

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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No. 20

## TRAINING BRITAIN'S AIRMEN

Most significant aspect of the United Kingdom augmented Air Force expansion plans is that the Government's aim is to secure the maximum output of aircraft, engines, armament and other essential equipment that the country can give in the next two years. "First line" strength at 31st March, 1940, will amount to at least 3,500 aeroplanes, backed by enormous reserves and supported by large numbers of the essential elementary and advanced training machines on which pilots must learn to fly and on whose efficiency the sum efficiency of the Royal Air Force as a fighting unit must depend.

The value of good training cannot be over-estimated. It builds up a self-reliant and dependable Force, and establishes the *morale* of pilots on a high level. The importance of *morale* has never been overlooked by successful generals; Napoleon considered the *morale* of his armies one half of their effective force. Bearing these vital points in mind a new system of training was introduced early in the "expansion" period and its first fruits are now benefiting the squadrons. This system has the major advantage that when a pilot is passed on from his training period and joins a squadron he is in every sense a "war-bird", equipped and practised in all air duties. Hence each squadron is maintained at full strength, and none of its striking force is dissipated while pilots learn the war duties of the squadron.

Before the present system, which reputable observers throughout the world hold to be as near ideal as possible, was introduced pupils were under training at Service flying schools for a period of 12 months. This merely taught them to fly, and the most advanced stages included aerobatics and cross-country flights. The machines flown were not equipped with radio, armament, camera, navigation instruments for advanced flying, or with "blind" flying instruments. The new system was introduced for two reasons; to enable service squadrons to concentrate on war duties and not waste time on training newcomers to the squadron, and to cope with "expansion" demands for more and more pilots.

At the same time as the need for more pilots arose, the advent of the Hawker Hurricane eight-gun fighter and other monoplane aircraft of vastly improved design — such as the Fairey Battle single-engine bomber and the Bristol Blenheim twin-engine bomber — made it essential to increase the scope of flying training. Pilots were in future to be taught not merely to fly elementary aircraft but to fly the superior aeroplanes which are now being delivered, in large numbers to the Royal Air Force.

Training now falls into four phases. First the newly-joined pupil pilot is posted to a civilian training school, which is operated under contract between the Air Ministry and various civilian firms who, for the most part, employ ex-Service pilots as instructors. The function of the civilian schools is to teach the pupil the rudiments of pilotage in approximately two months. Some ground instruction lessons are given in classrooms, but basically the training concentrates on flying with the object of making the learner proficient at all purely flying feats. In two months the pupil is carried to the flying stage which, under the earlier system, was only attained after one year at a Service flying school.

In these schools training is completed on two sturdy and efficient types, the de Havilland Tiger Moth biplane and the Miles Magister monoplane. These two types bear the brunt of primary training. Pupils usually make a start with the Tiger Moth, and for all-round service probably no more suitable aircraft could be found. Powered with a Gipsy Major 130 h. p. engine, the Tiger Moth is equipped with dual control, can perform all aerobatic evolutions, has a range of 285 miles and is therefore eminently satisfactory for elementary cross-country flying, and stands up admirably to prolonged hard treatment from inexperienced hands. The Miles Magister meets the requirements of the second stage of training the pilot to the characteristic of the monoplane and to the use of split trailing-edge flaps for landing. Magisters are equipped with blind-flying instruments and hood, and can perform all standard aerobatics. Powered with a Gipsy Major 130 h. p. engine, the maximum speed of the Magister is 145 miles an hour. The two cockpits are in tandem and dual control is installed.

In these primary stages the pupil is expected to complete 60 hours' flying. He is still a civilian but comes under strict discipline. His next stage of training is a two-weeks' course at the Uxbridge Depot, where he learns "drill on the square", is taught to give parade orders on similar lines to Sandhurst cadets, and is fitted with his Service uniform.

The third, or intermediate, stage finds the pupil posted to a Service training school, where he must fly all but the very latest types of warplane during a course of nearly four months. Advanced instrument flying, including cross-country navigation under the "blind" flying hood, and comprehensive schoolroom training in various Service activities make up the curriculum. At the end of this period the pupil is qualified to wear the flying badge — "Wings" — and to carry passengers.

The final stage includes the most advanced navigation, exercises completed under Service conditions, and a month at an armament training camp where the squadron activities of air-firing and bombing are undertaken.

Watched closely by experienced instructors at all stages of development, pupils are gradually sorted out into the branch of the Service in which their particular abilities will be most usefully employed. There are three main groups in the classification. The first covers aptitude for flying the weight-carrying bombers such as the Handley Page Harrow, and Hampden, the Armstrong Whitworth Whitley, the Vickers Wellington built on the "geodetic" principle, and multi-engined flying-boats such as the new Short Sunderland "flying battleship", and general reconnaissance aircraft of various kinds. The second group is governed by adaptability for such aircraft as the Battle and the Blenheim bombers, the new Westland Lysander army co-operation monoplane, Blackburn Skua dive-bomber, and the Shark and Fairey Swordfish torpedo-spotter-reconnaissance aircraft. The third group comprises men who are fitted temperamentally and physically for single-seat and two-seat fighter aircraft such as Hawker Demons, Gloster Gladiator, Hawker Furies, and the new Hurricane and Supermarine Spitfire monoplanes which fly at speeds greater than in excess of 300 miles an hour.

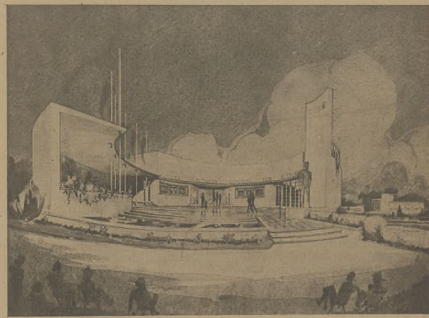
### THE FOUR - MILLIONTH VISITOR

A twelve-year old Glasgow schoolgirl — Margaret Strathdee, 275 Kingsacre Road, King's Park — was the 4,000,000th visitor to the exhibition. She arrived at 8 p. m. on Thursday night.

This was the 51st day of the Exhibition, and the total attendance up till then had been 4,003,064. This means a daily average attendance of 78,401, which is regarded as highly gratifying when it is considered that recent weather conditions have been very adverse, and that every Saturday since the first has been marred by heavy rain.

Last week assurances were expressed by Mr. Cecil M. Weir, chairman of the Administrative Committee, and by Lord Southwood, President of the Advertising Association, that during July and August the attendances would show a pronounced improvement with the certainty of good weather, and that the total attendance of 15,000,000 aimed at would be achieved.

## EMPIRE EXHIBITION



The National Fitness Council Pavilion Glasgow.

### ADVERTISING EXPERTS IN CONFERENCE

Most important of all conferences at the Exhibition east month was the fourth International Advertising Convention.

Lord Southwood, President of the Advertising Association, took the chair at the inaugural session, which had as its theme, "The Influence of Advertising Upon the Life of the Peoples". Other sessions dealt with Display, Outdoor Publicity, Press Executive work, Direct Advertising and Advertising Clubs. At the final session the delegates considered the report of the committee on the Resolutions of the Paris Congress, 1937, when M. Charles Maillard, president of the permanent bureau of the Union Continentale de la Publicite, presided.

The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M. P., spoke on "Advertising and International Trade", and there were special sessions devoted to National Advertising, Publishers, Representatives, Retail Advertising and Advertising Agencies. The official banquet was held in the Central Hotel. Among the speakers were the Under Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. H. S. Wedderburn, M. P., and Sir Josiah Stamp.

An important Polish delegation is also understood to have taken part in the Conference.

### EXHIBITION MAKES CINEMA HISTORY

Possesses World's Finest Collection of Documentary Films

What is regarded by experts as the finest collection of documentary films in the world is at present in the possession of the Exhibition's authorities.

In the opinion of Mr. C. A. Oakley, member of the Exhibition Film Committee and of the Films of Scotland Committee set up by the Scottish Development Council, there has never been gathered before, and may never be again, so representative a series of this type of film.

Numbering close on 500, the stock is drawn on by the three major cinemas of the Exhibition: the Empire News Theatre, the Beardmore - Colville Pavilion Cinema and the Scottish Pavilion North Cinema.

Other cinemas where documentary and travel films are shown daily are in the Scottish Oils and Shell-Mex Pavilion, the Coal Pavilion and the Empire Tea Pavilion.

The films have been produced by Gaumont-British and other well-known film companies, by Government bodies — including the G. P. O., the Ministry of Labour and the National Fitness Council — and by private individuals. Prominent among the last — mentioned is the very fine collection of sub-standard films in the possession of the North Scottish Pavilion, devoted to health, education and other statutory services.

Films of Empire countries are prominent on the programmes of the Empire News Theatre, which is one of the most popular attractions in the Exhibition. All the Dominions, India, Ceylon and many other parts of the Colonial Empire, have contributed films outlining their scenic charms, their native life and customs and their basic industries.

Glasgow had no news-cinema prior to the erection of the Empire News Theatre at the Exhibition, and so gratifying have the attendances been, that the opening of such a cinema in the city after the Exhibition may be regarded as almost certain.

This would allow of the retention in Glasgow of this important film collection, which would otherwise be dispersed.

Sea Food, the first of a series of films made by the Films of Scotland Committee, had its premiere at the Exhibition News Theatre on Monday.

The film deals with Scotland's herring fishing and white fishing industries and gives an account of the work of the Fishery Research Station at Aberdeen.



# AVIATION

**Introduction of "All-Up" Mail Scheme on Australia Route** half-ounce letters flown 13,000 miles for a fee of 1/4d.

With an air departure from Southampton on July 28th, the "all-up" non-recharge Empire air-mail scheme will become applicable to the route linking England with Australia. Mails for New Zealand will be included in this non-recharge air dispatch; but for the present, after reaching Australia — and until the projected flying mail connects Australia with New Zealand — they will continue to New Zealand by the sea route.

To cope with the greater loads forthcoming, an additional air service will operate from England through to Australia; which will mean that Imperial Airways will then have eight services a week flying to Egypt, five to India, three to Malaya and three to Australia. On the Africa route there are three services weekly to Central Africa and two on to South Africa.

The services from Southampton to Sydney will be operated throughout by flying-boat, and will leave Southampton on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. The flying-boats are scheduled to reach the Australian coast from Southampton in just over 7 days and Sydney in a little over 9 days.

Flying-boat departures from Sydney (Australia) for Southampton will be on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

This new milestone means that, within nineteen years of the first pioneer aeroplane flight along the Australia route, the goal will be reached of a service enabling a half-ounce letter to be air-borne over this great route — the world's longest direct air-line — for a postage fee of only 1/4d.

It is interesting, in this connection, to recall that away back in 1919, when the British Post Office first put letters into the air on the Paris route, it cost as much as half-a-crown to send a letter by air for 250 miles from London across to Paris. And now today it requires a fee of only 1/4d. to take an air-borne letter for 13,000 miles across the Empire from England to Australia.

**"Ensign" flies to Paris in 70 minutes a record for 4-engined air-liners.**

In the course of flights made during acceptance trials, the new Imperial "Ensign" — first of the fleet of "E" class Imperial Airways air-liners — made an aerial trip the other evening from London across to Paris. The "Ensign" completed this London-Paris test flight in 70 minutes — establishing a new record for four-engined aircraft on the Paris route.

Driven by motors developing a total of 3,200 horse-power each of the "E" class air-liner as used on European services — will carry 40 passengers in large luxuriously-equipped saloons, in addition to mails, and freight and a crew of five.

**Warsaw Kaunas air line opened**

The new routing of the Warsaw Helsingfors air line via Kaunas was put into effect on the 15th July, when the first machine left Warsaw for Kaunas via Wilno at 12 noon.

Apart from being a great convenience to passengers the speedy opening of the new cut off is a tribute to the good organisation of the Lot company.

It will be recalled that apart from several test flights, M. Beck, the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs flew to Kaunas en route for Riga on Wednesday the 13th.

## Record Air Expansion

The largest expansion in personnel for any one year in the story of the Royal Air Force was outlined in a recent announcement made by the British Air Minister, Sir Kingsley Wood, who gave details of a plan for increasing the strength of the Force by 31,650 during the current financial year. This increase will bring the total strength of the Royal Air Force up to over 100,000, the rate of recruitment being equal to the entire strength of the Force before 1935. Part of the new personnel will be recruited in Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Sir Kingsley Wood explained that this vast programme was necessitated by the recent expansion and acceleration of British air re-armament, involving the production of many thousands of aircraft, together with large quantities of equipment of all kinds.

The Government's plans necessitate the immediate provision of additional training facilities and training equipment, including the opening of two new air apprentices' schools, four new flying training schools, twenty new aerodromes and a number of new establishments in various parts of Great Britain for the training of other personnel in the specialized trades and duties connected with modern aircraft and equipment. The complete ground construction schemes cover a capital expenditure of 860,000,000 and will ensure the maintenance of the high standard of quality efficiency for which the Royal Air Force is famous and which, in Sir Kingsley Wood's own words, "means so much to the peace of the world".

Recently the Air Ministry have placed large orders for single-engined and twin-engined monoplane trainers with firms which are not essentially engaged in the production of "first-line" aircraft. Three types of aeroplane are concerned in these new orders, the Airspeed Oxford twin-engined monoplane—delivery of which to Service flying training schools began towards the end of last year—the Miles-Kestrel trainer and the Miles Magister.

The Miles Kestrel trainer is a beautifully streamlined monoplane, essentially similar to the fast single-seat warplanes, to which the pupil will graduate. Powered by a Rolls Royce Kestrel XVI liquid-cooled engine the aeroplane reaches a top level speed of more than 290 miles an hour, making it easily the fastest trainer in the world. It carries instructional equipment for blind flying, radio navigation and communication, aerial photography and bombing. Among its chief duties are aerial combat training. Pupil and instructor are carried in tandem enclosed cockpits. In war the aircraft might well be used for military duties, though this type of aircraft is not included in "first-line" strength.

# Economics and Finance

## GAS IN LONDON

In spite of the general use of electricity for lighting, heating and power purposes, gas is still used in enormous quantities in Great Britain. Four great companies are mainly responsible for London's supply. They are the Gas Light and Coke Company, the South Metropolitan, the Commercial, and the Wandsworth and District. Of these the Gas Light and Coke Company is not only the largest gas undertaking in London, it is the largest in the world. It produces one-sixth of the total supply of the British gas industry. Its twelve gas-making stations, with their 6,000 miles of mains, cover an area of 840 square miles and supply over 1,600,000 customers. Its capital is £5,000,000 and it employs about 25,000 men and women.

The Commercial Gas Company serves 112,000 consumers in a congested industrial area, through 300 miles of mains. Like the Gas Light and Coke Company, it is concerned with London north of the Thames. On the south side of the river are the other two large companies. The South Metropolitan has a capital of nearly £11,000,000 and serves 42,200 consumers. The Wandsworth and District Gas Company employs a capital of over £5,300,000 and serves about 200,000 consumers. The raw material for all four companies is water-borne. The Gas Light and Coke Company alone uses more than 3,000,000 tons of coal a year, from which is produced, in addition to gas, coke, tar, benzole, sulphate of ammonia, and a number of other derivatives from these products.

## OIL FROM COAL

A special advisory committee of the Labour Party appointed to enquire into the policy of producing more coal from oil recently issued its report. A good deal of thought has been devoted to this problem for some time, from both political and commercial points of view. The Labour Party have approached it mainly in regard to national defence, the provision of more employment, and the better utilisation of the country's coal resources. All three branches of the defensive service, they point out, require oil; for the air arm, which is steadily increasing in importance, there is no alternative. The committee would therefore foster the production of oil in time of peace as an assurance against oil starvation in a national emergency.

The report recommends the building of twelve new oil-from-coal plants, of three types, at a capital cost of nearly £18,000,000. Schemes are given for one hydrogenation plant, six plants for the synthetic (water-gas) process, and five low-temperature carbonising plants. It is estimated that the twelve plants would produce about 100,000,000 gallons of motor spirit a year, use 2,710,000 tons of coal, and give employment to 9,200 men and 4,750 other workers. Among the by-products would be gas, chemicals, 740,000 tons of smokeless fuel, and 17,500,000 gallons of tar. Reverting to the nation's need of oil, the report states that although Great Britain has financial control of about twenty per cent of the world's oil production, this is a very different matter from the political and physical control. Of the world's actual output, the British Commonwealth accounts for only about two per cent. For these reasons the Labour Party urge the adoption of their schemes, which, they add, are only a beginning in dealing with the problem.

## COMMERCE

### BANKING AND INSURANCE

by Robert MacKay.

One of the signs of the stability of British banking is that there has been no material change in the first half of the year in the resources of the London clearing banks, the deposits of which have remained at much the same level for nearly two years. Even the withdrawal of foreign deposits resulting from the re-establishment of the franc left little mark on the deposits in English banks. Meanwhile British banking activities continue to expand. For the first five months of the current year aggregate advances of the London clearing banks have averaged £983 millions on the basis of the monthly returns, compared with £930 millions in the first half of 1937. There is thus every indication that at the end of the banking half-year 1938 the earnings of English banks should compare favourably with those of the first half of 1937, for advances to industry have been maintained at high level and the volume of such advances is the main factor in determining the profit-earning power of the banks. Banking news also reflects the soundness of British industries, as is seen by the fact that the provisions by the banks under the heading of bad debts have been very moderate.

The stability of British insurance companies is equally marked. An analysis just published of the results of many British insurance companies during the past ten years shows that the steady progress in the volume of new life assurance continues. It increased by over £13 millions in 1937 to reach the imposing total of £246,700,000, the annual premium income rising by £8½ millions. The totals of both new sums assured and new premium incomes were the largest ever recorded.

**The Money Market.** The size of British gold reserves is such that they are sufficient to cover any likely withdrawals of money from London, and it is a striking sign of the stability of British financial administration that the recent £680 millions Defence Loan, coming as it did so soon after a large-scale movement of funds from London, was such a success. Indeed it is long since an issue has been so well-received as the Defence Loan, and according to the best financial opinion the result was particularly gratifying because it was a new loan that was attracted. The loan has been described as an excellent example of "practical financing by appeal to the investing public," for immediate interest in it was aroused among a wide circle of trustees and corporate institutions, as well as private investors.

The withdrawal of funds from London after the recent devaluation of the franc is estimated at nearly 2100 millions, but it was handled by the Bank of England in such a way as to create practically no disturbance at all in the London money market. This is ascribed not only to the size of British gold reserves, but also to the operation of the Exchange Equalisation Fund which has prevented gold previously brought to London by the influx of foreign funds from causing any inflation of internal credit. On the contrary such gold has been held in reserve in anticipation of the eventual repatriation of those funds. For this reason the Labour Party urge the adoption of their schemes, which, they add, are only a beginning in dealing with the problem.

issues, as well as to such a large capital issue as the British Government loan referred to above.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN POLAND.

According to the May bulletin of the National Economic Bank investment activities in Poland continued their favourable development both in public works and in private enterprise. There was some delay in building activities partly owing to new building regulations but this has been made good. The money market continued undisturbed, with some increase in saving and a decline in other deposits, accumulated reserves being used for investment purposes. With the exception of medium and small business, handicrafts and some branches of the stone, glass and ceramic, and metal industries, credit requirements were small and the liquidity of the money market was maintained. Domestic trade turnovers increased in May; foreign trade, however, remained practically unchanged with a slight advance in exports and a corresponding decline of imports. Employment in industry was higher by several ten thousand persons than a year ago and the number of registered unemployed was reduced during the month by over 90,000; with a total of 200,000 on the registers at the end of the month there were over 30,000 less than a year ago.

## 1,000,000 SLEEPERS FOR POLISH RAILWAYS.

The Ministry of Communications has placed an order for the supplementary delivery of a million sleepers, with the management of the Polish State Forests and the Paged Timber Exporting Agency. The delivery is to be completed by October 30th, and will be effected out of existing stocks.

## PROGRESS IN THE NEW POLISH CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL ZONE.

Owing to the continued realization of the Governmental investment programme and to private enterprisesthe development of the new industrial zone now being established over an extensive part of southern and central Poland is proceeding at a very satisfactory pace. As an illustration of the progress achieved, it may be mentioned that from the single district of Rybnik (Polish Silesia), 200,000 bricks a day are shipped to building contractors in the new industrial region. In financing these deliveries the Rybnik brickworks which had to take on many hundreds of new men, are assisted by short-term credits out of Rybnik communal savings bank. The construction of a large modern yeast works has been started at Kielec; its construction is to be accelerated in order to begin operations shortly after the end of this year. An establishment for producing telegraph and telephone appliances at Radom will be ready to start operations in the autumn. The erection of a plant for producing synthetic rubber and of another one for producing rubber goods has been taken in hand at Dembica. For the electric power plant at Nisko on the San river, where a great steel works and a township for its employees are nearing completion, machinery has just been ordered in France. The capital for the construction of this plant was provided for by a special French loan of 14 million zlotys.

## Bank Amerykański w Polsce Sp. Akc.

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# GIRLS' CLUBS

By Joseph Martin

Voluntary effort in the field of social service is part of the British tradition. Many social organisations which have been initiated by authority as quite new features in some of the totalitarian states have been for a long time more or less common features of British social life. Spontaneous growths, started and fostered voluntarily by public-spirited individuals, they are regarded as natural phenomena in Great Britain. Another feature common to nearly all of these organisations is their rapid rate of development in recent years.

These features are typified in the Girls' Clubs, which are an important part of British social life. They developed naturally to meet the needs of girls between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, many of whom are employed in industry, retail trades, and in offices; and they have a much longer history than is commonly supposed. Girls' Clubs really began in the year 1855, when Miss Florence Nightingale and her friend, Mrs. Arthur Kinaird, opened a hostel in North London for country girls who were being trained as nurses for duty in the Crimean War. Clubs, homes and missions for young girls were then founded in various parts of the country. In these centres many poor, uneducated girls first discovered the joys of literature and developed an appreciation of the arts, and realised the responsibilities of adult life and the satisfaction to be gained by devoting oneself to the service of others. The clubs developed the self-respect of the girls and encouraged a sense of citizenship without any feeling of compulsion.

In the course of time the movement branched out in various directions and larger associations were formed. Among the most familiar of these are the Young Women's Christian Association; the Girls' Friendly Society and the Girls' Guilds; all of which are represented in the National Council of Girls' Clubs. To avoid the dangers of over-centralisation, County and District Association of Girls' Clubs have been formed, and

these develop and foster a sense of civic and local pride in support to the national patriotism of their members.

Now there are some 4,000 Girls' Clubs representing more than 300,000 girls and young women. The motto of the Clubs is: "To a fuller life—for greater service". It is the object of the Club to provide a fuller life for its members, who are asked to give the greater service to the community in return. The Clubs provide recreation and reading rooms, with facilities for serious study and discussion, teaching in cookery and handicrafts; games, physical training, dancing and amateur theatricals. Many of them organise holiday camps. The girls are encouraged to face responsibilities by doing their share of the work in the canteens, taking charge of the various parts of the premises—in many cases helping with alterations, redecoration, etc.; and by serving on the club committees. Each club recognises the rights of the individual and maintains the principle of self-government; each girl is free to choose the type of organisation she will join and the activities she will take up. The girls learn the arts of discipline through self-discipline, and the qualities needed for leadership by being given an opportunity to lead. There is no attempt to stereotype them by regimentation in the old sense of that word.

Changing social conditions have brought changes in the activities of the Girls' Clubs. One of the problems of the day is that of the right use of leisure. In spite of the strenuous nature of modern life in many ways, the working classes can enjoy a broader, more varied, better organised and more agreeable life than before, and new forms of entertainment are available for the youth of both sexes. Yet the fundamental requirements of development—spiritual, cultural and physical—are the same and the Girls' Clubs are doing all they can to meet those requirements as far as girls and young women in Great Britain are concerned.

## Foreign Capital in Poland

In the table below is given the total of foreign holdings in Polish joint stock companies, divided according to groups, as on December 31st, 1937. During the course of 1937 there were practically no changes as compared with 1936.

Type	Number of Companies	TOTAL Capital: Million 36	Foreign Capital: Million 36	Share in %
Petroleum Industry	34	251 zł.	215 zł.	85.6%
Mining & Smelting Industries	42	804 "	457 "	56.8%
Metal Industry	153	200 "	48 "	24.0%
Electrotechnical Industry	37	114 "	63 "	55.8%
Electric Power	25	228 "	140 "	83.4%
Mineral Industry	79	108 "	33 "	31.1%
Chemical	126	235 "	115 "	49.1%
Lumber	89	51 "	24 "	46.3%
Paper	31	84 "	22 "	26.9%
Graphic	42	35 "	0 "	2.1%
Textile	152	596 "	142 "	26.8%
Haberdashery	23	49 "	0 "	3.9%
Leather	26	17 "	0 "	17.1%
Food	145	164 "	28 "	17.1%
Sugar	57	179 "	8 "	4.8%
Agricultural	11	9 "	0 "	10.7%
Building	72	36 "	8 "	21.7%
Tourist	21	22 "	1 "	5.6%
Theatrical	10	4 "	0 "	12.7%
Transportation	71	189 "	58 "	29.1%
Precision Instruments	9	4 "	0 "	24.4%
Commerce	156	80 "	21 "	26.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>3,362 zł.</b>	<b>1,442 "</b>	<b>42.9%</b>

According to countries, the foreign capital now engaged may be divided as follows.

French	26.2%	Dutch	3.9%
American	18.6%	Austrian	2.9%
Belgian	13.3%	Swedish	2.6%
German	13.3%	Czechoslovak	2.6%
Swiss	8.5%	Fourteen Other Countries	3.5%
English	5.4%		

During 1937 there were 32 new companies organized, but only two of these included foreign capital.

## The National Museum of Warsaw

During June the splendid new building of the National Museum of Warsaw designed by Professor Tadeusz Polwiński, was opened. The new building, situated on the Aljeje 3-go Maja forms a worthy background to the valuable collections of the National Museum.

In this new edifice the collections divided into six parts. Five rooms of the rez-de-chaussee embrace Egyptian, Greek, Roman and other ancient art and documents.

22 rooms of the first and second floors are dedicated to the gallery of foreign paintings, represented by Dutch, Flemish, Italian, French, and German artists.

19 rooms are devoted to decorative art, including: tissues, metalwork, XVI-XIX century watches, books, musical instruments, dresses, furniture etc.

21 rooms of the 1st and 2nd floors are dedicated to Polish painting from the XVI century to the impressionists.

3 rooms are given to graphic art, and 2 to numismatics; of which latter the Warsaw museum possesses a rare collection. Four rooms of the rez-de-chaussee are devoted to contemporary art exhibitions. The current exhibition is dedicated to Alexander Gierzyński, one of the greatest Polish painters of the end of the XIX cent. and will be reviewed in our next issue.

### Matejko Exhibition at Zachęta

During the whole summer the Zachęta exhibits the works of the greatest Polish historical painter Jan Matejko.

This exhibition and a short biography and artistic portrait of Jan Matejko will be dealt with in the next issue of the Warsaw Weekly.

### New treatment of Pneumonia.

A new chapter in the history of medicine was opened some time ago with the discovery of the value of a substance known as "Protosil" in cases of puerperal fever, severe sore throat and other complaints. Protosil had certain disadvantages, however, and was superseded by sulphaniilamide, a second compound of the same series. But sulphaniilamide was not free from unpleasant effects, and the search for a more satisfactory agent continued. Now there is every reason to believe that a successful compound has been discovered.

Writing in the medical periodical, the *Lancet*, two medical men on the staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, tell of the remarkable success of a new compound in the sulphaniilamide group, produced by the research staff of Messrs. May and Baker of Dagenham near London, and known as "M and B 693". They give particulars of the case of a woman of 60 years of age, suffering from what is known as Type III pneumonia, a very severe form, especially in old persons. There was complete collapse of the left lung, the right lung was involved, and the patient's general condition seemed hopeless. After some doses of "M and B 693" there was rapid improvement in the patient's condition and a fortnight after the onset of the attack she had so far recovered that her pulse and temperature were normal. Observations made of the way in which "M and B 693" acts indicate that it strips off the outer capsules of the bacteria; thus disarmed, the bacteria fall an easy prey to the white corpuscles of the blood. Messrs. May and Baker emphasize the fact that the product must still be regarded as being in the experimental stage, and large scale production and distribution must be delayed until further research justifies unlimited distribution to the medical profession.

# WARSAW STAGE



Elżbieta Barszczewska and Zbigniew Ziemiński in "La Bohème"

(Phot. Brzozowski)

The *Teatr Narodowy* has revived one of the comedies of the excellent French play wrights, Robert de Flers and C. Arman de Caillavet, *L'Habit Vert*, a fine satire on the French Academy of Literature. We have therefore again an opportunity to admire dialogue with humour and scenic construction of figures and action, so characteristic of their works.

It is in the presentations of *L'Habit Vert* in Warsaw the greatest part of public's interest was directed on the plot—the background for the satire on Academy, to-day-when it is played the first time since the creation of a Polish Academy of Literature—the satire and irony were more apparent.

The performance is above all a triumph for Mieczysława Cwiklińska in the rôle of Princesse Mauzéville.

Among her partners high praise must be given to Jerzy Leszczyński, as the Count de Latour-Latour and Stanisław Stanislawski as Prince Mauzéville. The part of the composer, Parmeline, was not exploited by Tadeusz Frenkiel, who overplayed it mostly. Also the second feminine lead—Mademoiselle Touchard was miscast with Alina Zoliska and her incorrect diction. Among the remaining actors we must mention: Julian Krzewiński, the French president, Ludwik Fritsche as the Academy's secretary and finally Amelia Rotterowa in a small episode.

The producer, Karol Borowski has given a too slow and pompous tempo to the dialogue and the performance.

A great pleasure for the public were the settings, prepared by Andrzej Pronaszko whose unusual freshness and style made them not only original, but also most artistic.

It is a very difficult to review such a play, as the farce by Roman Niewiarowicz *I Am The Lover (Kochanek to Ja)*, as it most difficult to write about nothing. His heavy having neither wit nor humour. The text is trite in artistic and trivial, while the wit and humour have been already many times exploited in other farces. The tribulations of the three leads of this play are so "naive", that the only feeling of the theatre goer is one of extreme irritation, while the only value of the play is that it is short, but even at that much to long.

The public only stays to the end thanks to the charm and talent of Zofia Lindorówna and the striking humour of Tadeusz

Wesołowski, who with Tadeusz Białoszyński are interpreters of the three leads. The production is by the author.

The setting of Andrzej Pronaszko is again so interesting in its architectonic construction and colour, that its artistic atmosphere led to expect a better play.

Also the farce of Hennequin *He And His Double at Letti* adapted by Kazimierz Szubert has all the qualities of a provincial performance in its humour, production and playing. Why during the summer season



Zofia Lindorówna (Phot. Brzozowski)

managers show such stupid comedies which instead of amusing, the public disappoint only in their vulgarity, and triteness.

The cast including Jerzy Słowiński, Zofia Tatarakiewicz-Woskowska, Jadwiga Bukojemska, Zdzisław Karczewski, Wanda Jakubińska and others, was headed by a comic actor of the Cracovian stage, Kazimierz Szubert, who has produced the play, showing in his work a stereotyped provincial mannerism in the treatment of the performance.

The *Maria Malicka Theatre* continues the series of Laszlo's comedy *At The Perjumerte*, produced by Zbigniew Sawan, *The Teatr Kameralny* gives a very interesting comedy by C. Raphaelson (which unfortunately is spoiled by the production and miscasting of all the leading rôles). The *Teatr Polski*, finally, is successful with Murger's *Bohème*, this new triumph of Elżbieta Barszczewska as Mimi, supported excellently by Maria Modzelewska, Zbigniew Ziemiński and Stefan Michalak.

Jerzy Macterekowski



# THE THAMES AND ITS SWANS

The ownership of the swans that grace the waters of the River Thames is shared between the King and two City Livery Companies — the Vintners and the Dyers, and from an early time it was the custom for each owner's birds to be distinctively marked. Nowadays it is considered unnecessary to mark the King's swans; but those of the Vintners' Company are marked by means of a small nick on either side of the upper beak, and the Dyers' by a similar nick on the right hand side of the beak only.

Every year, the swan markers of the three owners make a journey up the river for the purpose of identifying and marking the young swans, or cygnets, and that is what is meant by "swan upping". The men who perform this work are all specially trained, and are called "swan uppers".

The expedition sets out from Vintry Wharf each July, this year on July 18, and the King's swan keeper and the swan markers of the two City Companies are in charge. It is interesting to note that these three officials are brothers Mr. Frederick Turk (His Majesty's swan keeper), Mr. Richard Turk (Vintners), and Mr. Herbert Turk (Dyers). Each owner has two boats, making six in the little fleet.

As they proceed slowly up stream, the first man to observe a family of swans raises the cry "All up!" and the boats are then manoeuvred to trap the brood, in order to catch and mark the cygnets with the mark borne by their parents. When the latter belong to different owners, the young are divided. If there be an odd number, the owners of the cob (as the male swan is termed) take the odd bird. The female swan is called the pen.

The capture of the adult swans is a difficult, and, for a novice, a dangerous job; for such is their strength that a blow from a wing can break a man's arm. In any case, one or two men usually get a ducking during the tussle; but as they are all experienced watermen, it is rarely that anyone is hurt.

The swan uppers, when they set out with colours flying, add to the river a touch of colour and pageantry. The King's men wear red coats and jerseys and white duck trousers. The Vintners' men have dark green coats and white jerseys on which are the Arms of the Company, and the words "Vintners' Royalty" in reference to the royal privilege of keeping swans. The Dyers' men have blue coats and jerseys, with Arms and inscription corresponding to the Vintners.

The first day ends at Ditton, the second at Staines, the third at Maidenhead, and so on to Henley, where the end of their travels up-stream is reached.

At Staines, if there are any colts, or newly-appointed swan uppers, an interesting ceremony is

performed. The colt is taken ashore, bumped against the old boundary stone, frogmarched back to the river and thrown in. Until this ordeal has been passed he is not a fully-fledged swan upper. It is in order for the colt to put up resistance, and a strong young man may give his mentors a good run for their money.

The swans also give the uppers some good sport, now and then. The manner of capturing them is by seizing them by the neck with the herdsman's crook, then catching hold of their legs. An experienced man can do this without hurting the bird; but it is no easy task, and calls for both deftness and strength. Occasionally, a swan has to be chased on the land where, with the aid of its wings, it can run faster than most men.

It is sometimes necessary for the swan uppers to go up river to look after the birds at other seasons of the year, and an early instance of this is recorded in an account now preserved at the British Museum. One item in this document reads "paid in the grete frostre to James the Under Swarthen for upping of the Masters Swannes eggs". Four shillings was then equal to about five pounds of current money. In the case of the City Companies, responsibility for the safety of the swans belongs to the Swan Warden, and he may, if necessary, give special instructions for an inspection of the birds. In addition to frost, severe floods are a danger, and sometimes cause the birds to wander away from their regular haunts on the river. The expenses incurred by the swan uppers devolve, of course, upon the owners who employ them.

When one of the Companies gives a swan dinner, the birds are presented by the Swan Warden who on such occasions is attended by the Swan Marker, and to the latter belongs the duty of fattening the birds. The presentation of the swans in 1363, when Sir Henry Picard entertained five kings at White Hall, is depicted in a stained glass window on the staircase of the present hall in Upper Thames Street.

# CINEMAS

ATLANTIC. Dick Powell in "Symphony of Youth" (Music good, plot dull)

BALTYK. Wallace Beery in "Good old Soak"

CASINO. Ionita Granville in "Sixteen" (American domestic Drama)

CAPITOL. "Wzros" (Polish film, fourth month)

COLOSSEUM. Harry Baeer & Albert Prejan in "Captainie Molenard" (French drama)

EUROPA. Gusti Huber in "Playing Truant" Austrian Film.

IMPERIAL. Donald Woods & Ann Dvorak in "A Shot in the Dark"

PALLADIUM. Robinson in "A Slight Case of Murder" (First class crook comedy, rather macabre)

PAN. Peter Lorre in "Crack Up" Spy drama.

RIALTO. Ida Lupino and Nino Martini in "The Bandit" (Thrilling musical with Mexican setting)

ROMA. Wiener Süsserkraben in "Boys from the Tivoli"

STYLWY. Boris Karloff & Victor McLaglen in "Lost Patrol"

STUDIO. La Jana in "The Indian Treasure" (Indifferent oriental adventure in German)

SWIATOWID. "Jungle Jim" Adventure

VICTORIA. Collier, March, Laughon, & Landi in "Sign of the Cross"

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

Note: Many cinemas have changed their hours of showing during the summer months. The times indicated held good when going to press.

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No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Admission (No. of visits in 12 months)	Address
100382	MENAKER Dawid	16	B/3	23.9.38	30.9.38	21 Wroblewskiego,
100383	RYNKOWSKI Szejna	26	B/3	"	"	Rackow, Pow. Augustow
100388	FRYDMAN Miriam	39	D	"	"	Pozostaw, 5, Chelm
	" Lana	12	"	"	"	"
	" Szmola	7	"	"	"	"
	" Wolf	3	"	"	"	"
100391	GITLER Genia	3m D	"	"	"	40 Matfajska, Bodzin
100448	KALISKI Michal	19	B/3	"	"	Lwowska 7/3 Warsaw
100451	SCHAUBT Aleksander	15	B/3	"	"	Legionow 5, Sambor
100452	SUCHOW Oleski Arie	17	B/3	"	"	Bialystok, Szachowa 7
100486	KLEIMAN Szlama	21	B/3	"	"	Sterlinga 14, Lodz
100497	HALPERIN Markus	17	B/3	"	"	Srodniejska 7, Lodz
100498	KACNOSKI Wladimir	23	B/3	"	"	Klinskiego 8, Bialystok
100499	ROSENTHAL Jakow	23	B/3	"	"	Nowomierska 30, Lodz
100508	SALMAN Raquel	38	D	"	"	Chazanowicka, Bialystok
	" Abraham	15	"	"	"	"
	" Jakob	12	"	"	"	"
	" Mindie	3	"	"	"	"
100509	WERT Leja	21	B/3	"	"	Rynek 34, Filipow
100510	WULACH Middel	18	B/3	"	"	Holoby, Pow. Kowelski
100511	ALTENBERG Jechok	24	B/3	"	"	Pilsendkiego 119, Kosow
100512	BARTER Jechok	24	B/3	"	"	Przawska 5, Krakow
100513	BAUMHOHL Lewi	19	B/3	"	"	Lwow, Damarystowska 30
100514	BEKRES Mojsej	19	B/3	"	"	Sapitulska 15, Brzesz n/B
100515	EUSZYNSKI Chaim	21	B/3	"	"	Michalski
100516	FRYDMAN Abram	22	B/3	"	"	Pawla 1, 6, Brzesz n/B
100517	GIMPEL Samuel	26	B/3	"	"	Delatyn c/o Drimer
100518	GRYZMANSKI Jeshona	22	B/3	"	"	Zinna 4, Warsaw
100519	LEWIT Cypa	22	B/3	"	"	Rudnicka 18, Wilno
100520	MIRSKA Roelita	18	B/3	"	"	Zabudnow pow. Bialystok
100521	MULER Szejna	20	B/3	"	"	Zimna 11, Lidz
100522	NOWAK Chaja	20	B/3	"	"	Strazna 8 n. 16, Wilno
100523	PUPISKA Giza	19	B/3	"	"	Wilno, Nowogrodzka 24
	"	22	"	"	"	"
100524	RUSIN Sprincza	20	B/3	"	"	Pilsendkiego 28, Wilno
100525	SIERADZKA Brana	19	B/3	"	"	Koseluzki 9, Wolowacek
100526	SLUCKA Tatjana	21	B/3	"	"	Rudnicka 5 m. 40, Wilno
100527	SEIBROCK Feiga	27	B/3	"	"	Wasoa, Lezajsk
100528	SZTYBEL Jechok	20	B/3	"	"	Dywin pow. Kobryn
100529	KAGAN Mosko	23	B/3	"	"	Brzesz n/B, Skr. poczt. 24
100530	KLANENBERG Samuel	19	B/3	"	"	Klinskiego 49, Lodz
100531	KOWNER Ber	20	B/3	"	"	Zaułek Osztudski 5, Wilno
100532	LINIEWSKI Jozsna	19	B/3	"	"	Rydzna Smiglejo 46
100533	LANDO Borys	18	B/3	"	"	Pilsendkiego 34, Wilno
100534	MEDELEW Mordechaj	24	B/3	"	"	Pow. Kosow Pol. Telechany
100535	NUDELMAN Pinchos	20	B/3	"	"	Mikulinaka 16, Tuczyn
100536	PIEKARSKI Michal	18	B/3	"	"	c/o Streni Straniewicza
100537	SUDENSKI Fabian	19	B/3	"	"	Mickiewicza 60, Wilno
100538	SZEIFELD Dawid	21	B/3	"	"	Leszno 16 m. 28, Warsaw
100539	LERMAN Abram	19	B/3	"	"	Czysta 35 m. 48, Warsaw
100540	KACYN Baszewa	23	B/3	"	"	Czysta 2 m. 7, Bialystok
100541	HOVMAN Giza	19	B/3	"	"	Hoovera 22, Staniewowice
100542	GOLOMB Fryda	19	B/3	"	"	Wielka Populnaka 19, Wilno
100543	FELDMAN Chana	22	B/3	"	"	Pilsendkiego 42, lidmska
100544	DUBROWKIN Sura	19	B/3	"	"	Wola Warszawa
100545	CHLENDLER Sima	20	B/3	"	"	Szeptyckiego 46, Bara nowicze
100547	BRAM Chawa	21	B/3	"	"	Bonifaterska 31, Warsaw
100548	BESEN Rut	21	B/3	"	"	Warszawska 50, Czeszochowa
100549	BANKIER Pesa	19	B/3	"	"	Kolejowa, Grybow
	"	24	"	"	"	Krochmalna 24 m. 3,
F.2406 F. 60	KLEIN Moshe	60	G	1.9.38		Czapkowski Blaski
F.2406 F. 61	TANKUS Mejer	H	H	20.12.38		Grodno
F.2406 F. 62	SZYPPANOWICZ Taba	H	H	21.9.38		15 Niemecka, Wilno
F.2406 F. 63	SANDER Abraham	58	D			Poludnawa 29, Lodz
F.2402	LESZCZYNSKI Szymka	37	A/1	23.9.38	30.9.38	Gniew (Pomorze)
	" Malca	32	"	"	"	"
	" Bajla	8	"	"	"	"
	" Chawa	8	"	"	"	"
	" Chyl	8	"	"	"	"
100539	KOZAK Luser	15	D	23.9.38	30.9.38	82 Piotrowska, Lodz
100539	LESZCZYNSKI Bechka	50	D	"	"	Wegrow-Podlaski, Jozsefowa 20
	" Gha	15	"	"	"	"
	" Surl	13	"	"	"	"
100540	SALBERG Abraham	12	B/3	"	"	Twarda 21, Warsaw
100541	BERKMAN Kreindel	27	D	"	"	Krakow, Dietlowa 21
100542	BALDINGER Henryk	22	B/3	"	"	Chorostynowska 1,
100546	EHRNHALT Zygmunt	17	B/3	"	"	Rakowicka 5, Krakow
100548	GETZLER Henryk	19	B/3	"	"	Dotne Mlynyc 9, Krakow
100555	SEGAL Tadeusz	24	B/3	"	"	Domagaliczy 1/partier
100556	ZIMMERMAN Isakow	18	B/3	"	"	Sarego 24, Krakow
F.2412	BRENNER Isak	(A)	(A)			Grodzka 22, Lwow
F.2396	BLINDER Israel	51	(A)			Zabkowicka 4, Warsaw
F.2403	PICK Ruchla	24	H		30.9.38	18, I-go Maja, Lodz
	" Bajla	4	"	"	"	Warsaw
F.2404	BABE-FUKS Syncha	36	G		27.6.39	ul. Szeptyckiego 8-1
F.2406 F. 64	FAJN Ruben	(G)	(G)	29.9.38		7, Cyrulnicza, Lublin
F.2406 F. 65	AJZESZTAZT Arie	31	(G)		29.9.38	Warsaw
F.2406 F. 66	KORNBLUM Jozef	41	(G)		27.12.38	38 Pilsendkiego, Sosnowo
F.2406 F. 67	ZANSKI Abraham	35	(H)		28.12.38	8 Sw. Any, Lwow wiec
F.2406 F. 68	SALTER Sura	29	H		28.12.38	31 Katorowicz, Antopol
105402	ROUDESTKI Feiga	35	D	23.9.38	30.9.38	Rakowicka 5, Krakow
105403	WARZ Sura	50	D	"	"	"
	" Isak	16	"	"	"	"
	" Era	14	"	"	"	"
	" Szlama	13	"	"	"	"
	" Vigdor	12	"	"	"	"
100575	ALBAUM Symon	25	B/3	23.9.38	30.9.38	"
100576	LIPSKER Syno	27	B/3	"	"	Ostrow Mazow.
100578	IMBER Arje	27	B/3	"	"	Grodziak Maz.
100802	GOLDBLUM Chusyn	18	B/3	"	"	Kowalska 8, Sosnowiec
100803	LESZCZYNSKI Nysen	18	B/3	"	"	Pilsendkiego 11, Bialystok
100804	GRYSZMAN Szlama	18	B/3	"	"	Aleja 1-go Maja 9, Lodz
100806	GUTTER Jakir	18	B/3	"	"	Zabiego-Zywiec
100807	KRIZMAN Abram	29	B/3	"	"	1-go Maja 14, Radom
100807	KIRSZENBAUMSzymon	22	B/3	"	"	Mielnik 11 m. 25, Warsaw
100808	KLUGER Jakob	20	B/3	"	"	Stradom 15, Krakow
100809	LANGSAM Beniamin	20	B/3	"	"	1-go Maja 9, Donkaska
100810	LWISZCZYNSKI Beniamin	20	B/3	"	"	Piekarska 36, Bialystok
100811	MANDEL Nachum	19	B/3	"	"	Rynek 16, Rawa Ruska
100812	MEISLER Dawid	20	B/3	"	"	Legionow 13, Dubno

## Modern German Art.

Mesars Penguin Books have just issued a Pelican Special by Peter Thoenes on "Modern German Art." This excellent little handbook, with some 24 pages of illustrations, shows the development of modern German art until its extinction under the existing regime. It can be obtained at any bookseller for zl. 1.

A companion book on the Ballet by Arnold Haskell is promised in the immediate future.

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