theatre, where John Gielgud is running a repertory season. The King declined the Royal box that was offered and bought four seats in the three-and-sixpenny stalls. The play was Clifford Bax's *The Rose Without a Thorn* — which deals with Henry the Eighth and Katherine Howard. After the performance the King and Queen congratulated Edward Sinclair and Eve Lynett who played the leading parts.

Drury Lane's new drama, produced by Basil Dean, has been given the title of *The Sun Never Sets*. It is adapted by Pat Wallace and Guy Bolton from one of Edgar Wallace's stories of "Sanders of the River". Leslie Banks and Edna Best have the leading parts, and, as usual with Drury Lane dramas, the cast is large and the scenery and settings are prodigious.

Edward Knoblock, who wrote *Henry's* *Our Enterprise* for the Henry Irving memorial matinee at the Lyceum Theatre, has done a one-act play, *The Charity Committee*, for Irene Vanbrugh's jubilee celebration matinee at His Majesty's Theatre on June 20, at which the Queen is to be present. Among those who will appear are Lillian Braithwaite, Edith Evans, Fritz Masary and Dame May Whitty. The last named has been making successful appearances in several Hollywood films. Miss Vanbrugh will appear in scenes from *The Gay Lord Quex*, *Belinda*, *Rosalind* and *Henry the Eighth*.

Anna Neagle, who is now making her second Queen Victoria film, called *Sixty Glorious Years*, is next to appear in a picture based on the life of Marie Lloyd, the most famous of the music hall comedienne of a generation ago. The Victoria film will have its premiere at the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow; an appropriate venue, seeing that a large part of the picture was made at Braemar in Scotland.

Bernard Shaw has added a new character to the film version of *Pygmalion*, which is being made at Pinewood. This is Alex Karpatha, a Hungarian "foreign credentials expert", to be played by Esme Percy. Another Shaw play to be filmed this year is *Saint Joan*, which Mr. Shaw has himself adapted for the screen. Elisabeth Bergner will take the part of Joan. Margaret Kennedy, who wrote *Escape Me Never* for Miss Bergner, has done another film story for her. Both pictures will be directed by Dr. Czinzer, Miss Bergner's husband.

A remark by Bernard Shaw on films and film makers is worth quoting as a talismanic: "Since the movies became talkies I have been not only willing but anxious to have my plays filmed, but I have had to wait for the film people to discover that talkies are not movies with spoken sub-titles and that dramas are not children's picture books".

A BATCH OF NEW PENGUINS

The latest batch of Penguins to arrive comprises C 1 to C 10, the "Illustrated Classics". The production of these books, both as to print and illustrations is impeccable, and it is a sheer pleasure to re-read old favourites in such a delightful format. The full list is given below:

C 1 PRIDE & PREJUDICE Illustrated by Helen Binyon

C 2 A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY Illustrated by Gwen Ravera

C 3 POE'S TALES OF MYSTERY AND IMAGINATION Illustrated by Douglas Percy Bliss

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Readers are reminded that the sale price of these books is one zloty in Poland and that they can be obtained from any good bookshop.



Ram Gopal

The following criticism of Ram Gopal the Hindu dance who gave his European Premiere at the Wielki Teatr on Wednesday last is considered so apt that it is reprinted in extenso in lieu of our usual critique.

The West long evinced a passionate interest in the art of the East and Hindu dancing is as popular with us, even in its less authentic manifestations, as the prints of the Japanese or the porcelain bowls of the Mings.

Until I saw Ram Gopal, however, I had never been entirely convinced by any of these manifestations. It was not that they were too strange to comprehend; it was, perhaps, that they were not strange enough.

The dancing of Ram Gopal begins by being technically proficient and when I say technically proficient I mean it in the sense that I would mean it were I speaking of Heifetz and his mastery of the technic of the violin.

Indeed, in the matters of muscular control and rhythmic continuity, in his ability to communicate his intentions simultaneously to each forefinger, toe, and eyelash, I can only compare Ram Gopal with Nijinsky.

The dancing of Ram Gopal goes beyond technical proficiency. He is young and extremely beautiful; his costumes are as perfect for his purpose as art can make them; but it is the *spirit* of the dancer which demands and receives the spectator's concentrated attention. So, when he dances as Siva or Indra, the god himself seems to be setting fact on the stage, or rather the stage becomes a bank of clouds, a dewy mountain top, or any suitably elevated location for a god to dance.

And with the expressive gesture language of the Hindu dance, in which eyebrow, great toe, and forefinger, all contribute to engender a mood of religious ecstasy and even an explanation of existence itself, Ram Gopal evokes, to the accompaniment of the languorous music of his people, an apparition which is not comforting to the soul from the only eye - compelling, but also

Interesting European Premiere at Wielki Teatr

comforting to the soul. He bears as with him away from the untruths of every day life into the reality of his mystic visions.

Carl Van Vechten
New York, May 8th, 1938.

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CINEMAS

ATLANTIC. Pat Ellis and Buchanan in "Spring in Paris" (English Musical)

"BALTYK. "Under a False Flag"

CASINO. "Dame de Pique" Good French version of Puskin's novel

CAPITOL. Engel in "Wrzosa" (Polish Drama)

COLOSSEUM. Bette Davis in "Marked Women" (Drama)

EUROPA. Von Stroheim in "Agent H 21" (Good French Spy Film)

IMPERIAL. "Music for you" (American Musical)

AMERICAN EDITOR'S PRAISE FOR IMPERIAL AIRWAYS "CAVALIER"

Recently the Editor of "American Aviation", Mr. Wayne W. Parrish, made an air journey from New York to Bermuda and back, flying one way in the "Bermuda Clipper" of Pan-American Airways and returning by the Imperial Airways "Cavalier".

In the May 15th. issue of "American Aviation" he writes: "We have been at the receiving end of a lot of subtle insinuation, that the British were behind in commercial aviation, but we can say with all candor that one of the greatest experiences in flying scheduled air transport lines was the New York-bound flight in "Cavalier". It is not a matter of being unpatriotic, and certainly we well appreciate all

ANGLO POLISH CULTURAL RELATIONS

Thanks to the kindly assistance of the British Council and of the British Embassy there has recently been a marked revival in the work of making English culture known to Poland. There are now Anglo Polish Societies in Warsaw, Katowice, Krakow, Poznań, Bydgoszcz, Toruń and Gdynia, the majority of which have during the past winter season had visits of lecturers and or concert artists from the United Kingdom, including such distinguished names as Sir Ronald Sturges, Hugh Rutledge, John Hunt and Thelma Reiss, the Fleet Street Choir, etc. This work will be continued during the autumn of this year and in the interim it is expected that it will be possible to provide a series of cinema shows of documentary sound films thanks to the co-operation of the British Council, the Travel and Industrial Development Association, and the Joint Film Board.

Arrangements have also been made whereby members of any of the provincial societies may enjoy the full facilities of the Warsaw society, i. e., use of reading room and library, admission to lectures and shows, etc. Full particulars of the summer and autumn programme will be announced in the immediate future, in the meantime any enquiries may be addressed to Mr. Egerton Sykes, Gornoslaska 39, Warsaw.

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PALLADIUM. Olympe Bradua in "Raspeody" (Good American Drama)

PAN. Attack at Dawn

RIALTO. Loretta Young in "Two husbands of Mrs. Vicky"

ROMA. Joe Brown in "The Astrologer" (Good Farce)

STYLOWY. Sean Arthur in "Gentlemen believe Dames" (Comedy Drama)

STUDIO. "The Indian Treasure" Indifferent German adventure film

SWIATOWID. Simone Simon in "A summer tale"

VICTORIA. Eddie Cantor in "The Caliph of Baghdad" (Good Musical)

Starred cinemas play at 5, 7, 9, others at 6, 8, 10.

that Pan-American has done, but the British really have something!"

Mr. Parrish continues: "Any domestic air-line official who doesn't make at least one trip in "Cavalier" is missing a vital experience in the air transportation business. That something is passenger comfort, and a "plane designed for the people who are going to pay the fares. There is nothing in the United States like the "Cavalier".

If one looks at the Bermuda service alone, Imperial Airways is four or five years ahead of five years ahead of Pan-American Airways — from the view-point of the passenger."

Mr. Parrish concludes by suggesting that the next meeting of United States air transport operators should be in Bermuda. "Take over the "Bermuda Clipper" and the "Cavalier" for a trip each way," he advises them.

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The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Admission to Palestine (total number of persons to whom)	Address
105303	SZELER Bajla	30	D	23.9.38	30.9.38	c/o S. Kacelenbogens 7, Place Jagiellonski, Radom
105306	TELECHOWICZ Chaim	16	B/3	"	"	Al. Kosciuszki 48, Łódź
105310	RAKOWICZ Aleksander	16	B/3	"	"	Rymarska 3, Katowice
105322	ERB Marja	26	D	"	"	Sykietowska 28, Lwów
105338	REISS Hanna	47	D	"	"	Rafinerja, Niegowice, Jasło
"	Rosi	16	"	"	"	"
105334	TURECKI Szejna	29	D	"	"	Biernackiego 8, Wilejka
"	Lejzer	11	"	"	"	"
105335	GOLUBOWICZ Jenta	32	D	"	"	Pierackiego 93, Brześć n/B
105316	LEWIN Helena	24	D	"	"	Dominikańska 11 m. 3, Wilno
105430	GOLDBERG Ischok	28	C/Lab	"	"	Mylars 5/10, Warsaw
"	Perla	26	"	"	"	"
110428	KRAKOWSKI Mendel	48	A(1)	"	"	Warsaw
"	Mindla	40	"	"	"	"
"	Johanna	16	"	"	"	"
"	Ludwiga	14	"	"	"	"

Following immigrants in Cat. A(1) subject to prove that capital stands at their disposal in Palestine:

F 2395	LIPKOWICZ Ruwin Dwejra	35	A(1)	23.9.38	30.9.38	Piwna 6/44, Wilno
"	Bella	6	"	"	"	"
F 2395	ROZENOWICZ Josef	32	A(1)	"	"	3-go Maja 37, Pruszków
F 2395	SZTERN Samuel	64	A(1)	"	"	Włocławska 11, Białystok
F 2395	Perla	61	"	"	"	"
F 2397	FINKIELSZTEIN Chawa	28	D	"	"	Warszawska 34, Kielce

(Mrs. Finkielejstejn — subject to production of an official marriage certificate. Original immigration certificate at this office).

F 2406	UNGER Chaja	26	H	—	17.8.38	Sebastjana 29, Oficyna Kraków
F 2345	KLICHOWICZ Fania	47	G	—	30.6.38	Otwock
105314	HOCHMAN Sina	45	D	23.9.38	30.9.38	Beliny 8, Janów Lubelski
"	Toba	14	"	"	"	"
105317	BUCHBLETER Fradla	30	D	"	"	Piekarska 18, Włocławek
105338	EISENSTEIN Szosha	25	D	"	"	Chodrowo c/o Eisenstein
105448	ROSLER Chaja	42	D	"	"	c/o Israel Reich, Warszawa
F 2406	L 43 KEJZMAN Zlata	31	G	—	8.10.38	Abraham 28, Gdynia
105322	CYMBOL Michal	53	D	23.9.38	30.9.38	Sienkiewicza 67, Siedlce
"	Chana	16	"	"	"	Ryńska 15, Swislocz
105324	PUDER Gustaw	37	C/Lab	"	"	Bernsteina 15, Lwów
"	Rosa	37	"	"	"	"
105325	BAUMGOLD Alta	26	D	"	"	Kosciuski 16, Kalisz
105359	METH Bella	26	D	"	"	Piaskowskiego 48, Siedlce
"	Rut	14	"	"	"	"
105449	VÖGEL Dora	28	D	"	"	Baron Hirsch Street, Tarnopol
105458	SCHUTZER Leon	13	B/3	"	"	c/o Dr. Abraham Schutzer, Potok-Zloty k/Bucznica
110973	RYWLIN Michal	51	A/1	"	"	Hafnerstrasse 55, Danzig-Zoppot
"	Berta	40	"	"	"	"
F 2402	HENDFELD Jakob	15	A/1	"	"	Kraków
F 2402	NAJDÖRF Rachel	61	A/1	"	"	Łódź
F 2406	L 44 TRISTER Erwin	14	C/Lab	"	"	Młynska 36, Bieleko
"	Eise	37	"	"	"	"
"	Erich	13	"	"	"	"
F 2406	L 44 TUGENDHAT Franz	39	C/Lab	"	"	Młynska 26, Bieleko

Original immigration certificates of TRISTER and TUGENDHAT — at this office)

F 2404	L 22 PASTERNAK Kaima	32	G	—	1.6.39	Wielka 5, Warsaw
F 2404	L 18 ABERBACH Abraham	39	G	—	31.7.38	Zalozce
F 2404	L 44 SZWACER Chana	41	H	—	26.8.38	Katowice
F 2404	L 16 MILLER Matys	39	G	—	30.6.38	Warsaw
F 2406	L 46 BISZBERG Mojse	—	G	—	24.11.38	Al. Kosciuszki, Łódź
F 2406	L 45 KESTEN Shabat	—	H	—	28.7.38	Bialsko Podlaska
F 2406	L 47 HONIG Abraham	—	G	—	22.12.38	Zamkowa 23, Strzy
F 2406	L 48 WOLF Wilhelm	43	G	—	25.11.38	Klonowicza 8, Lwów
F 2406	L 40 ZELIKSON Haja	49	G	—	2.9.38	c/o Karelce, Kosów
F 2405	L 25 ALTSCHELER Ida	27	H	—	1.8.38	Wiwulski Str. 6, Wilno
F 2406	L 23 KORGOLD Ada	23	G	—	1.9.38	Bochnska 8, Kraków
F 2404	L 2 GOLDBLUM Chaim	—	G	—	31.10.38	Piotrkowska 54, Kielce
105326	BERGIER Hinda	28	D	23.9.38	30.9.38	Komornów-Lubelski
105328	PINCUS Hinda	31	D	"	"	Janów k/Sokółki
"	Lilba	4	"	"	"	"
"	Felge	3	"	"	"	"
106371	LESZCZ Ester	33	D	"	"	Ruda Opalin, Pow.
"	Josef	10	"	"	"	Chelna Lubelski
110958	CHORZESKI Szyja	53	A/1	"	"	Genstra Str 29, Warsaw
"	Hena	51	"	"	"	"
F 2402	STAIER Sigmund	50	A/1	"	"	Krakowska 25, Tarnowski Góry
"	Julie	40	"	"	"	"
"	Alexander	16	"	"	"	"
F 2308	LESER Ischel	—	G	—	23.9.38	c/o Felchuk
F 2404	L 19 BERNSTEIN Mojse	53	H	—	30.11.38	Rutkowskiego 7, Lwów
F 2406	L 49 BERGIER Efraim	3	G	—	30.9.38	Brześć n/B
F 2406	L 30 SZABIR Gela	22	H	—	27.11.38	Komornów-Lubelski
F 2406	L 51 LANDAU Ruma	45	H	—	27.11.38	Uj. Parna 5, Włodzimierz
"	Ruchla	10	"	"	"	Gostynin, Sosnowiec
F 2406	L 52 KOK David	—	G	—	31.12.38	Przejazd 40/15, Łódź
F 2406	L 53 KANTOROWICZ Lina	50	G	—	31.12.38	c/o Telenik, Lipowa
"	Julia	45	"	"	"	Street 14, Wolomin
F 2406	L 54 BOK Pinczas	—	G	—	14.9.38	Brzezińska 25, Łódź

Following immigrants in Category A(1) — subject to prove that capital stands at their disposal in a Bank in Palestine:

F 2395	MACKIN Jude	26	A/1	23.9.30	30.9.38	Widze, Pow. Brzaw
F 2395	KOMINKOWSKI Lajtor	32	A/1	"	"	Kosciuski 9, Stupa
F 2395	ZWIG Walska	69	A/1	"	"	Kopernika 14. IV. m. 21, Katowice
F 2395	CUKIERMAN Josef	36	A/1	"	"	Wlodawa
"	Nechama	39	"	"	"	"
"	Mosko	42	"	"	"	"
"	Abraham	11	"	"	"	"
"	David	2	"	"	"	"
F 2395	HORN Zeldia	40	A/1	"	"	Krakowska 26, Kraków