

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Offices: Sewerynów 4, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 273-77.
 English Distributors: W. H. Smith & Sons, London
 Subscription rates — zł. 1.75 quarterly, zł. 7.00 yearly.
 Foreign 2/6 or \$ 0.50 quarterly, 10/- or \$ 2.— yearly.
 Postal Cheque Account: 29898, Warszawa
 Post Office Account: 615 Warszawa
 Appears on the 1st and 15th of every month.

4th YEAR

WARSAW, DECEMBER 15, 1938

No. 30

A MERRY XMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR READERS

SLEEP, HOLY BABE.

Sleep, holy Babe, upon Thy
 mother's breast;
 Great Lord of earth, and sea,
 and sky.
 How sweet it is to see Thee lie
 In such a place of rest.

Sleep, holy Babe: Thine angels
 watch around,
 All bending low with folded wings,
 Before the Incarnate King of kings,
 In reverent awe profound.

Sleep, holy Babe; while I with
 Mary gaze
 In joy upon that Face awhile,
 Upon the loving infant smile
 Which there divinely plays.

Sleep, holy Babe: ah! take Thy
 brief repose!
 Too quickly will Thy slumbers
 break,
 And Thou to lengthened pains
 awake
 That Death alone shall close.

London Letter

by "The Londoner"

The Duke's Accident.

The Duke of Gloucester, the King's younger brother, had a hurting accident last week when he was heavily thrown from his horse and broke his collar bone.

As a result, the Duke of Kent took his place as the King's representative at the funeral of Queen Maud.

The Duke's accident, however, draws attention to a problem which must be exercising the minds of Palace officials. Next year, the Duke and Duchess of Kent will be in Australia — where the Duke is to be Governor General — and the King and Queen will only have the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester to take some of the burden of the vast number of royal engagements off their shoulders.



The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester

With the Royal visit to Canada in the summer, this will mean a particularly heavy year for the royal family.

"Feudal" Liberal Leader.

Sir Archibald Sinclair — in whose honour 400 friends and supporters held a dinner the other night — is a parliamentary

leader in the 19th century manner.

He has many of the qualities possessed by Mr. Gladstone, one of his predecessors as leader of the Liberal party. He is tall, one of most handsome men in the House of Commons, and a majestic orator.

He holds the record for the greatest number of words spoken in the House during the last session.

In Scotland — he represents a Scottish constituency — he owns 10,000 acres, and is held in feudal respect by his tenants, who greet him on his periodical visits, with tributes of affection which once again recall Mr. Gladstone and his triumphant Scottish tours.

When Sir Archibald was a member of the Government, as Secretary for Scotland he was easily the youngest minister in the Cabinet. He enjoyed the advantage, however, of a training under Mr. Winston Churchill, to whom he was Personal Military Secretary just after the War.

Royal Tribute to British Scientists.

When that keen naturalist, King Leopold of the Belgians, visited the East Indies some years ago, (as Crown Prince) he brought home with him thousands of natural history specimens.

The task of classifying this collection was entrusted to nineteen British scientists. Their work has lasted for ten years and is even now not quite completed.

These experts have had throughout the helpful interest of their royal patron, and King Leopold has now gracefully expressed his gratitude by presenting each of his collaborators with a bronze medal.

Some of the medals were presented by Baron Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Ambassador, at a ceremony in London this week.

(Continued on page 4)

CHRISTMAS IN ENGLAND

by Clair Price

Santa Claus and Christmas trees and tufts of cotton snow in all the shop windows have banished depression into very ancient history. It may be that the same thing is happening in other countries, but there is a special interest which attaches to an English Christmas. All the Teutonic and Scandinavian peoples give their presents on Christmas Day, but none of them make as much of the Christmas festival as the English do.

Is Christmas in England all that it used to be? Everything else seems to change and it may be that Christmas itself is not immune from change. Certainly it is the greatest of all children's festivals, but among adults are the Christmases of England all that once they were? Where there are no children in the family, the hotel habit seems to be growing at Christmas time and perhaps this in itself is a sufficient answer; for the old-fashioned English Christmas was above everything else a home festival — and wherever there are children to write their letters to Santa Claus and to go to bed on Christmas Eve with their stockings hanging at the foot of their beds, Christmas in England is still a home festival. There will be Christmas trees and holly and mistletoe in the hotels as well as in the homes of England this year, but what are Christmas trees without children and parents and grandparents and uncles and aunts and the cook and the gardener?

It may be that even the weather is not what it used to be at Christmas time. It is odd that all the Dickens Christmases used to be celebrated with deep snow outdoors and sunsets of rich crimson and Falstaffian landlords with ruddy faces greeting coachloads of blue-nosed muffled travellers in the doorways of the inns. Nowadays the Christmases of England always seem to be mild with the grass still green and only the nakedness of the trees to indicate that Christmas is supposed to fall in the middle of the winter.

But there is one thing about an English Christmas that has remained pretty much as always, and that is the habit of giving presents. The fact that English parents tiptoe into the nurseries of England late on Christmas Eve to fill the waiting stockings with the smaller toys and bonbons, and next day the Christmas trees are heaped with the bigger toys — all this may be taken for granted. The same things happen in all countries where presents are given on Christmas Day.

What is peculiar to England is the giving of presents on much more than merely a family scale. They have an institution in England called Boxing Day which comes the day after Christmas and is as much of a holiday as Christmas Day itself — perhaps more so, for the English Christmas is a day of feasting and merry-making indoors, when hardly a soul ventures out, while on Boxing Day everybody trots out to the pantomimes at the theatres or to dances or football or fox-hunting or golf or motoring or hiking or anything else that takes them outdoors to play. In fact, an antiquarian might easily regard a modern Boxing Day as more like the Christmases of the past than Christmas itself. But let that pass. Boxing Day was originally the day on which the village priest ended the poor-box in the parish church and distributed the money. Whether poor-boxes are actually opened on modern Boxing Days does not seem clear, but what does happen is that postmen, newsboys, etc., go from house to house along their rounds asking for their Christmas gifts.

Or rather there is no need to do any asking. About the middle of Boxing Day morning, a ring of the door-bell pierces the thick atmosphere of cold turkey and cold plum-pudding that fills all the house. Outside on the doorstep, your postman, with his little pencil poised above his little book, hopes you have had a very merry Christmas; and it is mutually understood that Christmas

greetings of this sort are best reciprocated with good English shillings, three or four of them perhaps. No doubt it is all very tippy-turvy economics, it is in fact one of the comfortably untidy customs of an English Christmas. England is a very old country and old countries are apt to become untidy in some of their ways, especially round about Christmas time. As a matter of fact, while these untidinesses are supposed to belong to Boxing Day, they actually begin about the middle of December and for all practical purposes all the rest of the month is one long Boxing Day. During all this time you are never left safe without an adequate supply of pennies, sixpences and shillings in the house.

This is on account of the Christmas carols. Not all of these very ancient folk-songs are of English origin, but there is so much homely humour and heartiness in them that they seem to have been made especially for an English Christmas. Nowadays you can hear perfect choirs singing carols in the great cathedrals at Christmas time, and in the financial district of London the insurance brokers of Lloyd's have a magnificent choir that sings carols outside the Royal Exchange, stamping their feet occasionally to keep warm just like the humber carol singers known as the waits. Centuries ago the waits were itinerant musicians who paraded the streets at night about Christmas time, serenading householders and calling round on Boxing Day to receive their gifts. Nowadays they are usually small boys with colds in the head who sing "Good King Wenceslas" through the keyhole of your front door. And they don't wait to receive their gifts on Boxing Day. You give them their pennies and tell them not to do it again, as soon as those dreadful noises begin coming through your keyhole.

Sometimes the waits consist of the local brass band. This is a more serious matter. They gather

(Continued on page 2)

Christmas in England

(Concluded)

in dead silence, drums, cornets and trombones, under the street light at the corner; and when they have formed in a circle, all facing one another, and have stamped their feet and blown on their numb fingers, they suddenly lift up their instruments and shatter the night with "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing". It is then time to reach for a sixpence, for sooner or later there will be a peremptory ring at the door-bell, and you will open to be greeted with a brisk "Merry Christmas" and the jingle of a waiting money-box.

Then there are other presents which are given year in and year out at Christmas time. Most of them are given to the very poor, but the very rich are not entirely forgotten. The King and the Lord Mayor of London, for example, are each entitled to a present of a fine fat buck from the herd of deer in Richmond Park, the largest of London's parks. There is no telling how many Christmas gifts are given under old bequests in all the villages of England. There must be literally hundreds of them. Some of them are very sober and useful gifts, like money or coal or clothing or bread. Some are more appropriate to the reveries of long ago than to this abstemious age. For instance, at the village of Baldoock in Hertfordshire, people who are required by their work to get up early in the morning—they have to be genuine workers—are entitled to a new shilling, a new shirt and a gallon of beer, provided they are in the parish church before the doors close at five o'clock on Christmas morning.

This mention of the Christmas reveries of long ago seems to suggest that Christmas does change, even in England. Is there quite as much singing—or "wassailing," as they call it in some parts of England—as there used to be? Are there as many friends as there used to be—people who dropped in just long enough to wish you the compliments of the season, to drink a glass of wine with you and to eat one of the little mince tarts that the English call pies? Perhaps not. In some ways it is a soberer England, so much so that even an English Christmas is a soberer festival than once it was. Are there any Englishmen nowadays who keep up the old custom of preparing the wassail cup on Christmas Eve—a heart-warmer of ale or wine, with nutmeg, sugar, toast, ginger and roasted crabs, which once was passed round the guests assembled in front of the blazing Yule-log and was kissed by the ladies? Perhaps even English stomachs would find it difficult to cope with this heroic brew nowadays.

The plum pudding of course is still borne into the Christmas dinner table wrapped in mysterious blue flame, whose mystery is explained when you taste the brandy generously poured over the pudding. It is the pride and glory of a modern English Christmas. More than that, it goes round the world. Wherever an Englishman hangs his hat, there you will find the English plum pudding at Christmas time. For the last month, people have been going into post offices all over England, with round parcels under their arms about the size and shape of Dutch cheeses, which they mailed to relatives everywhere; for many English families do have relatives in India or Australia or South Africa or somewhere else on the other side of the world and frequently it takes a month or six weeks for mail to travel. These round parcels are the Christmas puddings from home.

In England they are always followed at the dinner table by the pulling of Christmas crackers—a kind of fire-cracker dressed up in tufts of coloured paper with a small explosive cap inside it. Two people, reaching across the table, pull the two ends until the cracker goes off with a bang inside its paper cover. Then they dig out little mottoes and toys and hats from the torn ends, and when the laughter of many crackers has subsided, the whole tableful of guests is hatted like harlequins. Yet there was a time when plum puddings were mere appetizers and the trenchermen of old took a terribly long time over their Christmas dinners. In olden days the boar's head was the centre of the feasting—but in those days the feasting was much less restricted than it is to-day.

It took a great banqueting hall to do justice to the traditional ceremony of the boar's head, for it had to be borne in by the chief officer of the table, heralded by a fanfare of trumpets from the minstrels' gallery and accompanied by a stately procession of nobles and knights chanting a carol. It was borne upon a platter of gold or silver and was set down before his lordship with bay and rosemary decking its bristling crest and an apple or an orange between its wicked tusks. There is at least one place in England where this is still done. There may be others not so well known, but all Englishmen know that Queen's College in Oxford still ushers in the Christmas boar's head with carolling. At Queen's they have a fine dining hall in which these things can be done as they should be done. There is a tradition at Queen's that the boar's head commemorates the escape of a Queen's student who was attacked by a wild boar while studying Aristotle in the meadows outside Oxford. He crammed the volume of Aristotle down the boar's throat and so choked it to death.

Peacock pie is another traditional Christmas dish which may survive in one or two of the great houses of England but has never had any relation to the ordinary Englishman's Christmas. Indeed, if you took a census of the dinner tables of to-day, in Christmas bird is now the humble farmyard turkey. The inevitable carol sung seems to be that Christmas in England is more widely spread, and perhaps more lightly spread, than it has ever been before. The old days of massive and magnificent gluttony have given way to what now becomes more and more a children's festival. There can be no question that in the England of to-day there are more children who hang up their stockings on Christmas Eve and more presents are mysteriously tucked into them during the night, there are more Christmas trees and they are laden with a greater number of mysterious paper parcels, than there have ever been before. And perhaps the Christmas spirit is more important than boars' heads.

Bank Amerykański

w Polsce Sp. Akc.

Królewska 3 — Warszawa

All kinds of Banking and Foreign Exchange business transacted Bonds and Stocks bought and sold.

Safe deposit vault equipped according to the most modern technical requirements.

Private Safes from 6 zł. a quarter.

Anglo-American Trade Agreement

by Andrew Blackmore.

The Anglo-American Trade Agreement, which was signed on the seventeenth of November, constitutes one of the greatest steps towards the freeing of world trade and the demolition of some of the tariff barriers erected during the depression. Not only is the Agreement a manifestation of commercial and political goodwill between the greatest English-speaking trading countries in the world, but it is also a timely reminder of the homogeneity of the British Empire. Without the help of the Dominions and Colonies, freely and generously given, the Agreement could never have been concluded; indeed, negotiation on some points was only achieved through willingness on the part of the Dominions to waive their rights under existing agreements.

Concessions on a very extensive scale have been made by both parties. About two-thirds of Britain's exports to the United

States are covered either by tariff reductions or assurances against increases in import duties. Of this amount over one-third will be subject to a tariff reduction of forty per cent or over, and in this class fall many goods manufactured by industries which are at present in a more or less depressed state. On the other hand, similar benefits are granted by Great Britain in the case of foodstuffs and other commodities imported from the U. S. A. The signing of this Agreement and the Trade Agreement between the U. S. A. and Canada will have a beneficial effect on trade which will extend far beyond the countries of the three signatories, and the Secretary of State of the U. S. A. aptly described the conclusion of the pacts as "an expression of the determination on the part of three of the world's largest commercial nations to maintain and strengthen a sound and healthy basis of international trade."

FITNESS CAMPAIGN

A healthier nation.

Year by year the British people is steadily gaining in national health, and the annual reports from the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health invariably indicate progress of which a great country may well be proud. The latest issue which has just been published gives an interesting comparison between conditions a century ago, when diseases, "noted uncontrolled throughout England," and those of present times, when ceaseless vigilance and medical and public health measures have completely stamped out certain diseases, while others have been reduced both in incidence and virulence, and the chances of persons living to become over sixty years of age have improved 38 per cent for men and those for women 43 per cent.

Perhaps the most striking example of what can be achieved in the combating of one special disease within a short span of years is found in the figures dealing with tuberculosis. By measures taken for the avoidance of infection, by improved housing, nutrition, and hygiene, and by public clinics set up for treatment of this specific disease, the incidence of deaths from tuberculosis in Great Britain during the year 1937 was only half the yearly average for the ten years 1910 to 1920. Other notable facts recorded are that the maternal mortality during the year was the lowest on record, being only 3.13 per cent thousand births. Mortality among children under one year of age also decreased, largely as result of the rapidly-growing number of mothers who attend infant welfare and antenatal clinics to learn how to guard their own and their children's health. There was a rise in the number of births, resulting in the highest number of births for five years.

The British Government's Cancer Campaign.

One of the greatest strides in the history of modern civilisation was the general realisation that prevention of sickness is more important than its cure. The lesson, which forms the basis of public health work throughout the world, has been well learnt, and in most enlightened communities increasing emphasis is being laid on that aspect of public health which concerns itself with correct dietary, careful physical education and hygiene, and facilities for open-air recreation. Such items

form a large part of Great Britain's social services, on which she has spent £ 7,500,000,000 since the War; a figure unapproached by any other state in the world. But curative and alleviative methods must not be forgotten, and this side of medicine is all the more important since diseases still remain which have not yet yielded to preventive treatment. Cancer, in particular, causes, besides an incalculable amount of suffering—nearly 70,000 deaths yearly in England and Wales. Both its cause and an infallible cure remain unknown, but it is certain that 85 per cent of cancer-sufferers survive for over five years if the disease can be attacked in its first stage by surgical or X-ray methods.

Encouraged by the success of its tuberculosis clinics, the British Government is introducing a Bill in Parliament to start a nation-wide drive against cancer. So far radium treatment has proved the most effective weapon against the disease, but as the substance cost about £ 8,000 a gramme it has not been available in sufficient quantities. An option on a large quantity has now been secured, and it is hoped that by the establishment of cancer clinics throughout England and Wales modern methods of diagnosis and treatment, whether by radium, X-ray or operation, will be made available not only to all who suffer, but also to that far larger number of people who fear they suffer, from the disease.

Australian Letter

By Helen Heney

Most important item in the news at present is the attention being given to plans for extending the defence preparations of the Commonwealth. The latest event in this is the proclamation of the intention to order in U. S. A. fifty Lockheed Hudson type planes. This is to be accompanied by a drive to bring enlistment in the militia up to seventy thousand. The strength of the mobile force at Darwin, in North Australia is to be increased.

An inquiry is to be held into the conditions of civil aviation in Australia, owing to certain facts which came to light in the ghastly air tragedy of a few weeks ago, when, owing to a beam to guide airmen, which had recently been declared open but which was not working, the crew and passengers, of an interstate airliner numbering eighteen, were burned to death. The matter caused intense public dissatisfaction and will almost certainly lose certain Federal ministers their seats in the coming election.

The question of setting in operation Australia's new National Unemployment Insurance is still very much in the forefront of public interest, and is linked to the air disaster referred to above as the B. M. A. which was preparing to contend the statute on several heads, lost their counsel and all the originals of documents collected, in the fire.

The announcement of the appointment of the Duke of Kent as next Governor General of the Dominion roused considerable enthusiasm in all states, and will probably be an important step in binding the tie of the Crown, which forms Australia's only constitutional link with England much more closely between the two countries.

Although Australian wool is at present reaching higher prices than have been realised during this year's sales, the position with wheat is not equally good. The Cabinet is at present discussing a bounty on wheat, to prevent disaster to those farmers whose crops have utterly failed owing to the prolonged dry weather. The same meeting discussed a large scale transfer of unemployed men from ordinary relief works to works of strategic importance in the scheme of defence. The European crisis, from which Australia seemed so remote has wide repercussions in exposing the real state of defence and preparedness of a country which distance and a tradition of security makes apt to lose sight of the urgency of dangers.

The Woman's Fair

The largest exhibition to be devoted solely to the interests of women was opened recently at Olympia, the second largest exhibition hall in London. This was the Woman's Fair, whose organisers have set out to attract their women visitors through seven main points; the home, children, food, beauty, fashion, careers and leisure. The exhibition created great interest; so large was the waiting crowd on the first day that doors had to be opened two hours earlier than had been intended, and the attendances created a new record for the first day of an Olympia show.

Men formed a large proportion among the crowds of visitors, showing clearly that there is an ever-increasing community of tastes between the two sexes; indeed, it is impossible to draw a dividing line between their interests. Certainly the electricity

display, a block of 23,000 square feet of home lighting, domestic appliances and blooming flowers in electrically heated soil, would be of interest to any man. The largest theatre ever built for any exhibition and an unique three-tiered swimming-pool were two of the most striking features of the show, these and all other exhibits being erected within the period of a fortnight.

But by far the most valuable and important section of the exhibition was that devoted to "The Mother and Her Child", where, for the first time in such a Fair, were grouped exhibits and instructors dealing thoroughly with pre-natal, maternity and post natal welfare. It was claimed that any expectant mother can have painless - birth equipment in her home for a total cost of four shillings and sixpence.

AIR AND SEA NOTES

BRITISH FLYING NEWS.

Britain's air power at sea is considerably augmented with the commissioning for service of the new aircraft carrier H. M. S. "Ark Royal". Carrying a full complement of aeroplanes, she is likely to join ships of the Home Fleet on the Spring Cruise which begins in January, 1939.

This great new ship, grossing 22,000 tons, is nearly 800 feet long overall. Her flight deck towers some seventy feet above the water-line. Much of her equipment is secret and awaits trial in service conditions; the practical tests it will undergo as soon as the ship gets to sea will provide a measure of the new carrier's value as a fighting unit.

The "Ark Royal" is the first British warship to be designed exclusively as an aircraft carrier. Her full complement for sea-going duty will comprise some 1,600 men and about 140 officers. Hangar space is provided below decks for sixty modern warplanes. The flag of Rear Admiral G. C. Royle, senior Fleet Air Arm officer, flies at the masthead.

From a mile away the "Ark Royal" dominates Portsmouth dockyard. Destroyers, cruisers and even the mighty 35,000-ton battleship "Rodney" appear a lilliputian alongside this new Gulliv; which derives a n appearance of outstanding size from its flight deck, a flat expanse of steel extending for 250 yards and stretching 100 feet from side to side. The deck overhangs the sides of the ship and runs uninterruptedly from the bows to project over the stern.

Hangars Below Decks.

On mounting the gangway I was met by the officer of the watch and handed over to a guide. At once considerably interior improvement was apparent in comparison with earlier carriers of equivalent tonnage — Furious, Courageous and Glorious. The corridors were wide. Smart white paint replaces the dull "battle ship grey".

Basically, the "Ark Royal" conforms to the design of other aircraft carriers. She has two long hangars. Three lifts convey aeroplanes to and from the deck. The control superstructure rises above deck level on the starboard side. Right in the fore of this deck two ramps used for accelerated take-off. My guide drew attention to the defensive armament of the ship, consisting in 4.5 inch anti-aircraft guns disposed at each "corner" of the ship and arranged as double-barrel units to give a concentration of fire. "Pom-pom" multiple-barrel guns give further protection.

Located in a comprehensive control tower is an Air Intelligence Office, where check will be kept

on movements of aircraft patrolling perhaps a hundred miles away.

Without their complement of aircraft the hangars appear unduly long — just floating tunnels of steel. Fuel, oil, and water pipes running along the "walls" of the ship provide laid-on time-saving services for re-filling after flights. From the "roof" of the hangars project numerous nozzles from which, in emergency, anti-fire liquid can be sprayed. Curtains of fire-resisting steel divide the hangar up into separate compartments.

Crew Comfort.

Passing through the various decks and mess flats of the ship I saw quarters which old-time seamen would have thought mighty "soft". In a typical men's mess room are wardrobe lockers, armchairs, card tables and plenty of room to swing the proverbial cat. Right in the bows of the ship is a seaman's recreation room, provided with partitioned-off writing desks. Adjoining this, on port and starboard sides, were two snug look-out cubby holes. In each of these are stationed three observers, on the watch for hostile submarines.

Along corridors treated with sound-reducing materials, I came to the ship's shopping centre. Cooking and laundry are done by electricity. A canteen, a post office, and a library are located in this High Street of the "Ark Royal". Close to the kitchen hatchways stood a brass-bound tub, marked "THE KING-GOD BLESS HIM". From this traditional reservoir is issued at ration times naval grog, consisting of three parts water and one part rum.

Indicative of the careful planning of the ship is the distribution of offices. All executive are concentrated in one section, thereby saving time on necessary interdepartmental communications.

Aircraft Stores.

Of major importance is the extensive space set aside for aircraft spares. Hitherto, aircraft carriers have gone to sea very much dependent on shore-based replacement services for the many nuts, bolts, wings, spars, radio equipment and so forth which may require attention on a long voyage. In the "Ark Royal" large store rooms are reserved for these spares: innumerable steel shelves and racks await the thousands of parts needed as standby for the fleet of aircraft soon to home in this floating aerodrome. Padded racks in one section are ready to take seaplane floats; when necessary, these will be fitted to landplanes on board which will then be able to fly as seaplanes while the ship is in harbour.

Justed by all previous standards the cabin accommodation is luxurious. Each has running hot and cold water and a rubber-cushioned settee which, at night, folds over to become a rubber sprung bed. No cabin is below the waterline of the ship.

While the Royal Navy prepares the "Ark Royal" for sea, much air activity is being pursued on shore by the squadrons drafted for service with her. New aircraft are rapidly being developed to augment the striking power of the Fleet Air Arm, notably the Blacburn Skua monoplane. Eye-witnesses of flying trials of this new machine have noted its powerful climb and its swift level flight and have noted its powerful climb and its swift level flight and have remarked that squadrons equipped with this new air weapon will possess great tactical importance. The Skua is in quantity production.

Naval Air Power.

The "Ark Royal" is the first of six new aircraft carriers ordered for the Royal Navy. Four of these are now being built; each will approximate 23,000 tons. All will be able to reach a speed of 31 knots, enabling aircraft to take off from and land on the flight decks even in conditions of dead calm. Soon the Navy will be able to take sea in aircraft carriers some 400 first-line aircraft, a formidable armament which will be supplemented by about 100 aircraft carried in battleships and cruisers fitted with catapult launching gear.

NEW BRITISH AERO ENGINES.

Forty-eight hours before the opening of the Paris Aeronautical Salon the Air Ministry gave permission for publication of facts about two aero engines which had been close official secrets. One of them, the Bristol Taurus sleeve-valve engine, is shown on the Bristol company's stand; the other, the Rolls-Royce Peregrine, is represented by a large photograph alongside the two Merlin engines on view.

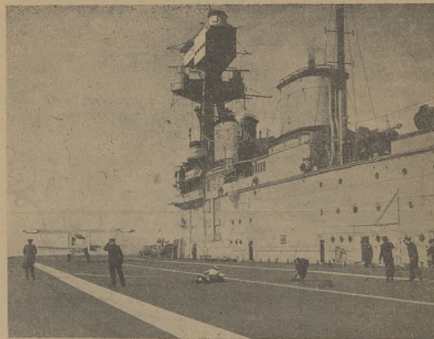
Like the Hercules, the Taurus has fourteen air-cooled cylinders, arranged in two staggered radial rows around a central crankshaft. It is notable for small diameter, high output and high rotational speed.

Capable of maximum output of more than 1,000 h. p., the Taurus measures only 46.25 in. in overall diameter. It is designed to operate at maximum speeds of up to 3,300 revolutions a minute. It will be produced in quantity in two forms — moderately and fully supercharged respectively. The sleeve valves, a triumph of British engineering which baffled the designers of all other countries, are claimed to possess important advantages.

Power Augmented.

The new Rolls-Royce engine is the Peregrine, a 12-cylinder liquid-cooled unit of exactly the same cylindrical capacity — 21 litres — as the Kestrel engines which for years have been standard equipment of Royal Air Force aeroplanes. Its normal rating is 830/860 h. p. at a height above sea-level of 13,500 ft. The original Kestrel was rated at 480 h. p.; the difference is striking evidence of advance in design and construction of British aero engines during the past few years.

Running on "100 octane fuel" — a special blend, now coming into considerable use in military and civil aviation, which enables working pressures in the cylinders to be increased and thereby augments power output — the reduced fuel consumption — the Merlin VIII gives 1,300 h. p. for take-off, equivalent to nearly 50 h. p. for every litre of cylindrical capacity. (continued on page 5)



A 'plane taking off from H. M. S. Eagle

WINGS OVER THE OCEAN

The Story of Britain's Fleet Air Arm.

The first successful launching of an aeroplane from a moving ship took place in 1911. From this humble beginning has grown the present British Fleet Air Arm, a striking force which greatly strengthens Great Britain's dominant position throughout the Seven Seas.

The early months of the Great War saw the first attempts at evolving a real 'air-craft carrier' — a floating aerodrome capable of both launching and receiving aircraft under all weather conditions. These 'carriers' were mostly converted passenger ships, the most notable being the Cunard liner "Campania", and it was from one of these makeshift vessels that the first aerial reconnaissance was made at Jutland in 1916. After this battle H. M. S. "Furious", mounting 18" guns, was partially converted for flying duties and served with considerable success until the Armistice.

During the war experiments were made in carrying 'planes in other classes of war ships, and many Grand Fleet battleships and cruisers were so equipped before the close of hostilities. Today most British cruisers carry at least 2 'planes. The value of such 'planes lies mostly on the trade routes — locating hostile raiders, keeping contact with other vessels in a wide screen, and scouting ahead of the Battle Fleet. Roughly speaking, there are some 65 'planes carried in the regular combatant vessels of the Royal Navy.

Experience gained during the war, when 'planes from carriers raided the airship sheds at Tondern, convinced the Admiralty that air power could play an important part in any future naval conflict. H. M. S. "Furious" was rebuilt along entirely new lines and her two sisters, the superb cruisers "Glorious" and "Courageous", were converted into aircraft-carriers. These three vessels have a speed of over 31 knots and carry about 50 'planes each.

At this time an unfinished battleship was taken over and completed as a 'carrier'. This ship, now H. M. S. "Eagle" was commissioned in 1924, and along with H. M. S. "Hermes", the first ship designed solely as a carrier, has spent most of her service in the Far East.

From 1924 until recent years the Fleet Air Arm, like all branches of the Naval Service, suffered from the one-sided disarmament that distinguished British policy of that era. Not until 1935 was another carrier laid down and this ship, H. M. S. "Ark Royal", was commissioned in time to take part

in the recent Fleet Mobilization — a wonderful feat of marine engineering.

Altogether more than 320 'planes are carried in the existing carriers, and the fact that five more of these ships are in advanced stages of construction is not the least interesting feature of British naval re-armament.

The rôle of these 'carriers' in war opens up many interesting questions. They are not 'fighting' ships in the true sense of the word and must depend upon screening craft for defence against anything more serious than destroyer or aerial attack. It seems that they will best serve their purpose as detached units; steaming swiftly through the darkness to launch their 'planes from a totally unexpected direction and returning to their base before their presence is even suspected. Used in this manner they will constitute a threat which can only be countered by the maintenance of strong coastal patrols — a constant drain on the naval resources of any European power.

In a fleet action, aircraft-carriers may play a decisive part; a determined bombing attack at the right moment could dislocate the entire formation of an enemy fleet — leaving them confused and helpless under the guns of the British Battle Squadrons. On overseas stations, one or two older carriers can give their help in watching the trade routes and would prove invaluable should hostile forces attack such ports as Singapore or Hong Kong.

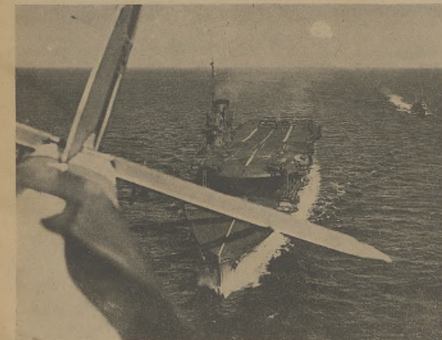
Freedom of movement, on land and sea, has always been the guiding principle of British military policy — a policy which has been proved to be sound on so many occasions. This freedom, now more essential than ever, reaches its peak in the Air Branch of the Royal Navy. In the fast 'carriers' of the Fleet Air Arm Britain possesses a force whose effect is incalculable, a force unique among the world's navies and one moreover which extends Britain's naval power from the ocean bed to the vast highways of the upper air.

LODGE

The best spark plugs in the world for motor vehicles and aircraft

Ask your local dealer for particulars or write to the General Agents

E. SYKES i S-ka, Sp. z o. o.
— Warsaw, Sewerynow 4. —
Tel. 273-77



*Well Away", photo taken from a 'plane which has just taken off from H. M. S. Glorious

LONDON LETTER

(Concluded)

Walter Runciman III.

Mr. Walter Runciman, Lord Runciman's elder son, is to hold an important post in the new public corporation which, as I have already mentioned in these notes, is to take over the British Civil Air Lines.

It is probably that he will be a joint director with Sir John Reith, late of the B. B. C. These two men, in whose hands will be the destiny of British civil aviation, have not yet met one another.

Mr. Runciman, who bears the same christian name as his famous father and grandfather, has many practical qualifications. He is a serving pilot and holds the Air Force Cross. In 1932 he gained third place in the famous King's Cup air race. In the same year he was married, and had a "flying honeymoon".

In addition to sixteen other directorships — all of which he will now have to surrender — he is a director of Messrs. Short Bros. the famous aircraft constructors who built the Mayo composite plane.

He is tall, dark and energetic and when he can spare time from his professional activities, he is an excellent amateur actor, and a first-class skier.

The Switchboard of the World.

The Switchboard experts of many countries assembled in London on December 6th when the latest international telephone conference held its opening session. It was attended by a hundred delegates including representatives of Italy, Mexico and Germany.

Their presence in London is attributed to the fact that the British capital has now become the switchboard of the world. Ninety per cent of the world's telephone subscribers can be linked together through Rugby, the most powerful wireless station in existence.

One of the subjects to be considered at the conference will be the provision of international circuits for television programmes. The basis of the service will naturally be the programmes radiated from the Alexandra Palace, London's television headquarters.

Both from the point of view of television transmission and reception, Britain is now acknowledged to be far ahead of any other country. It is hoped that she may now be linked with Germany, Sweden, Italy, Holland and Rumania by television transmitted over submarine cables and long distance radio.

A Schoolboy Savant.

A 14 year-old English boy, Roger Cade of Portsmouth, has achieved the remarkable honour of election to a Fellowship of the Royal Meteorological Society.

Three years ago the Society suggested that observations of thunderstorms should be sent to them. Master Cade sent in regular observations which were so good that the Society, not knowing his age, sent him a form and invited him to become a Fellow.

He was able to obtain the signatures of three somewhat surprised senior Fellows of the society, and has been duly elected to a Fellowship.

His observations were made over about three and a half years from his bedroom window. He should be a striking example to scientific minded little boys the world over.

Mothers may, in future, be less ready to dismiss the scientific experiments of their offspring as mere "messing about".

A Television Experiment.

Television in Great Britain — which is technically far ahead of the rest of the world — is shortly to take another step forward.

An experiment which has never before been tried will take place on December 23rd, when Mr. Gerald Cock, B. C. Television Director, will face critics on the screens of their own television receiving sets. He will answer their questions by telephone.

After a short talk, he will invite "viewers" who have a telephone in the room to ring him up. A limited number of questions will be put through to him, and he will be seen on the screen as he answers them.

Mr. Cock has wisely reserved the right to refuse to answer irrelevant questions, to protect himself against practical jokes, who would certainly not neglect such an opportunity as this broadcast.

Charles Laughton's Party.

There was an interesting private view on Wednesday, when the exhibition of Mr. John Armstrong's paintings was opened at the Lefevre Galleries in King Street, St. James's.

Mr. John Armstrong is now recognised as one of the most brilliant of the younger school of British artists.

The previous evening Charles Laughton, the famous film star, and his wife, Elsa Lanchester, had given a small party for Mr. Armstrong at the Galleries. At this party the world of the films was mixed with that of art.

Mr. Armstrong himself has intimate connections with the films, as he designed many of the sets and costumes for Mr. Wells' "The Shape of Things to Come".

Artist Film Star.

He has been a film star also through the circle of his "fans" has been strictly limited. Charles Laughton and his wife are ardent film producers — down at their country house in Surrey.

They cannot, however, be persuaded to appear in front of their cine-camera themselves.

The tall, gaunt Mr. Armstrong, therefore, has been the hero of a vast number of stirring "melodramas" which have delighted Charles Laughton's friends on Sunday evenings.

Elephants on the Ramp.

At Juba, in Central Africa — a friend home on leave tells me — the local authorities are building a road to connect with Imperial Airways' new airport at Rejaf.

Keen interest in the progress of the work is being taken by elephants from the neighbouring jungle. Trampling with their heavy feet on the newly-laid foundations, their trunks swinging inquisitively from side to side, they examine critically every yard of the strange trench that is gradually winding its way through their native haunt.

Last Friday morning a baby elephant succeeded in pulling a good deal of the carefully built-up ramp to pieces before he was discovered by a native and chased back to his mother.

On Saturdays, for some unknown reason, the elephants turn out in full force and come "not in single spies but in battalions". They come in herds and test the surface of the new road with their huge feet, completing the work of the steamroller.

The work nevertheless is progressing — in spite of the embarrassing assistance of the elephants.

BOOKS

"FOREIGN CAPITAL IN POLAND" by *Leopold Welisz*; (George Allen and Unwin; 7/6) this book constitutes an invaluable handbook to anybody having or contemplating capital investments in Poland. It gives interesting tables showing practically all foreign investments of importance effected since restoration of Polish independence and constitutes an appeal to foreign investors to consider Poland as an investments market. A discreet reticence is observed about certain periods in Polish economic history, notably the time when Colonel Florjar Rajchman was Minister of Industry and Commerce.

The recently issued "REPORT ON ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN POLAND" by A. M. Merry, M. C., covering the period from March 1937 to June 1938 and issued by H. M. Stationary Office at 1/-, is a most interesting publication which should be in the hands of every English firm doing business with Poland.

The Cambridge University Press announce several outstanding new books including a study of the music of Doctor Arne, the English composer, by *Mr. Hubert Langley* illustrated with two portraits and a number of music facsimiles. A new series of books on "English Institutions" has already started to appear from the same press. The first volumes are: "GENERAL POST OFFICE" by *E. J. Crutteny*; C. B., "BRITISH SHIPPING" by *Thornton*; "THE CITY" by *the Hon. Francis Rodd*, "THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND" by *the Bishop of Durham*, and "THE LATE KARL PEARSON" the life of the renowned socialist, mathematician, biometrician, statistician, eugenist, written by his son and giving extracts from letters to show the development of his philosophy and details of his many activities. Finally the Cambridge Press have in preparation a history of Poland which should be ready by the end of next year. This volume is being prepared with the same meticulous care as has distinguished all the Cambridge histories and will be of great importance to all those interested in Poland's glorious past.

Messrs. Jonathan Cape have recently issued "A PROPOS OF DOLORES" by *H. G. Wells* a story of a woman who so successfully acted her way into marriage and dramatised herself for fourteen years, that one could only feel greatly relieved when at the expiration of that period her husband absent-mindedly murders her. Mr. Wells' acid description of this type of women will interest those who have met them and even more the unfortunate men who have married them.

Messrs. Heinemann announce a new book by *John Masfield* entitled "DEAD NED" the first volume of which has just been published at 7/6d., a story of a condemned criminal who has escaped hanging by a miracle and becomes in the end a distinguished surgeon.

The rate at which new Penguins and Pelicans are being issued nowadays is such as to keep the reviewer busy if he is not to be submerged in the flood of new volumes.

To begin with, a large batch of Penguin and Pelican specials: S 8 "THE AIR DEFENCE OF BRITAIN" by three experts containing much sharp criticism as to Britain's air defence organisation; S 11 "LITERARY TASTE" a reissue of a pre-war work by *Arnold Bennett* which has lost none of its pristine freshness; S 14 "MOWERER IN CHINA" a well documented review of the situation by the author of "GERMANY PUTS THE CLOCK BACK"; S 16 "BLUE ANGELS AND WHALES" a profusely illustrated account of under-sea life in Tahiti, Bermuda and Red Sea by *Robert Gibbings*; S 17 "WARNING FROM THE WEST INDIES" a reissue of the striking indictment of administration of the West Indies by *W. M. MacMillan*, the pioneer of social studies in South Africa; S 18 "THE GREAT ILLUSION - NOW" by *Norman Angell* a reissue of the famous book, the principles of which hold as good now as when it was first written 30 years ago; S 20 "THE PRESS" an interesting account of the English newspaper world written by *Wickham Steed* the last of the great editors of the "Times"; S 22 "DESIGN" an interesting account of the modern view point on design by the editor of "DESIGN FOR TO-DAY" *Anthony Bertram*.

The November batch of Penguin books includes the following: 171 "PEKING PICNIC" by *Ann Bridge* an amusing story of diplomatic life in Peking before the Japanese; 172 "THE CRESCENT MOON" a tale of African adventure by *Francis Brett Young*; 173 "EUTHAN FROME" a bleak and depressing story of life on a New England farm by *Ethel Wharton*; 174 "KAI LUNG'S GOLDEN HOURS" a reissue of this delightful classic by *Ernest Bramah*; 175 "CREW TRAIN" a witty novel by *Rose Macaulay*; 176 "GRAND BABYLON HOTEL" a reissue of *Arnold Bennett's* classic thriller; 177 "RAGGED BANNERS" a novel of life in literary circles to-day by *Ethel Mannin*; 178 "CHAOS IS COME AGAIN" an interesting work by *Claude Houghton*, the author of "I AM JONATHAN SCRIVENER"; 179 "B L A C K MISCHIEF" a biting satire on colonial administration by *Boeth Waugh*; 180 "TALES FROM TCHÉHOV" translated by *Constance Garnett*. Finally there is Penguin Parade No. 4 with a collection of first class stories by modern English and American authors.

The latest Pelicans include: A 312 "MY APPRENTICESHIP" an interesting autobiography by *Beatrice Webb*; A 33 "TOTEM AND

TABOO" a reissue of another of the works of the inventor of psycho-analysis *Sigmund Freud*; A 34 "SCIENCE AND THE MODERN WORLD" a brilliant account of the relationship of science to modern life by Professor *A. N. Whitehead* A 35 the second part of "THE GREAT VICTORIANS" by various authors; A 36 "THE COMMON READER" a book of literary essays by *Virginia Woolf*; A 37 "SOCIETY IN EVOLUTION" by the well-known economist *G. D. H. Cole* and A 38 "ART IN ENGLAND" with 32 photographic plates, by *H. S. Lambart*, editor of the "LISTNER".

Readers are reminded that the above works can be obtained from any reputable bookseller at 1 2l. each. The illustrated volumes are particularly recommended as Xmas gifts.

Messrs. J. M. Dent have sold 31 million copies of "EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY" since its foundation in 1906. These series still maintains its high standard, the latest volumes including works by Chesterton, Conrad, Bennett, Lawrence, Huxley etc. and at 2/- per volume remains one of the best media for building up a library of representative English works at a low price.

After having enjoyed the hospitality of the Polish British Chamber of Commerce for the last two years, the Warsaw Anglo Polish Society has moved into larger premises on the ground floor of Ujazdowskie 38, and as soon as the furnishing and decorating is finished, which will probably be in the first weeks of January, they will be formally opened up for the use of members.

In the meantime, however, the library and reading room are open daily, except Sundays, from four to seven pm, when books can be exchanged.

The new premises will include a comfortable lounge where members will be able to take tea while reading the papers.

The winter programme of lectures, cinema and other shows, etc., will be announced shortly. In the meantime enquiries should be addressed to the Society's office.

Attention is drawn to the fact that arrangements for the opening up of a school for the teaching of English are now in progress, and that it is hoped to have this also in working order in January. Enquiries as to the new series of courses may be addressed to the Anglo Polish Society at Ujazdowskie 38, to Mr. Sykes, Gornoslaska 39, or to the Offices of the Warsaw Weekly, Sewerny 4. Readers are requested to make these new developments known as far as possible among their friends.

Please pay overdue
subscriptions to
P K O 29898

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

EMANUEL CHURCH WARSAW
Sewerny 3

Sunday Services

8.30 Holy Communion
11.00 Morning Prayer
Holy Communion after Morning
Prayer every first Sunday.
Xmas Day 8.30 Holy Communion.
10.45 Xmas Carols, 11.00 Morning
Prayer, 12.00 Holy Communion.
Tel. 22452 Rev. M. Parsons.

THE SCOTS IN OLD POLAND

By Dr. Wacław Borowicz

Scottish hucksters, craftsmen, merchants and privileged professional men, such as doctors or painters did not make up the whole of the Scottish body in Poland. There was still one numerous class, the soldiers. For centuries Scotland had been recruiting ground for mercenaries for all nations. They appear quite early in Polish history, as we meet them among the Knights of the Teutonic Order. These connections were maintained, and even its last Grand Master sent in 1522 an envoy to the Scottish court asking for help against Poland. He was well received, though the proclamation of friendship issued at Edinburgh after his visit dealt with trading matters alone. But even two decades earlier the Polish King Alexander Jagellon considered the possibility of settling Scottish military colonists in the vast plains of the Ukraine and entrusting them with the defence of these territories against the Tartars and with the garrisoning of the border castles. His argument was that the Scots were known not only for their bravery and persistence but also for their unusual ardour in defending the faith.

This plan, however, was never realised, and only in the last three decades of the 16th century we find definite information of Scottish soldiers and officers engaged in the Polish service. In 1571, e. g., Captain CULLANE (CULLEN) (*) fell in the domestic war in Scotland and of him we learn from a contemporary document that he had served several continental princes, King of Poland among them. In 1577 Danzig revolting against King Stephen Batory brought 600-700 Scottish soldiers down to the city under the command of Colonel William STUART. The fighting was hard and obstinate. One of the Scottish officers, Captain Gourlay, was killed. Difficulties also arose about obtaining the payments from the Danzig magistrates. Batory negotiated with the Scots proposing to take them into his service, but they refused, being persuaded — as William Stuart put it in his report — that their own king would like them to remain loyal. Soon afterwards, however, larger numbers of Scots appear among the Poles, and take part in the Livonian war in 1581: they not only provision the army but defend the sea-coast as freebooters and help greatly in storming fortresses. They receive equally important tasks in the next Livonian war in 1602. Abraham YOUNG, the organiser of the Scottish brotherhoods, then commanded a detachment of Scottish infantry; a document from 1604 calls him *pedum Scoticorum S. R. M. praefectus* (It is worth remembering that at the same time some English officers also served in Poland). One of the Scots was so much in the confidence of the Chancellor of Poland that he was sent to London as an envoy; his name was William BRUCE (BRUCE). In 1604 Poland obtained a grant for levying volunteers in Scotland. In 1605 a Scottish Colonel Alexander RUTHVEN lost his life in the service of the Polish King, and his native town Edinburgh demanded from the Chancellor a gratuity for his widow. One Captain David Gilbert, who had served in the bodyguard of the

Muscovite tsar Boris Godunov, afterwards joined the Polish army of Zolkiewski and entered Moscow in its ranks. Taken prisoner by the Russians he was released only by the intervention of King James, having spent three years in a dungeon.

In 1619 when Poland was threatened with a Turkish war, the old grant for levy from 1604, evidently not taken up that time, was reinvoked and 10000 men were asked from Scotland. The matter was taken in hand by a very enterprising man Lord ROBERT STUART OF MIDDLETON, a relative of King James, who already been in Poland. The plan was not easy to execute, and even the successful embassy of Jerzy Ossoliński to London in 1621 did not bring the expected results: owing to international complications the British volunteers came too late. There were, nevertheless, other Scots fighting in that war for Poland. One of them, WILLIAM FOURBES (FORBES), was taken prisoner by the Turks, and the English ambassador at Constantinople, Thomas Roe, had to intervene later for his release.

A Scottish officer, PETER LEARMONTH, who had already previously distinguished himself in the Polish army, was commissioned to enlist 900 foot soldiers, inside or outside the Polish borders, and to command them against the hereditary enemy of the Christian name, the Turks. Learmonth's Captain was another Scot, WILLIAM KEITH by name.

But even the idea of a larger levy in Scotland was not given up and came under discussion when Robert Stuart came to Warsaw as ambassador. James I after the victory over the Turks, granted Poland in 1623 the right to a levy of 8000 soldiers. As the Swedish king Gustav Adolf, who was at war with Poland, remonstrated, a counter-warrant was proclaimed that the Swedes might also levy soldiers from Scotland, though no more than 1200.

They seem to have succeeded better helping their propaganda by rumours that there was no money forthcoming from Poland. Some Scots, nevertheless, probably came again to the Polish camp. Some names at least are extant of those who served in the later Russian war. One THOMAS FERGUSSON, e. g., was given leave to depart by King Ladislas IV with the recommendation that his conduct had been brave and honourable; it was noted that he had served as Sergeant under JACOB WILSON and Captain KIRK PATRICK. And in 1633 King Ladislas wrote again to Charles I asking him for permission to enlist 800 soldiers who were to be recruited by ALEXANDER STUART.

In the middle of the 17th century when Poland was flooded with the "deluge" of wars, with the revolt of the Cossacks, and attacks from Moscow, Sweden, Brandenburg and Transilvania, there were more Scots on the side of her enemies than on hers. They were particularly numerous in the Swedish army whose invasion of the Polish lands was represented in Western Europe as an action forwarding protestantism. This protestant argument explain the honourable entertainment given in London (1653) to Poland's worst traitor, Radziejowski, and the confidential conversations which he had with Cromwell, whereas the official Polish envoy (1655) was only sourly reminded of the taxation which Poland had

New British Aero Engines

(concluded)

The Merlin X engine has a two-speed supercharger, which on "100 octane" fuel gives no less than 1,145 h. p. at 16,750 feet with the supercharger in high gear.

Sought after by all visitors to the Exhibition is the Royal Air Force stand. Here are shown a Spitfire and a Hurricane fighter, eight-gun monoplane which rank with the world's most formidable warplanes. Built entirely of metal, the chief material being duralumin, light alloy, the Spitfire reaches with full load an board a maximum speed of more than 350 m. p. h. Its flying weight, including fuel, guns, ammunition, full navigational equipment, and radio is 5,400 lb.

ENGLISH TEA BLENDS

(BROKEN TEA)

No. 32 21 10

No. 33 21 12

No. 34 21 14

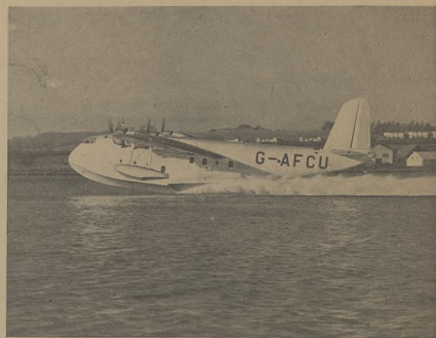
Kings B. 21 20

per 1/2 kg, supplied on demand to any place and in any quantity required.

JULIUSZ GROSSE LTD.
PALAC SPIRSKI, KRAKÓW
Tea Merchants since 1859

ordained on behalf of Charles Stuart. The Swedish ambassador who came to England after the first brilliant successes of his King in the invaded country easily obtained permission for a levy, and Cromwell himself advanced money for the transport of the enlisted soldiers. Munitions and victuals were also sent to the Sweden on English ships. In Scotland the limit of the levy was fixed at 1000 men. The circumstances made the enlistment easy, as "the royalists — according to a contemporary memoir — choose rather to go abroad, though in a very mean condition, than live at home, and they did not take much care about who they were going to fight against. From the single clan FRASER the Swedish agents enlisted 43 men in three days. Of all this clan group two only survived the war. One of them was WILLIAM FRASER who after the peace went over to the Poles with other Scotchmen, and, as the chronicle of his family says "settled at Torn (i. e. Toruń), where he married as a merchant". After fourteen years he visited his country, on business, and returned to Poland with two foster brothers. Similar must have been the fortune of LODOVICK SINCLAIR, who having served for a long time "under the King of Poland" a decided upon settling in his dominions. We meet in Poland at that time one BURNETT OF LEYS one ARBUTHNOT and members of many other known Scottish families. The clan GORDON itself had several representatives. There was Lord HENRY GORDON, who fought in the battle of Czudów (1660) and had his horse killed under him. There was ADAM GORDON who was killed in 1659 by a cannon ball while fighting against the Swedes near Marienburg. There was PATRICK GORDON, a Colonel in 1651, described by a contemporary as "a brave gentleman and good soldier", being "in good favour and credit with the King". There was another PATRICK GORDON, nicknamed "Steelhand" a Rittmeister in the Polish cavalry, of whom we know that in 1660 he was wounded by the Cossacks.

(To be continued)



"Cabot" new Short flying boat for Australia service

Fastest Bomber.

A Hurricane shown on the Hawker-Siddeley stand differs from the standard machine exhibited by the Royal Air Force in its powerplant, which comprises a controllable-pitch airscrew that still further enhances the take-off and climb of this notable aeroplane. A standard Hurricane flew 327 miles from Edinburgh to London at an average speed in the air subsequently revealed by the pilot as 456 m. p. h.

Open-sea Patrol.

Resembling in many respects the Empire commercial flying-boats which form the bulk of the Imperial Airways fleet, the Sunderland is an all-metal monocoque powered with four Pegasus XXII engines, each delivering about 1,000 h. p. for

take-off. Its range, with full load, is approximately 1,600 miles, though with reduced military load much greater distances may be flown non-stop. Its maximum level speed is considerably in excess of 200 m. p. h. The Sunderland carries a crew of six. Heavy armament is carried for defence against hostile aircraft. Squadrons of Sunderlands are already in service.

Last minute British exhibitor is the Fairey Aviation Company, which is showing a model of the new 275 m. p. h. four — engine airliners, to carry thirty passengers in "supercharged" cabins, recently ordered from the company by the Air Ministry. Designed for operation of European and world routes, the new Fairey airliner is scheduled for full production in 1940, and work on the first machine goes rapidly forward.

POST OFFICE ON WHEELS

The British Post Office, long considered one of the most efficient postal organisations, if not the most efficient in the world, has just perfected yet another innovation. This is the "Mobile Post Office", a completely-equipped modern post office, with telephone boxes, telegraphic apparatus and a counter for the transaction of all postal business, mounted on wheels and drawn by a motor-tractor.

A mobile post office was put on the roads two years ago and has proved so successful that another more up-to-date model has recently been provided. A large number will, of course, never be required, since the areas in England where permanent postal facilities are not available are very few.

The purpose of the Mobile Post Office is to enable full service to be provided at special events held in the country — Race Meetings, Agricultural Shows, and so on — in fields where there are no permanent buildings which can be wired for telephones.

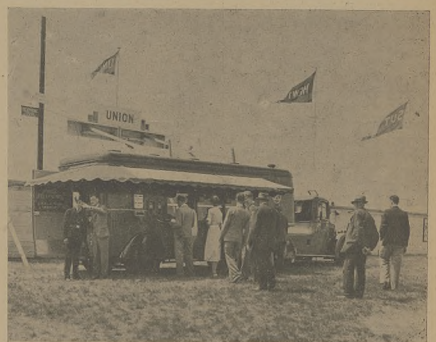
The Post Office is built on a trailer chassis, (painted the

familiar "Post Office red") and hauled by a tractor. It is thus easy to manoeuvre through narrow gateways and winding lanes.

It is divided into three compartments. In the back are two telephone boxes, at the centre, the post office proper, and at the front, a store-room.

In the office portion are three service windows with pigeon-holes, and accommodation for three counter clerks. There are also two stamp selling machines, a letter box through which letters fall directly into a bail bag, and two teleprinters for the transmission of telegrams. When the Post Office is in position, duckboards are laid down outside to protect the feet of the public from mud, and elegant red awning shields them from rain or sun.

The British Post Office introduced the first postage stamp in the world nearly 100 years ago. It is the same spirit of enterprise which has produced the mobile post office and which has made postal facilities in England the most comprehensive in Europe.



Mobile Post Office in use at Sports meeting

*) See the Warsaw Weekly June 1, October 1, 15, November 1, 1938.

*) According to the spelling in Margaret Stuart's "Scottish Family History" 1930.

Theatres & Music in Warsaw

The musical event of last week was Grace Moore's song recital at the Philharmonic hall. A brilliant audience gathered to listen to the American Diva who enchants the old and new continents. Grace Moore besides having a beautiful voice possesses in the highest degree the art of singing. Certainly she cannot be heard to full advantage in the concert hall for she is above all an opera singer. All the same her productions were distinguished by the highest artistry. She was excellently accompanied by Mr. Ignacy Rosenbaum.

The symphony concert on the 2nd inst. was disappointing. The programme was of very interesting one comprising a Mozart and a Beethoven piano concert, one of Bach's Brandenburg concertos for orchestra and other instrumental works by Brahms, Woytowicz, Bartok etc. The conductor from the Budapest Radio Mr. Rajter is young and perhaps still inexperienced so that his interpretations seemed somewhat immature. The pianist Mieczyslaw Horszowski while possessing a very good technique and command of the piano failed to interest in his performance of the two concertos. As frequently happens the programme was too lengthy. In the second part two movements from a suite by Woytowicz, aria and toccata are skilful and interesting whilst Bartok's version of Hungarian folk songs proved very pleasing.

At the concert given by the Society for Propagation of Old Music Haydn's Farewell Symphony was given with much success and Prof. Lewicki gave an excellent rendering of Bach's Concerto for Piano, flute and orchestra in which he was most ably seconded by the flautist Mr. Wojakowski.

Another concert given by the Society for Propagation of Contemporary Music introduced us to a young English composer Norman Demuth who together with Miss Colette Franty played a Sonata for piano and violin, the piano part being performed by the composer himself. The composition is an intricate one requiring further hearing. Compositions by Millhand, Palester and De Falla were performed at the same concert.

The concert on Friday the 9th Dec. was conducted by Berdajew, the orchestra giving a good rendering of Brahms' E Minor Symphony. The soloist was the famous French cellist André Navarra whose beautiful tone and refined style were evinced in the Concerto. Other orchestral works were Palester's original and interesting "Little Suite" and Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel".

K. M.

The world of music has suffered a severe loss in the premature death of the gifted singer Madame Korwin-Szymanowska sister of the composer, Madame Szymanowska besides having a beautiful voice, was an artist of quite unusual culture and most accomplished musicianship. Her song recitals gave always the utmost delight to all true music lovers.

She introduced her brother's songs to the public and was inimitable in their interpretation.

After the successful opening of the season with Szymanowski's ballet HARNASIE the Warsaw Opera has presented last a new realisation of Gounod's famous opera FAUST. Adam Dołżycki has divided the performance into 11 scenes, to which the picturesque settings were prepared by Stanisław Jarocki. This version has some revue character and the dazzling and effective staging permits sometimes to forget the evident lack of considerable singers as Mieczysław Salecki (Faust) Poreda Zygmunt (Mephistopheles) and Płosiński Edmund (Valentine) are not sufficiently prepared to appear on first opera stage.

Miss Barbara Kostrzewska, as Gretchen had a charming voice and adequate musical talent, although even she was sometimes lacking in dramatic expressiveness. The ballet "Valpurig Night" was by Mieczysław Pianowski, while the musical direction remains in the hands of Adam Dołżycki, who conducts the orchestra with his well-known temperament.



IRENA BORKOWSKA
one of the interesting representatives of the younger generation of dramatic actors, an excellent interpreter of Shakespearean heroines, attained a new success as the lead in the comedy "Temperaments", the last work of the Polish playwright, Antoni Łoźwiński.

WARSAW STAGE.

The THEATRE ATENEUM has presented as its last première a French comedy THE MERCHANT AND THE POET by Roger Ferdinand. This is a rather uninteresting and artificial satire on modern French bourgeoisie and literature, very well produced by the Ateneum. The stage-direction is by Stanisława Perzanowska, while the cast includes Zygmunt Chmielewski and Mariusz Mączyński, who give very expressive and comic characterizations in the title roles. They are well supported by Stanisława Perzanowska, Ewa Bonaćka, Hanna Jaraćówna and Stanisław Daniłowicz in the remaining roles. The sets by Władysław Daszewski.

Already with its first première the new stage of Warsaw BUFFO THEATRE has attained popularity and success. The well-known farce of Schöntan-brothers RAPE OF THE SABINES reached new colours in the literary version by Julian Tuwim and with the correct production of Janusz Wanecki.

The leading roles are cast with such favourites of the public, as Józef Węgrzyn and Michał Żnicz. The other roles are performed by Janina Sokolowska, Helena a Gruszecka, Henryk Borowski, Roman Wyspiański and a new comer to the Warsaw stage Irena Górska, very promising young actress, of scenic temper and character. The burlesque sets and costumes are by Władysław Daszewski.

J. M.

A New Penal Code

A new Criminal Justice Bill which has just been introduced into Parliament by the British Government embodies the greatest changes in the British penal system that the twentieth century has yet seen. All successful penal systems are based on the ideal of reformation. For this ideal to operate it is of the utmost importance that young offenders should be educated away from crime, and their contact with habitual criminals must, as far as possible, be avoided. An important proviso of the new Act requires young delinquents on remand to be sent, not to prison, but to "remand centres" where they will be out of touch with hardened criminals. Indeed, the new Act goes so far beyond previous legislation that it will be extremely difficult for a young convicted offender to be sent to prison, unless his offence is of the gravest character.

For offenders between the ages of twelve and seventeen there will be compulsory attendance centres, where the young offender will spend a portion of his spare time receiving instruction, though still living at home. Delinquents under seventeen who are in need of medical observation will be placed in "remand homes". Older offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one will be sent either to Borstal reformatory if the offence is serious, or to "Howard houses" in the case of milder offences. The latter are virtually hostels, providing lodging and supervision while the offender carries on with his normal work. Normal prison procedure will also be considerably modified. Hardened offenders between the ages of twenty-one and thirty will be liable for from two to four years "corrective training", and if over thirty they may receive a similar sentence of "preventive detention". For hopeless cases the sentence may be extended up to ten years. Moreover, no court will be allowed to pass sentence of corporal punishment, such punishment being reserved only for the most serious prison offences. Altogether, under the new Act offenders will get the benefit of a far greater degree of individual treatment.

HARVEST RESULTS IN POLAND.

According to provisional computations, this year's crops in Poland yielded 22.9 million metric quintals of wheat (last year's final figure 19.3 million metric quintals) 62.2 million quintals of rye (56.4 million quintals), 14.4 million quintals of barley (13.6 million quintals), 25.9 million quintals of oats (23.4 million quintals), and 337.2 million quintals of potatoes (402.2 million quintals). The provisional figures are, of course liable to subsequent correction. In comparison with the 1937 harvest the yield of the wheat crop was higher by about 15 per cent, that of the rye crop by about 20 per cent, while the decline in the potato crop was about 20 per cent. In comparison with the average harvest for the five-year period 1933-37 the increases are 11.3, 7.6, 0.8 and 1.3 per cent for wheat, rye, barley and oats respectively, while the decrease of the potato crop works out at 0.1 per cent. The areas under cultivation in thousand hectares: (1 hectare = 2.47 acre) were: wheat 1,757.8 (increase: 1.3 per cent, as against the average for 1933-37 rye 5,896.7 (increase: 2.5 per cent), barley 1,177.6 (decrease: 1.6 per cent), oats

C I N E M A S

- ATLANTIC. "The battle of the fearless."
 - BAŁTYK. Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Rites" (Boxing Comedy).
 - CAPITOL. Charles Boyer in "The Vulture".
 - CASINO. "Gehenna" (Polish Drama).
 - COLOSSEUM. Ronald Coleman in "King for a Day" (Francisco Villon).
 - EUROPA. Priscilla and Rosemary Lane in "Four Daughters" (Fanny Hurst's Novels).
 - IMPACT. Joan Blondell and Mervyn Douglas in "Women Everywhere" (Comedy).
 - PALLADIUM. Deanna Durbin in "The Flapper" (American Comedj).
 - PAN. Andrezejewski and Fetter in "Zapomniana Melodia" (Polish musical).
 - RIAZO. Robert Young in "The Tyrolean Inn" (Comedy).
 - ROMA. Freddie Bartholomew in "Lord Jeff" (Comedy).
 - STUDIO. Our Four (German).
 - STYLWOL. Viviane Roman in "A Dangerous Woman".
 - SWIATOWID. Sabu in "The Drum".
 - VIKTORIA. Raima in "Malczystwo z Przekodami".
- Starred cinemas play at 5, 7, 9, others at 6, 8, 10.

LADY SECRETARY

highly qualified, perfect English (graduate Edinburgh University), German, fluent Polish, French, good typist, long experience important enterprises Poland and abroad, desires change position "Warsaw Weekly" for A-Z.

ANGLO BALTIC LINE

S.S. "Balticover"
From GDYNIA:
22nd December
Cable class 27, 0, 0, return 25% reduction.
As the Baltover is going into dry dock this month, the next sailing from London will be on the 9th or 12th of February.
For further particulars, apply to UNITED BALTIC CORPORATION, LTD. Warsaw, Kredytowa 18, tel. 295-30

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW

No 119 The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

No. of certificate	N A M E	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Admission until (other than)	Address
112441	GLASNER Paltiel	6	D	23.3.39		Refugee Camp, Zbąszyn
112481	SZEHER Rochna	65	D	*		Miechowszyn, p. Warszawski
112482	FISZMAN Mordka	63	D	*		Warszawska 05
112483	FISZMAN Chaja	68	D	*		Szosowa 1, Krzemieniec
112509	FISZMAN Josef	64	D	*		Szosowa 1, Krzemieniec, ul. M. 2a, Maszyna 17/2, Dubno
112591	MONTAG Dina	56	D	*		Turk and Strzyem
112597	SZAPIRA Salomon	58	D	*		c/o Leuchter, Sebastianas 18, Kraków
112598	SCHAPIRA Dora	45	D	*		c/o Leuchter, Sebastianas 18, Kraków
112594	LANDAU Chaja	64	D	*		Lesznowska 1, Brody
113471	SCHIMMEL Elijasz Frieda	61	D	*		Poland
	Natall	53				
	Frieda	13				
113474	LANDAU Chaja	42	D	*		Górná 11, Otłowek
	Aron	17				
	Jehozua	15				
	Mojzesz	12				
	Ester	11				
	Miriam	8				
113490	FRIEDMAN Markus	42	AO	*		Mickiewicza 18, Przemysł
	Mojre	43				
	Israel	17				
	Jakob	10				
113492	HORNSTEIN Josef	65	D	*		c/o Gur Arle Margulies
	Berta	60				Froda 19/6, Warsaw
114860	ZALCMAN Fiszko	55	AO	*		Tykocin
	Gtilla	54				
	Moses	17				
	Dehora	12				
E.2418	JA CHMIELNICKI Israel	33	G	-	26.5.39	Zabia S, Zawiercie
E.2400	123RABINOWITZ Golda	36	G	-	31.12.38	Marjańska 2/6, Warsaw
E.2404	42 WEINBERG Chaja	57	G	-	31.12.38	Warsaw

NEW REGULAR GDYNIA - SOUTH AMERICA LINE

A Norwegian shipping company, the Scandinavian South - Pacific Line is starting a new regular service between the ports of Chile, Peru, Colombia and the Port of Gdynia. The first ship of the new line with a cargo of copper, cotton and sundries is expected to reach Gdynia next January and monthly sailing in both directions will follow.

2,275.3 (increase: 1.8 per cent), potatoes 3,030.4 (increase: 6.1 per cent).

THEATRES AND MUSIC

- ATENEUM. Maszynski in "The Merchant and the Poet" (Comedy by Ferdinand).
- BUFFO. Węgrzyn in "The Rape of the Sabines" (Comedy).
- CRICOT. "Wyzwolenie" by Wyspianski (9 pm).
- CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI. "Fric-Frac" (Musical 7.30 and 10).
- FILHARMONIA. Symphony Concert every Friday.
- KAMERALNY. Adwentowiec in "Le Tacturne" (by Martin du Gard).
- KONSEWATORIUM. Occasional Concerts.
- LETNI. Modelszewska in "Starring Barbara Bow" (Comedy by Durand).
- MALE QUI PRO QUO. "The Big Four" (Musical 7.30 and 10).
- MALICKIEJ. Malicka in "The tobacco shop of the General's Widow".
- MAŁY. "Temperaments" (by Gwoździński).
- NOWY. Jelezowiec in "Laburnum Grove" (by J. Priestley).
- NARODOWY. Eichlerówna in "Frénésie" (by Ch. de Peyret-Choppin & her Team).
- TEATR S.I.S. (Musical) Roxxy & her Team.
- POLSKI. Smosarska and Kreczmar in "Maskarada" (Puskiński's life by Iwaszkiewicz).
- TEATR WIELKI - OPERA. "Faust" or "Madame Pompadour".
- WIELKA REWIA. Ina Benita and Alicia Helama in "Womens Paradise".
- CIRCUS. Lions, Tigers and Clowns.

EXHIBITIONS

- L. P. S. "Mixed Salon"
- MUZEUW NARODOWE. Warsaw old and new.
- ZACHETA "Modern Paintings".

E. SYKES i S-KA

Warszawa, Sewerynow 4
Telegraphic address: ESYKES
General Agents for:

- Amal Ltd., Birmingham
- Basic Industries' Ltd., London
- J. A. P. Motors Ltd., London
- Lodge Plugs Ltd., Rugby
- D. Napier & Sons Ltd., London
- Ransomes & Rapier Ltd., Ipswich
- Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies Ltd., Reckless Ltd., London
- Ipswich H. Terry & Sons Ltd., Redditch
- L. M. Van Noppen & Sons, London
- Tarrow & Co. Ltd., Glasgow
- Importers of every kind of machinery and equipment

Advertising Rates: 80 gr. per millimeter. Term rates on application. Classified advertising 20 groszy a word.