

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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## BRITAIN'S AIR DEFENCE

By Richard Farquhar



"Spitfires", the most formidable fighters

The air defence of Britain is divided into a number of distinct activities, each working in the closest co-operation with the others, to form a single organization. In this article each activity will be described separately — roughly in the order in which each would function in the event of air attack.

First there is the Observer Corps, whose duty it is to give warning of the approach and the movements of enemy aircraft. The members of the Corps — a civilian body trained by the Air Ministry — are stationed up and down the coast and at other strategic points throughout the country. They are equipped with instruments for aircraft location and are in direct touch by telephone with Royal Air Force Headquarters. The Navy and Air Force, of course, would also co-operate in keeping a lookout for invading aircraft.

Directly a warning comes through, thousands of interceptors would take to the air from various aerodromes and converge upon the enemy planes. The British "Spitfire", the fastest and most formidable fighter in the world today, is now being produced in enormous numbers. These planes, which can climb to over 20,000 feet (6,100 metres) in under 10 minutes, are armed with eight machine guns fixed inside the wings, which can release a deadly stream of 9,800 rifle-calibre bullets per minute. They have an "official" speed of 362 miles (583 Km.) per hour, but experts believe their actual speed is greatly in excess of this. Another famous type of British fighter is the "Hawker Hurricane" which has only a slightly less brilliant performance than the "Spitfire". In military matters, information available to the public is, of course, always kept several months behind the actual situation, and it is just learnt that the "Defiant", a new type of fighter, is already being produced on a vast scale. These

low-wing two-seater fighter monoplane are believed by experts to eclipse even the "Spitfire". The "Defiants" are specially designed for a high rate of output.

In time of war a certain number of fighter squadrons would always be in the air. Thus, at any time of night or day, Britain would have a strong force capable of immediately engaging the enemy before ever they reached her shores.

Such enemy aircraft as succeeded in eluding the devastating fire of the British fighters would next encounter anti-aircraft gunfire.

All British warships are armed with 4-inch anti-aircraft guns, but at sea the most deadly weapon is probably the multiple Pom-Pom gun, which has a tremendous volume of fire. Ships with a full complement of anti-aircraft guns would, of course, constantly be patrolling the English coast and virtually would act as a first line of gunfire of considerable power.

There are five main types of British anti-aircraft guns, each one having a slightly different function. A highly mobile gun is the 3-inch, which has a ceiling of 23,000 feet (7,000 metres) and fires a 16 lb. shell. The 3.7-inch and 4.5-inch anti-aircraft guns have a ceiling of 40,000 feet (12,200 metres), and fire their shells at the amazingly rapid rate of 12 and 8 rounds a minute respectively. The 3.7-inch, which is supplied to the bulk of the Territorial Army anti-aircraft batteries, is also a highly mobile weapon and can be brought into action with extreme rapidity. It fires a 28 lb. shell. The 4.5-inch gun is fixed on permanent mountings and placed at all important points to deal with high flying bombers which have eluded the fighter planes. On the other hand the light 2-pounder gun is a highly effective weapon against low-flying craft.

(Continued on page 3)

## Trooping the Colour

By Ronald James.

Trooping the King's Colour is one of the most impressive ceremonies in Great Britain. There is no more brilliant spectacle than the marching and counter-marching of 2,000 Guards on the Horse Guards Parade.

Last week's ceremony dates, unaltered in essentials, from the eighteenth century. Military historians have traced references to trooping or lodging the colours as far back as 1622, but not until about 1750 did the ceremony assume its present significance. Modern Trooping the Colour is a combination of the two old military ceremonies of guard-mounting and "lodgement of colours". The colours were "lodged" in a certain spot, so that in cases of emergency they might serve as a rallying point for the soldiery. "Trooping" means saluting by beat of drum, and two centuries ago a "troop" was always beaten for guard-mounting. The two ceremonies are said to have been joined by the Duke of Cumberland in the middle of the eighteenth century.

Trooping the Colour was originally performed daily, and the change to the present system of performing it once annually was made in the reign of William IV. The connection of trooping with the sovereign's birthday was made in Queen Victoria's reign, and now it is invariably performed to mark the official celebration of the King's birthday. The colour honoured is that of the battalion providing the guard for the day, and it is interesting to note that only one colour is trooped; every regiment, except the Rifles, has two colours, the King's colour and the regimental colour, but it is the King's colour alone which salutes the King and is saluted by everyone else.

The initial stages of the ceremony are carried out by the adjutant, who forms up the guards or companies in line on the side of the parade ground facing the saluting base, the guards for the moment being under the command of the warrant or non-commissioned officers. In front of the left of the line is the Colour to be trooped in charge of a sergeant and a double sentry. In front of the Colour are the drums, and on the opposite flank, facing the drums, is the band.

To a quick march played by drums the warrant and non-commissioned officers commanding the guards march straight to their front across to the saluting base, halt and turn towards their guards. The drums now march across the front of the guards heading the "Assembly" and the officers then fall-in in front of the warrant and non-commissioned officers. The adjutant reports that all is ready to the Battalion Commander, who assumes command of the parade.

The band strikes up a slow march and the officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers,

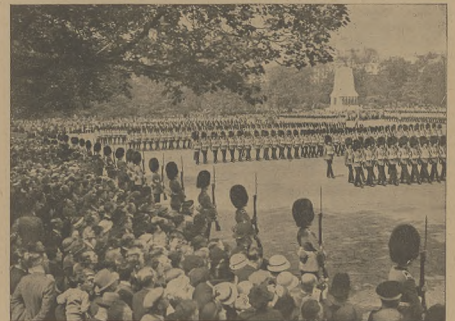
move across to their guards in slow time. When they are in position the solemn ceremonial begins with the word of command "Troop".

An escort from the right-hand guard preceded by band and drums playing "The British Grenadiers" moves across the face of the line of guards to the Colour. The regimental sergeant-major — who on this one occasion draws his sword — receives the Colour from the sergeant in charge of it, and hands it to the second lieutenant in the escort detailed to carry it. The Colour is saluted by the escort.

Then comes perhaps the most impressive part of the spectacle. The Colour, held aloft, with its escort, threads its way slowly through the line of guards, the front rank of the escort filing between the front and rear ranks of the guards, and the rear rank of the escort between the rear and supernumerary ranks of the guards. The band plays a slow march, the Colour moves in slow time, and the guards present arms. This stately procession completed, the guards march past the saluting base in column, at first in slow and then in quick time.

Certain modifications in the ceremony have been necessary this year on account of the absence of King George and Queen Elizabeth in Canada. The King was represented by his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, Colonel of the Scots Guards, who took the salute. Neither Gold-Stick-in-Waiting nor Silver-Stick were on parade. Since the historical duty of Gold-Stick is to protect the Sovereign, it was not thought logical for him to be on duty when the King was not present.

Trooping the Colour, with its superb precision of movement, is more than mere ceremony; it is a true symbol of the spirit of the regular soldiery that forms the Guards. This steadiness learned from the discipline of the parade ground has made the Guards the finest shock troops in the world.



Trooping the Colour Ceremony

## London Letter

By "The Londoner"

### A Great Art Patron.

The recent death of Lord Duveen, one of Britain's most distinguished authorities on Old Masters and foremost patrons of the arts, will be mourned wherever there exists an appreciation of things artistic.

During the latter part of his lifetime Lord Duveen became an almost legendary figure in the Anglo-Saxon world. Honours were showered on him, but to that world he needed no title except his patronymic. He was Duveen — the great art collector, the salesman par excellence, the millionaire, the patron of young artists.

He was arrogant and yet humble, shrewd and at the same time simple, modest and extremely ostentatious.

He made enemies by the hundred — but most of them became his friend. His flair for art, life, magnificence and the beautiful was astonishing.

### Unfailing Generosity.

For his country he became ambassador, organizer and patron of contemporary art.

There are few important artistic institutions in Britain which have not benefited from Lord Duveen's generosity. He gave an extension to the National Gallery, an addition to the National Portrait Gallery, and he built the Sargent and the Sculpture Galleries at the Tate Gallery, to which his father had so generously contributed.

He was Lord Duveen who gave the new gallery at the British Museum in which the Elgin Marbles are now housed.

Contemporary art received his patronage. In 1926 he formed a committee of experts to whom he allotted £1,000 a year to be spent on paintings by contemporary artists.

### "The Incomparable Max".

Max Beerbaum, a treasured survivor from the wits of the late nineteenth century, receives a well-bestowed knight-hood in the King's Birthday Honours List.

(Continued on page 2)

## London Letter

Continued

The Flaubertian elegance of his literary style and delicacy of his caricaturist's pencil have won him lasting fame, though he has never been a spendthrift of his talents. "Zuleika Dobson", that exquisite satire on the extravagant sentimentality of the late Victorian novel, is as widely read today as when it was first published.

Although Sir Max cannot claim to possess the generous proportions of the late Mr. G. K. Chesterton, both these giants wielded literary rapiers.

The world of English letters is glad to remember, on seeing Mr. Beerbohm's name in the Honours List, that one of those not, we may hope, so prominently in its scabbard, **Pioneer Amateur Aviator.**

Sir Philip Sassoon, the First Commissioner of Works, and the most famous connoisseur of the arts in British politics, whose death at the age of 50 is just announced, earned himself the name of the "Flying M. P."

(Member of Parliament). He was one of the pioneer owners of private aeroplanes and while Under-Secretary for Air from 1924 to 1929 and again from 1931 to 1937, he flew thousands of miles on air journeys all over the world.

In 1928 he carried out a 17,000 miles (28,000 Km.) air tour from England to India and back — then a tremendous feat.

**A Maecenas.** Another air tour of 20,000 miles (33,000 Km.) — accomplished in 37 days — which he undertook in 1934, was one of the longest ever undertaken by a Cabinet Minister in any country.

On this journey he visited Royal Air Force stations in Egypt, the North-West Frontier, India and as far East as Singapore.

Sir Philip Sassoon was one of those rare individuals whose great wealth was matched by superlative taste and a desire that others should share in both.

His private collection of pictures is immensely valuable and includes works by Rembrandt, Van Dyck and Sargent.

He has been Conservative Member of Parliament for the Hyde division in Kent since June 1912 and his death will necessitate a by-election.

### British Army Changes.

In order to deal with the rapid expansion of the British Army, two important Army posts — those of Inspectors-General of the Forces at home and abroad — have had to be revived.

Sir Edmund Ironside, considered in military circles to be one of the most brilliant soldiers in the British Army, is appointed to the Inspector-Generalship of the Overseas Forces, and General Sir Walter Kirke to that of the Home Forces.

In a few weeks the strength of the Regular and Territorial Armies will, for the first time in peace, amount to nearly 900,000 men.

This number will be composed of 140,000 Regulars, 140,000 Reservists, who are to be called up for training, 400,000 Territorials and 200,000 Militiamen.

### Calling-up Day.

"Zero hour" in Britain's great peacetime military training programme was 1.30 p. m. on Saturday, June 1st. The first 200,000 men between the ages of 17 and 21 and twenty-one had registered at a labour exchange on that date.

The militiamen, I understand, will at first be divided into squads according to ability. After two months' training they will be graded into three categories — those recommended to complete their last two months' training at a section leader's school, those qualified to train as specialists and the unselected.

## England's Biggest Ship Ends her Trials.

The new "Mauretania", the biggest vessel (34,000 tons) ever built in England, as opposed to Scotland, the cradle of the "Queen Elizabeth" and "Queen Mary", has returned to Liverpool after completing her trials in the Clyde.

The new ship has already broken a record for Britain, for she was built and completed in a little over two years — a record in ship construction for a vessel of this size.

Unlike the old "Mauretania" — "Grand Old Lady of the Atlantic" — she has only two funnels. She is not intended to compete in speed with the Western Ocean express, "Queen Mary" and the new "Queen Elizabeth".

The new "Mauretania" is unique for her large deck space in the third class accommodation, where there is a large sports area on the sun deck adjoining the cabins.

She will start her maiden voyage to New York on June 17th, and will be permanently on the Southampton-Havre-New York service.

### Shakespeare's Handwriting.

Great interest has been aroused by the controversy centering round the three pages of manuscript at the British Museum which have long been thought to be in Shakespeare's handwriting. The manuscript in question is a play by Sir Thomas More, which was actually written by four hands. Three of these were copyists.

The three pages attributed to Shakespeare are the work of a journeyman dramatist called in by his company to furnish up the play. Hitherto Shakespeare's admitted writing has been known to us from six signatures only.

Now, after intensive research by some of the best known Shakespeare scholars in Great Britain, Dr. Flower has stated that the authenticity of these three pages has been established almost without a doubt.

This effectively disposes of the theory that anyone else but Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare. The great lawyer or magnificient nobleman substituted by those who deny Shakespeare's existence hardly fits in with the jobbing dramatist who altered Sir Thomas More's play.

### Cancer Research in Britain.

During 1939 Britain is to spend £50,000 on cancer research and treatment. A grant for this amount has been approved by the Grand Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

Much of this money will be devoted to the installation in some of our hospitals of "cyclotrons" — those wonderful machines in which ordinary metals can be made to behave like radium by atomic bombardment.

These British machines will revolutionize the whole treatment of cancer in so far as they will render radium treatment not only infinitely cheaper but more generally available.

"Cyclotrons" represent one of the invaluable achievements of the youthful and brilliant band of British physicists which has for some time been studying the atom.

### Work for Dogs.

Perhaps no nation is so given to keeping pets as the English. The dog, of course, takes pride of place among such domestic animals. Recently a new use for canine intelligence has been found by the British Post Office.

The Post Office describes how they employed a dog to detect leaks in the outer covering of a particularly delicate piece of radio-telephone apparatus, thereby avoiding the digging up of two miles of cable buried in the ground.

The Postal authorities hit on an ingenious plan. They pumped gas, that smelled of cats, along the damaged cable casing, and the dog, following its naturally antipathetic

## Motor News

### British Car's New World Record.

The famous British motor racing ace, Major "Goldie" Gardner, has done it again!

Last November he averaged 186 miles (293 Km.) per hour in the twelve horse-power M. G. Magnette car, beating the existing record for the 1,100 cubic centimetres class by a huge margin.

Now he has attacked his own record and, on the German Autobahn at Dessau, the little car achieved the astounding speed of 203 miles (325 Km.) per hour, timed each way over the mile.

Immediately afterwards the engine of the car was bored out from 1,086 cc to 1,106 cc to make it eligible for records in the 1,500 cc class. These were achieved at 204 miles (327 Km.) per hour.

While these speeds constitute records in the two light car classes only, they are actually faster than the records standing for cars of double the engine capacity — which gives some idea of Major Gardner's achievement.

It was not so very many years ago that the late Sir Henry Segrave reached 200 miles (322 Km.) per hour with his huge Sunbeam car, the Golden Arrow — then considered an amazing achievement.

### Completely Redesigned.

Another point of interest about Major Gardner's car is its design. It was first built as far back as 1933 and suited itself extremely well in the hands of Captain George Eyston "the fastest man on earth" — when it was known as "the Magic Magnette".

For Major Gardner's record-breaking runs the car was completely redesigned — Lord Nuffield, the multimillionaire originator of Morris cars himself advancing the money for this purpose.

The chassis was fitted to give a really low seating position and a fully streamlined body was fitted.

### "Just An Ordinary Car".

The engine was much modified to run at stupendously high revolutions, and gave off more power for its size than any other engine ever made.

It is all the more to the credit of the designers that originally this car was not specially constructed for record breaking work.

It was only later modified for that purpose from a design that was used for years in ordinary production models supplied to the British public.

### British Cars for Le Mans Race.

The announcement that a team of Lagonda cars is to be entered for the 24-hour Endurance Race at Le Mans on June 17th recalls the spectacular successes of the old Bentley teams. After an initial victory in 1924, a Bentley car won the race in the four consecutive years 1927 — 1930; moreover, in 1929 the Bentleys captured the first four places in the race.

Mr. W. O. Bentley, the man who built these famous old cars, has designed the all-British 12-cylinder Lagondas which will compete this year.

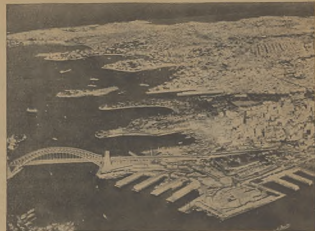
These cars will be most striking in appearance and will obviously be extremely fast, judging from the tests that have been carried out on the specially tuned engines.

The standard saloon models have already gained a great reputation for speed; with light streamlined open bodies, higher gears, and the detail preparation they have received, the Lagondas should stand an excellent chance of success in this extremely arduous race.

instincts for the feline tribe, started digging furiously at each point where the "cat gas" emerged. It discovered fourteen leaks.

## Australian Letter

by Helen Heney



Sydney from the air.

The sudden death of the Prime Minister towards the end of May, and the selection of Mr. Menzies, who shortly before resigned from the Cabinet because he considered himself pledged to forwarding the National Insurance Bill, which was considered too costly faced with the enormously augmented expenses of the present defence programme, will probably bring about considerable though gradual change in Australia's outlook on foreign affairs. Speaking recently in Brisbane, he stressed the need for Australia to recognise its importance in Pacific relations, and to be less humble about its future in the world and the part it had to play with other Pacific powers. To aid this, he stated that he proposed to expand diplomatic contact with those powers. Already plans have been made for Australia having her own diplomatic representative in certain countries, notably the U. S. A. Other speeches in view of the present European situation have also been made by Sir Henry Gullett, member of the new cabinet, who will be remembered in Poland from his visit there in 1935 in connection with the trade treaty.

The repercussions of September and the recent crisis are continuing to make themselves felt throughout Australian life. Experts' views have been received and considered in reference to plans for safeguarding the electric power of certain states in case of considering the advisability of war; the Federal Cabinet is considering the advisability of introducing, or rather reintroducing, on a new basis, universal military training — this is a rising of Great Labour opposition, weakened, however, by the presence of a serious split within the Labour Party itself.

The cabinet has already introduced a bill to form a national register as basis of the record of the nation's man power. Objection is being raised to this bill on the grounds that women are not included and that there is no information of a military

character. The women however, in N. S. W. have registered themselves in voluntary groups, and are proceeding with training of all sorts likely to make national organisation on a war footing much easier and more rapid than it has been at any period of the past. In Victoria, all specially qualified women have already been noted and circularised of their probable duties in time of crisis.

The erection of bomb shelters is receiving considerable attention, the types chosen being differentiated to suit varied conditions; on the military side, there are numbers of men in training, the militia enlistment figures are rising, and military stores and supplies are being turned out in bulk. Publication had already been made of negotiations between England, Australia and New Zealand, by which certain British battleships will be earmarked for service in the Pacific in an emergency, using the Singapore naval base. Decision has been made to build a battle ship dock in Sydney.

The question of absorbing the Refugees is being undertaken in a serious spirit. B. M. A. regulations regarding the entrance and registration of alien doctors are being revised to provide better medical services in badly served inland areas, and the refugee councils in the various capitals is being directed to utilise the newcomers to open up the underpopulated interior of the continent. The Australian Jewish Refugee Society is issuing to newcomers a card asking them to show the pioneering spirit and help to develop the outlying parts of the state, to adapt themselves to Australian manners and customs, and to speak English all the time. The object of this is to avoid congregation of Jews, likely to rouse prejudice against them. One or two farmers trained by the school near Berlin, and disbanded by the Nazis have arrived to go on the land and proposals have been made to settle about 100 on dairy farms in Tasmania.

## Aviation News

### Tenth Anniversary of "Lot"

On the 15th inst. "LOT", the Polish Civil Airline celebrated its tenth anniversary. The celebration took place at the Okęcie Airport at Warsaw and was attended by the President of the Republic, members of the Government and the Diplomatic Corps, representatives of the Polish Army, Navy and Air force, foreign delegations and many others.

After an impressive ceremony Minister Ulrich and Director Major Makowski spoke on the development of the activities of the Lot during the passed ten years.

It should be mentioned that on the 14th inst. new airlines connecting Gdynia with Belgrade and Rome via Warsaw and Budapest were opened. Both lines will operate daily with the exception of Sundays.

### Almost as Fast as Sound.

The production of two new types of British fighter aeroplanes is just

announced. Though they are still on the secret list, and official details of their performance are therefore not available, expert reports about their speed are breath-taking.

By the end of the summer, one of these new fighters, with a speed of more than 400 miles (643 Km.) per hour, will come off the secret list and be supplied in large numbers to the fighters squadrons.

The other 'plane will be even faster, so fast indeed that on a power dive it will reach a speed almost equal to that of sound — 720 miles (1,159 Km.) per hour. Its level speed will be about 520 miles (837 Km.) per hour.

So rapidly is the speed of Royal Air Force fighters increasing that the "Hurricane", yesterday the admiration of aircraft constructors, and the "Spitfire", the fastest fighter in quantity, production today, will tomorrow be replaced by newer planes with substantially superior performances.

## POLISH WOMEN TRAIN FOR AUXILIARY SERVICE

By Stanisława Goryńska

Since the time of the legendary Queen Wanda who threw herself into the Vistula to save the country, Poland's history is rich in names of women who sacrificed themselves or fought for the liberty of land and nation. In the years of oppression in all the insurrections, in the last fights for freedom and the security of our frontiers women stood by the side of men and took part in all their activities. They were conspirators and scouts, members of the organization preparing cadres for the legions and the future Polish army. The Women's Voluntary Corps, which won distinction in the battles round Lwów and Wilno, and during the Belszów invasion was spoken of with high esteem by the then Secretary of War, General Sosnkowski. Thanking the Corps, when dissolving it after the war, he said among other things, that not only had women done their duty on the field of battle, but that they had rendered invaluable services as sentries and escorts. Not one transport escorted by women, not one store in which they stood sentry was damaged.

Of the 168 women, who took part in the fights in the Ukraine in the years 1919-1920, 21 received the highest decoration for valour the *Wirtuti Militari* cross and 69 were decorated with the *Cross for Valour*.

On being demobilized after the war, the members of the Voluntary Corps and other former women organizations formed an organization called *Przysposobienie Wojskowe Kobiet* (Military Training of Women) which has aims similar to those of the Womens Auxiliary Service in England. In times of peace it trains young girls and women for different services and puts great stress on physical fitness and culture. In times like the present, when the peaceful work of the nation is in danger this organization has rallied nearly all women's societies in Poland, from the farmers wives and peasant women to women with university training and other professional associations. Altogether something like 40 different associations representing all classes, all creeds, all political opinions have joined the movement up to now.

The slogan of the organization is *Honour and service*. Its object is that every emergency should



At the Camp of Istebna

find all women ready to do their duty. A law providing for the voluntary recruiting of women in times of peace and of war is already in force, though not being yet applied. Women who have reached 18 and not yet passed 45 years of age are eligible. These volunteers once enrolled can be called to the ranks in any moment of need. It is even possible that in the case of a war a stricter law will be enforced and that women holding a high school certificate may be called up for compulsory service. In the meantime the call to the rolls of the P. W. K. has found such a response in the mass of women that no compulsory measures are considered. It seems that nearly every woman be she young or old and even long past the prescribed age, be she a physical or mental worker, a humble housewife or a lady of means, is eager to serve to the best of her abilities. The whole of the country is taking training for auxiliary service and courses are held on anti-gas defence, air craft service, service in fire brigades, nursing and care of wounded soldiers or soldiers on leave, care of soldiers families care of civilian population and children. Further courses on motor driving, clerical service, general duties, etc. A special feature are courses for "women guardians" of whom each will be in charge of a block of flats or of several families. In Warsaw alone 17,000 women are preparing to be wardens for those who will not be able to help themselves. Naturally the Red Cross is training war nurses and holding first aid courses The White Cross

trains social workers who will take care of the soldier on leave and of his canteens and clubs on the front. The Women's Co-operative Guild is getting its members ready to take the place of managers salesmen, accountants and other workers of cooperative societies, called to the ranks. In factories, offices, banks, in civil service but also on the farm and in every private house the Polish women are shouldering or considering the possibility of shouldering new duties. If we look in the activities of the P.W.K. and all affiliated organizations we have the impression that for the present we are living in an immense camp where everybody is training, drilling, learning or teaching. Thus whatever the future may bring — peace or war — the women of Poland have gained by general and useful knowledge. It is characteristic of the spirit of the Polish nation that the additional burden of new duties is shouldered without any protest and that the usual business of life has not suffered any check. Foreigners coming into the country admire this spirit. And we ourselves consider these busy days as a sort of manoeuvres; and while living our usual life we are at the same time getting ready for every emergency. We wish for peace. But war shall not find us unprepared. And if the hope of peace is fulfilled, the work done has proved so useful, brought to light so many splendid qualities in different quarters, given such an opportunity of showing willingness of service and unity in the masses that it shall go on, whatever may happen.

210 "A Man Lay Dead" is also a detective story by a young New Zealand authoress, Miss Ngato Marsh.

Readers are reminded that the Penguins are now obtainable at practically any book-shop in Poland at z. 1 each.

The Baltic Institute have recently issued two booklets in English which are of considerable topical interest. The first is a brief description of the "Polish Central Industrial Zone Scheme" by Mr. Janusz Rakowski, price 6d. or 50 gr. and the second is an interesting survey entitled "Poland — The First Twenty Years" by Professor W. J. Rose, head of the School of Slavonic Studies at the University of London, issued at the same price.

The April and May numbers of "Arkady" have recently come to hand. This publication appeals to all those who are interested in Polish art, architecture, furniture, and cultural developments, being lavishly illustrated with colour and monochrome reproductions of the latest Polish tendencies in all these directions.

The subscription is Zł. 32 a year and the publishers are "PAT", office Krakowskie Przedmieście 5.

The 1939 edition of the *Rocznik Polityczny i Gospodarczy* (Polish Political and Economic Year Book) has just come to hand and contains an even larger fund of information than preceding issues. One section of considerable importance gives particulars of every town in Poland having a population of 2500 or over, which is of great value to foreigners. Apart from this there are full details as to the Government Administrative Departments, education, societies and associations, the collection and distribution of taxes and the organisation of professional and commercial associations.

This publication is cordially recommended to every foreigner interested in Poland and it is only a matter of regret that the publishers have not seen fit to produce an edition in English, particularly in view of the closer relations now existing between the United Kingdom and Poland. Price, Zł. 15, publishers Messrs. Pat.

## THE KLONDIKE STILL GLITERS AND GOLD DREDGERS WILL BE BUSY THERE FOR ANOTHER FIFTEEN YEARS

The famed Klondike placer fields of the Yukon continue to be an important source of gold in Canada, producing approximately \$400,000 of the precious metal annually.

The Klondike contains sufficient reserves to keep the dredges now working in operation for more than fifteen years. Modern engineering has shown that the Klondike contains much larger reserves of placer gravels than was formerly regarded as possible. With large areas still to be tested it is expected that placer gold mining in the Yukon will continue to be an important industry for many years to come. The rushing streams of the Yukon, once considered to be a hindrance to the soughdroughs with their pan, rocker and sluicing methods in the early Klondike days, now provide hydro-electricity which operates the huge dredges.

## BRITAIN'S AIR DEFENCE (concluded)

Each important factory has its own defence plans against air attack. The congested areas, and other vital focal points of industry, will be protected by the balloon barrage system, but outlying factories etc. will have the extremely effective Bofors gun with which all light anti-aircraft batteries are armed. Experts consider there to be the most formidable single-barrelled anti-aircraft gun in the world. Also of a lighter nature are the anti-aircraft Vickers machine guns — deadly against low-flying craft.

At night all air defence activities — both those of fighters and anti-aircraft guns — will have to operate with the assistance of searchlights. Like an intricate pattern covering the whole of Britain, a vast searchlight organization is in being. Linking this organization together in wartime will be a gigantic network of telephonic communications. The searchlight beam, which has a candle power of some 250 millions and a range, under good conditions, of over 6 miles (10 kilometres), is guided on to an approaching bomber both by highly trained spotters who are supplied with powerful binoculars, or, if visibility is poor, with almost equal accuracy, by men operating sound locator instruments. These lights are two miles apart, and it is customary for three to concentrate on a single bomber. Even under weather conditions favourable to the bomber, it is virtually impossible for it to escape illumination once it is picked up and held by two or three searchlights.

Even though visibility is too poor to permit the beam actually to illuminate the bomber, yet it can be directed by the sound locators to indicate to the defending fighters the position of the enemy craft, and the direction in which it is moving.

The most effective defence against low-flying enemy aircraft is probably the balloon barrage. London will be very fully protected by this system. Details, of course, are secret, but it is known that the London balloon barrage is now ready to be put into operation. Five hundred balloons operating from four points round London, N. E., N. W., S. E. and S. W., is generally accepted as the probable scale of the barrage. This obviously will provide an enormous protection for the country's Capital.

To sum up, enemy bombers intent on attacking Britain would encounter, before they even

## POLAND BUYS MORE FROM BRITAIN

Striking Three Months' Increase

Great Britain sent \$1,270,057 worth of products and manufactures to Poland during the first three months of the year, the quarterly Board of Trade review announces. The figure for the corresponding three months last year was \$1,216,448.

In the same period Britain bought from Poland \$1,986,276 worth of goods as against \$2,443,401 for this quarter a year ago.

Britain's exports for the three months are \$119,129,085. The total imports over the period are \$218,543,318.

The total imports and exports for April are \$70,084,789 and \$35,148,691, compared with \$73,707,229 and \$37,266,307 in April 1938.

reached our coast, a swarm of British fighters, possessing a speed greatly in excess of any bomber, and a terrific rate of fire. Few could hope to get through. Such however as succeeded would be met by the automatically directed shells of anti-aircraft guns. At night they would be blinded by searchlight beams, illuminated and considered to be the most formidable fighter or gun. They would be forced up by the balloon barrage to a height from which they could not accurately bomb specific objectives.

But if any of the enemy bombers succeeded in avoiding destruction and dropped their bombs, some of them would fall on open spaces and cause no damage, while some of them would fall in crowded cities. Against this latter eventuality the British citizen is provided with a considerable degree of protection.

Three million non-combatants — children, the aged and invalid — would quickly be evacuated, within the first three or four days of the outbreak of hostilities, from congested areas.

For those remaining, an elaborate system of protection has been organized. Many miles of permanent trenches have been dug in the London parks and similar open spaces of many other cities. Houses are being strengthened and 500,000 steel shelters are being issued free to house three million people below the £250 income level. Higher income levels will soon also, it is hoped, be provided free with these so-called "Anderson shelters".

Already nearly 1 1/2 million people, both men and women, have offered their services for some form of Air Raid Precautions work. In the Auxiliary Fire Service alone there are some 160,000 enrolled. This body, which is equipped with all the latest fire-fighting appliances, would act as a vital complement to the ordinary machinery. A. R. P. wardens, responsible citizens thoroughly trained in anti-gas appliances, decontamination methods, etc., are enrolled in large numbers in each city and town. Their job is to prevent, primarily, any outbreak of panic during air-raids.

It may have been true that Britain was unprepared at the time of the September crisis to protect herself from aerial attack. Today this is very far from true, and strategists' dreams of a "lighting war" based on a knock-out blow against London and Britain's great cities are now only dreams.

## BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

The latest batch of Penguin books include several recent successes of which perhaps the most important is No. 201, "The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze", a collection of brilliant short stories by William Saroyan. No. 202 "The Beatnik Club" by A. J. Evans, the memoirs of experiences in prison camps during the late war. No. 203 "The Colonel's Daughter" is a brilliant novel by Mr. R. Aldington. No. 204 "Grey Steel" is the life of General Smuts the famous South African politician and leader, by H. C. Armstrong. No. 205 "From Red Sea to Blue Nile" is another book of adventurous travel by Miss Rosita Forbes. No. 206 "Frost in May" is a clever but bitter novel by Antonia White. No. 207 "Captain Scott" is the life of the famous South Pole explorer by Stephen Gwynn. No. 208 "Bardelg's the Magynficent" is one of the swashbuckling adventure stories that made Rafsa Sabatin's name famous. No. 209 "Number 17" is a detective story by J. Jefferson Farjeon which has met with deserved success both in England and the United States and No.

# Warsaw Stage

### "The Flashing Stream" at the Teatr Nowy.

The scenic fantasy by Charles Morgan about a new invention for the air defence of Great Britain is to-day of specific interest. The play, however, deserves to be shown not only for this special element of attractiveness, but also as a work with noble ideology, well depicted characters of the members of the British Navy and good scenic construction which make the struggles of the inventor and his final success deeply interesting. The play possesses as stated a somewhat sensational character and a strong background for its action (the island of St. Hilary) and a love story with a happy end, all elements of a performance liked by large audiences.

"The Flashing Stream" is produced by Karol Borowski. Among the cast which is formed by a group of first rate actors, the best creations are done by Miss Pancewicz Leszczyńska, J. Woskowski, T. Białoszyński, J. Chłociński, J. Siłwiński, F. Dominiak and A. Zycherowicz. Miss Maria Gorczyńska was charming as usual but perhaps not sufficiently convincing in the role of a famous feminine mathematician.

Władysław Daszewski prepared excellent sets which rendered well the atmosphere of the play.

### "Les Jours Heureux".

The new comedy by André Puget, presented at the Teatr Ateneum, is a lovely story of first love, awakenings of feelings and the final desillusions of a group of three girls and three boys during their summer holidays. The atmosphere of youth, of its direct happiness and incomparable charm is fully drawn out by the French author, who has also well depicted the characters of the young crowd.

All the qualities of the comedy are double interesting thanks to the excellent production of Stanisława Perzanowska, who has given again a performance which may be counted among the best during the present season.

The young Jagna Janeczka is showing charming qualities of a born lyric actress and her debut is quite a revelation. The tempest and naturalness of Zbigniew Rakowiecki and Leszek Pospielowski are in accord and well suited to the roles of the two young leads — jeune premiers, while the comic moments of the performance are well rendered by Tadeusz Rjewski, whose vis comica is above praise. Miss Maria Nobis makes progress with each role, while Miss Jolina Amusik appearing for the first time in Warsaw, has shown great sincerity and artistic discretion in her rather ineffective part.

The decor of Jan Kosiński forms an artistic background to the performance.

### "Juliet buys herself a child" at the Teatr Malickiej.

This Spanish comedy does not possess any qualities as literary or scenic work, but offers to the interpreter of Juliet, the capricious millionairess many opportunities to display finesse in dialogues with the leading partner. This is exploited by Miss Maria Malicka, whose admirable diction, scenic charm and beauty make a lovely entertainment of several scenes. Her partner Michał Płuciński does not keep step with her.

### "Le Valet Maitre" at the Teatr Letni.

The Teatr Letni presents a French comedy by Armont and

# A Hundred Million Letters by Air.

Striking figures about British Air Mail services have been published by the General Post Office. They reveal that the weight of air mail sent from Britain in 1927 was ten tons, in 1935 it had grown to 200 tons and in 1938 to 2,000. In 1927 half a million letters were sent from this country by air; in 1935 this figure had increased to ten million and in 1938 to one hundred million.

The most significant development in air mail progress has been the Empire Air Mail Scheme, which provides for all letters exchanged between the Empire countries which can be served from the imperial air routes to be conveyed by air.

From the United Kingdom there are three services each week to East Africa, two to South Africa, five to India and three to Malaya and Australia, and the same number in the opposite direction.

In general it is possible by means of these "all-up" services to send a letter to any of the countries concerned and to receive a reply in about the same time as it would have taken for a letter conveyed by sea to travel in the one direction only.

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# Prize winners of the British Council Competition.

Last year the British Council for Cultural Relations with other Countries organized a Prize Essay Scheme through-out Polish schools whereby the winners were offered a free trip to England. Published below are the names of this year's prize winners, who will be leaving for their visit to England next month.

### Girls.

- Helena Bohuszówna,
- Regina Glebocka,
- Iwona Kepińska,
- Irena Rządankowa,
- Irena Minkiewicz.

### Boys.

- Jarosław Kukliński,
- Ber Feldman,
- Adolf Schnell,
- Kurt Brosster,
- Adam Lisocki.

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# CINEMAS

**ATLANTIC.** "Luiza Rainer and Miliza Korjus in 'The Great Waltz'." (Musical on life of Strauss).

**BALTYK.** Madeline Carroll and Robert Young in "Secret Agent".

**CAPITOL.** Juncos-Stepowski, U Kresu Progi. (Polish drama).

**CASINO.** Madeline Ozery in "Retour à la Vie".

**COLOSSEUM.** "Trader Horn" (réissue).

**EUROPA.** "Crime Scene".

**IMPERIAL.** Joan Bennett in "I meet my love again".

**NAPOLEON.** "Le Gros Lot".

**FALLADIDUM.** "Gentian scene" (Polish documentary life of Solski).

**PAN.** Rzeszewska and Pielchelski in "Troy Series" (Polish drama).

**RIALTO.** Constance Bennett in "Service de Luxe".

**ROMA.** "The Barrier".

**STUDIO.** Edwige Fautrier in "La Dame de Malacca" (French Drama).

**STYLÓWY.** Claudette Colbert in "Midnight".

**SWIATOWID.** Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "Love Affair" (The best film now showing in Warsaw).

**VICTORIA.** Szezepko and Tońko in "Wicięgi" (Polish folk comedy).

The films mentioned above were those showing on the day of going to press.

# ART EXHIBITIONS

**I. P. S.** Polish Battle Painters.

**ZACHĘTA.** The first forty years of the Zachęta, and a display of Siniarski's work.

Marchand, in which, however, the tribulations of a butler who, thanks to his phenomenal bridge playing, makes a career, enters into society and becomes a famous man, are treated without great originality and humour.

The real attraction of the performance is Miss Maria Gella, whose burlesque creation of the eccentric Minister's wife merits the highest praise. The title role is played with poise and humour by Tadeusz Wesolowski, whose competent partner is Miss Barbara Kocięszanska. The popular actor Władysław Grabowski reappeared after a long absence in the role of a Minister — Don Juan, while the remaining parts are performed by Jan Ciecierski, Jadwiga Bukojemska and Tadeusz Z. Frenkiel.

The production is by T. Trzcński and the sets are by S. Jarocki.

J. Macierakowski.

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# Society Events

## Programme For June 1939.

- Monday 19th**—Lecture on Anglo-Polish Relations by Mr. John Lachowicz, editor of Kurier Poranny at 8.30 p. m.  
**Tuesday 20th**—Meeting of the Anglo-Polish Economic Study Group at 9 p. m.  
**Wednesday 21st & 28th**—Meeting of Play Reading Section at 8.30 p. m.  
**Thursday 22nd**—Meeting of Play Reading Section at 9 p. m.  
**Monday 26th**—Lecture by Mr. Massey at 8.30 p. m.  
**Friday 30th**—Film Show at 3 p. m.  
 The premises of the Society are open daily from 10.30 a. m. to 1.30 p. m. and from 4 p. m. to 9.30 p. m. (Sundays from 4 to 7 p. m.)  
 The Library is open daily until 7 p. m.

**Gdynia.**  
**Wednesday 21st**—Programme of English Songs.  
**Wednesday 28th**—"Plymouth", illustrated with slides, by Miss Róża Chrzanowska.



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No. of certificate	NAME	AGE	Category	Last date of visa	Admission next later than: (same)	Address
2436	1.4 GOLDWASER Josef	—	G	—	16.8.39	Mieszcząca 17, Pińsk
2445	1.37 HURWICZ Dobrycz	48	G	—	14.8.39	Równa, 13 Dyrwili 17
2446	1.53 MOSTOWA Julia	—	G	—	20.6.39	Krówska 26, Wolkowsky
2436	1.6 BLUMENKOPF Sycha	—	G	—	8.9.39	Twarda 24, Warsaw
2436	1.7 BIRENBAUM Jakob	—	G	—	12.8.39	Leszno 52, Warsaw
2436	1.8 GRYNBERG Mordcha	—	G	—	30.6.39	Smocza 28/27, Warsaw
2436	1.9 WOLFIN Alia	—	G	—	31.7.39	Rjala 5, Sosnowice
2436	1.6a KORMAN Chana	44	G	—	31.8.39	Zeromskiego 7, Radom
2443	1.41 RUBINSTEIN Rywka	31	G	—	30.4.40	83 Środmiejska, Łódź
2448	1.40 ZLATKES Paulina	35	G	—	19.5.40	83 Częstochowska, Lwow
2443	1.39 JOAS Stawa	45	H	—	21.11.39	81 Lipowa, flat 87, Łódź
2443	1.38 ELBERINGER Marjem	26	G	—	30.11.39	c/o Herman Wloski 76 Żelazna, Warsaw
2443	1.37 POTĄSZ Mojsze	28	G	—	31.8.39	Nalewki 34, Warsaw
2443	1.36 KORNBERG Jakob	60	G	—	31.7.39	94 Melcarska, Łódź
2443	1.35 SZALĄDEWSKI Chawa	33	G	—	16.5.40	4 Pomorska, Łódź
2443	1.34 BALZAM Golda	35	G	—	31.12.39	8 Polna, Łódź
2443	1.33 HONG Papi	75	G	—	30.11.39	83 Zamkowa, Stryj
2442	1.32 KLEINMAN Judith	32	G	—	17.8.39	Nadborna
2158	ROSETT Kiwa	70	G	—	31.12.39	Al. Aleja 2, Ostrowiec
2410	1.110 SZTRAUCH Frajda	63	G	—	31.8.39	Panjabnicka 11, Belchatow
2418	1.63 MALINAK Getzel	64	G	—	30.9.39	Zakątna 13, Łódź
2443	1.45 BARANOWSKI Awar	73	G	—	31.1.40	Pobulniana 23-4, Wilno
2443	1.43 WERNBER Abram	29	G	—	25.8.39	Inguleńca, powiat Czortków
2443	1.44 RUDNER Szejne	67	G	—	31.12.39	c/o J. Namiot, Kijowska 4/8
2443	1.42 WARSZAWSKA Sara	39	G	—	30.6.39	Gdańska 23, Łódź
2436	1.2 BREITBAR Klara	—	G	—	30.9.39	Kozłowa, pow. Brzeźany
2436	1.01 FISZER Chana	—	G	—	31.12.39	Śmigłego Rydyz 58, Wolkowsky
2436	1.12 WENDROW Michel	—	G	—	31.8.39	Legionowa 13, Luniniec

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