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No. 13

AFTER THE BRITISH ROYAL VISIT

By Ronald James.



The King and Queen in a traditional encampment at Calgary, Alberta.

In the brilliant sunshine of the brief Canadian spring, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth landed from the "Empress of Australia" at Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, on the morning of May 17th. Thus began a visit that will ever be remembered — the first visit of the reigning monarch of Great Britain to any of his overseas Dominions.

Yet this tour across the 3,000 miles (4800 km.) of Canada and back, with the four days' diversion into the United States of America, will be remembered chiefly, not for its symbolic importance, but for the personal popularity of King George and Queen Elizabeth. More than anything else, the discovery that they were welcoming two charming individuals who could share their own everyday interests, hopes and anxieties, fired the enthusiasm of the peoples of the Dominion and of the United States.

When the "Empress of Australia" sailed up the St. Lawrence in the dusk of the evening of May 16th, a chain of bonfires lit the shores of the Gulf and the sound of church bells was heard upon the air. With this charming introduction, the welcome of the people of Quebec became more and more cordial as their acquaintance with the King and Queen extended.

The next day, twenty-five thousand children, wearing multi-coloured uniforms, greeted their Majesties on the Heights of Abraham. When they saw the Royal couple the children surged forward cheering wildly and waving innumerable gay flags, until the whole plain seemed like a field of flowers. The Queen, obviously delighted and looking radiant, waved back repeatedly.

The only comparison to be found for Montreal, so gay with decoration and so crammed with people, was London at the Coronation in May 1937. Seventy per cent. of the population being

of French stock, Montreal is the second largest French-speaking city in the world. For the Royal visit, the city's population had been increased by French-speaking folk from the wide district around, to two million.

The 23-mile (34 km.) route along which their Majesties drove was lined by a cheering crowd whose loyal sentiment was interpreted in the French newspapers by such headlines as "Roi et Reine ont reconquis le Canada". Few had expected French Canada to provide such a display of spontaneous affection as the King and Queen received. Their Majesties had indeed won the hearts of their French-Canadian subjects.

At Ottawa occurred the two most significant events of the tour. At the ceremony at Parliament House, when the King gave the Royal Assent to Bills passed by the Canadian Parliament, he addressed the assembled members of both Houses, first in English, then in French. "No ceremony," he said, "could more completely symbolize the free and equal association of the nations of our Commonwealth".

Two days later the King unveiled the National War Memorial in Ottawa, a ceremony which ex-servicemen had come from all parts of Canada to attend. The King had been expected to leave immediately after the ceremony, but instead, beckoning to the Queen, he moved away from his official suite and together, their Majesties went down among the thousands of cheering ex-soldiers, who completely surrounded them.

From then on, at Toronto, where they met the Dionne quintuplet daughters, at Winnipeg, and through the province of Saskatchewan, Their Majesties were greeted with ever-increasing enthusiasm. A typical instance of their popularity was provided at the town of Brandon, which was omitted from the original programme but strove for and eventually won, admittance. When

London Letter

By "The Londoner"

The Royal Home-coming.

King George and Queen Elizabeth are back in London again.

The welcome they received from their people on their return surpassed even that accorded them when they came back from their highly successful visit to Paris last year.

The Briton is always quick to appreciate "a job well done" and he (and she) turned out in their hundreds of thousands to greet the royal pair, who had carried out an exhausting "job" with supreme and tireless efficiency.

The size of the crowds and the volume of the friendly and enthusiastic cheering were most impressive.

A foreign visitor, standing beside me on the Victoria Memorial immediately opposite Buckingham Palace was astounded at the enthusiasm which kept these people standing in good-humoured anticipation for, in many cases, as long as seven hours.

Ambassadors of Peace and Friendship.

The popular sentiment was happily summed up in a leading article in the "Daily Express" which said: "The King and Queen were given a welcome fit for conquerors returning in triumph. But what had they done? What achievements had they made? They had won no battles, performed no exploits. They had only made many friends".

An "A 1" Nation.

A testimonial to the continuous improvement in the health of the British nation is given by the results of the medical examinations of the young men of 20-21 now coming forward for service under the Military Training Act.

So far only 2.3 per cent. have been absolutely rejected on grounds of poor health. Of the remainder, no less than 84.5 per cent. were placed in the highest — the A. 1 — grade.

These figures are a startling improvement on those of the Great War; and if the final results correspond with this excellent beginning, the annual contingent of militiamen will be some 20,000 stronger than was anticipated.

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the royal train drew into the decorated station, the townsfolk had turned out in full force to greet Their Majesties. The King and Queen walked along by the station fence, talking with the groups of children lined up to catch a glimpse of them, and the whole crowd went wild with excitement at this evidence of Their Majesties personal friendliness.

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Britain at the World's Fair

By Richard Farquhar



The British Pavilion.

Of the sixty-two nations represented at the New York World's Fair, Great Britain has the double distinction of having constructed the largest pavilion and of being the only nation to complete its pavilion by opening day.

But size alone carries with it no particular merit. The United Kingdom can, however, justifiably claim that the British Pavilion is as striking, as well equipped and interesting as any in this, the largest and most magnificent Fair that has been staged in the world.

The British Pavilion has a prominent position at one end of Constitution Mall, the principal avenue in the grounds. It is composed of two buildings which are connected by an overhead bridge which simulates Westminster Bridge, and visitors crossing it look down on views of the Thames, the Houses of Parliament and the Embankment. Some actual paving-stones from Whitehall Gardens and stone slabs from the Tower of London have been used, and give a most realistic effect.

Surrounding the pavilion are grounds planted with many thousands of bulbs and shrubs, laid out to reproduce the characteristic beauties of an English garden.

On entering the British Pavilion one finds oneself in the court of honour, which is composed of a number of apartments, of which the central one is an impressive room measuring 180 feet (55 metres) by 75 feet (23 metres). This contains an elaborate display of heraldry, arranged in seven bays, each devoted to a single century from the thirteenth to the nineteenth. As well as these there is the Royal Room, in which four episodes of British history are told in terms of royal and imperial heraldry. One of the outstanding exhibits in this room is an exact replica of the Crown Jewels, including the crown of the present

Queen Elizabeth and the coronets of the young Princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose. Coins, medals and seals from the Royal Mint, a collection of gold plate and silverware are among the most interesting of the other exhibits.

On crossing the replica of Westminster Bridge, passing from the South to the North Pavilion, the visitor sees a most impressive view. Before him the floor slopes down in three easy stages, while the roof rises similarly, so that at the far end of the hall, 300 feet (95 metres) away, the wall is 80 feet (23 metres) in height. Here stands a golden statue 45 feet (14 metres) high — one of the largest ever shown inside a building. It represents the spirit of Britain — strength combined with a love of peace.

Photographs and models of famous scenes in the towns and countryside of Britain, are displayed here, together with an exhibition of modern architecture arranged by the Royal Institute of British Architects. A gallery runs round this part of the hall and contains samples of British wollen goods, Irish linen, pottery and leather.

At one side of this great room are windows looking on to the beautiful English garden and fine, close-shaven lawns of a greenness that provokes the admiration and amazement of non-British visitors. Here the famous Coldstream Guards played during May, and in September their place will be taken by a Scottish Highland regiment.

The British Pavilion is divided into a number of halls each containing material which illustrates a particular aspect of the national life — economic, cultural or historical.

One of the most interesting is the hall devoted to the social services. Among other exhibits, this contains a model of an English town as it was 300 years ago before

(Continued on page 3)

London Letter

Concluded

Great Social Services.

It is not difficult to find the reasons for this improved health. Social services have been steadily developing in Great Britain during the last thirty years. This is clearly shown in better housing, better sanitation, better feeding, better scope for athletics, the provision of child welfare facilities, school medical inspection and National Health Insurance with medical treatment.



Lord Nuffield

£14,000,000 in Donations.

William Morris, Lord Nuffield, is perhaps the greatest living philanthropist. He has already given nearly £14,000,000 — and he has always given wisely and imaginatively.

The most recent of Lord Nuffield's benefactions is a million and a half pounds "towards improving facilities for the recreation and enjoyment of the Militia, Territorials and other forces". This gift was inspired, in the words of Viscount Nuffield, "by the wonderful response to the National Appeal for Voluntary Recruiting".

Mechanic to Millionaire.

The life of Lord Nuffield is one of the most brilliant examples of the possibilities which the system of free competition in British industry affords to any man of out-standing ability.

It is not so long since William Morris was the owner of a small bicycle shop in Oxford. He then entered, in a small way, the new industry of motor-car manufacture. He was the first man in Britain to produce a "popular" car — a serviceable and efficient four-seater at a price which enabled the "ordinary" man to become a motor-car owner. Today he is one of the richest men in the world and one of the most generous.

Some of the most outstanding of Lord Nuffield's gifts include: £3,628,000 to Oxford University. £2,125,000 Morris Motors Ordinary stock units, in trust for employees.

£2,000,000 for Depressed Areas. £500,000 (approximately) for supplying "iron lungs" to hospitals throughout the Empire.

£150,000 to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

£140,000 to the Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital.

£125,000 for the development of orthopaedic surgery.

£88,000 for crippled children in Australia and New Zealand.

"City of Shopkeepers". It was a French dictator who called the English "a nation of shopkeepers". Britons are still running true to type, it appears, and the opening of a "school of shopkeeping" last week was the occasion of some interesting revelations concerning London's distributive trades. These account for as much as one-fifth of Greater London's industries.

Of the 750,000 shops in the whole of England, fully one-fifth are in Greater London; and of the astronomical retail sales figure of

AFTER THE ROYAL VISIT

Concluded

Right on to Vancouver, and further to Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, where they were welcomed as warmly as in any other city they had visited, and on the return journey, the King and Queen, with their simple dignity and unaffected kindness, made everywhere a deep impression, not only on the Canadians, but also on the many thousands of Americans who crossed the border to join in the welcome. The Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, replying to a telegram of congratulation from the Prime Minister of Australia, wrote "There has been nothing comparable in the history of Canada to the nation-wide rejoicing which this visit has evoked".

Demonstrations of friendship and enthusiasm marked every stage of the four-day visit of the King and Queen to the United States of America. Great crowds welcomed their Majesties at Washington and the reception in New York was unforgettable. The visit was a resounding success; it has certainly deepened the understanding between the two great English-speaking peoples.

The enthusiasm of the people of New York, who turned out in their millions to acclaim their Majesties on their drive to the World's Fair was a demonstration of popular fervour which equalled anything ever seen before even in that city of magnificent receptions. Americans, no less than Canadians, were captivated by the King's good-fellowship and genuine modesty and the Queen's grace and charm.

After the official functions which formed the programme of their visit, King George and Queen Elizabeth spent the weekend quietly with the President of the United States and Mrs. Roosevelt. Nothing can better describe by the feelings of the American people when the time came for their Majesties to return to Canada than

£2,500,000,000 for last year, the capital and its suburbs were responsible for something between a third and a quarter — a record in its history.

The decision of the London County Council (London's own Parliament) to encourage this healthy growth by founding a school for shop owners and their assistants is most timely.

Not only will thousands of Londoners "behind the counter" be taught the best methods of selling and display, but in the long run customers also will be educated towards improved standards of taste in form, colour, design and efficiency of British retail products.

Atlantic Plane launched.

Plans for the establishment of a regular Trans-Atlantic mail and passenger air service were brought a stage nearer completion last Saturday when the "Golden Hind", Britain's most powerful civil seaplane, was launched on the River Medway at Rochester. The "Golden Hind" will first inaugurate the mail service between Britain, Canada and the United States. Later, she will be equipped to carry some 24 passengers at an economic rate across the Atlantic.

The seaplane, which weighs 31 tons, has four 1,110 horse-power engines and is capable of flying 3,200 miles (5,150 kilometres) non-stop with a full load of passengers or cargo. Her maximum speed is over 205 miles (330 kilometres) an hour, and her cruising speed is 185 miles (300 kilometres) an hour. This is the first time a civil machine has been equipped with engines of over 1000-horse-power.

the words of Mrs. Roosevelt herself: "As I stood at the station here with the President and my mother-in-law to see them off, I could sense the feeling of regret that seemed to be in everyone present at bidding good-bye to the gracious couple who have endeared themselves to all who have seen them".

The man and the woman to whom the American people gave this great reception cannot be separated from the exalted positions which they occupy. They represent the British people and all the peoples of every race and religion owing allegiance to the British Crown. Their visit — the first of its kind in history — was a gesture of friendship from the British Monarchy and the British people to the Republic and the people of the United States. No one can fail to be moved by the open-hearted way in which the American people received King George and his Consort.

The visit to the United States interrupted, but did not conclude, the tour of the Dominion of Canada. Their Majesties spent rather more than three days between their return to their own territory and their embarkation at Halifax on June 15th.

From Quebec to Vancouver the men, women and children of Canada have stretched along the royal route in a continuous chain of acclamation. Great cities have poured their populations into the streets with cheers of welcome; villages where the Royal party would stop for a few minutes have mustered many times their normal population as the inhabitants of remote backwoods flocked down the trails to the railway.

This kind of affection is not given to institutions but only to men and women, who have to earn it by their own qualities. The King and Queen discharged their ceremonial duties with the high dignity befitting their position as supreme representatives of so great a Dominion. But they took every opportunity of making personal contact with their Canadian subjects, from the highest to the lowest.

Though the programme arranged for them was exhausting in itself, they continually added to it without notice when they learned that a village or an individual who had hoped to see them was likely to be disappointed. To all they met they spoke with direct simplicity, and everywhere they won an allegiance that legal enactment alone cannot exact.

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AUSTRALIAN LETTER

by Helen Henry

Recent attempts made to introduce a national register by which a list of names and occupations may be easily to hand for national organisation in case of emergency, is being strenuously resisted by a large number of trade unions. The position of trade unions in Australia is peculiar, since they were in the last years of last century and the first of this one the force which made Australia prominent in the history of social legislation. Their power has always been great, and they have always resisted military service in the form of conscription as a serious infringement of democracy. Now they pledging themselves to go to jail rather than register under the National Register Act. A resolution to take any industrial action to defeat the act, and to inform the Federal Government that if it became law, the unions would resist it as strongly as they could. In reply to this challenge, the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, warned the unions of the seriousness of their contemplated action. One interest in the stand of the unions is how safe Australia feels herself, in contrast to the uncertainty in countries nearer to European storm centres. This safety however cannot be taken to argue indifference so much as ignorance. If the time came for action, Australia might be unprepared, but not reluctant.

Today marked the beginning of a flight to survey an air route over the Indian Ocean, which is to be attempted in a flying boat of a new type. A great part of the interest in the trip lies in the observations to be made. The route as originally planned was across Australia from east to west, taking off at Port Hedland on the west coast for Cocos Island, then north to Batavia, to Diego Garcia, then Seychelles, and finally to Mombasa. Later news of the flight however reported that the plane had missed Cocos Island and was going on direct to Batavia, still well provided with fuel. The Indian Ocean is the last of the big sea stretches to be flown, and the undertaking even in the well adapted machine chosen, is a serious and dangerous enterprise, which if successful will be an important step in linking two of the southern continents more closely than was ever before possible.

The Federal Government is at present considering the installation of a radio station designed to broadcast to America, Japan and Europe, to counteract anti-British propaganda. Programmes would contain news and general programmes aimed at offsetting the propaganda programmes from the totalitarian States.

BOOKS

Victor Podolski: *Imperium Brytyjskie — Kozwój ustroju konstytucyjnego* (The British Empire — Development of Constitutional Organisation).

This is a reprint from the high-class monthly *Polityka Narodu* (Politics of the Nations) conducted by, and also chiefly for, the staff of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; at the present moment the slender pamphlet ought to be most welcome to the general public in Poland. By lifelong contacts with the Anglo-Saxon world and a people from all parts of the British Empire as well as by many years of official work M. Victor Podolski has got a firm grasp of the essentials of that unparalleled historical process which affects nearly one fourth of the earth's surface and the nearly 500 millions of its populations. And he has set himself the task of compressing within the limits of a diplomatist's *preux* the slow and still continued evolution of the British Commonwealth of Nations out of what not a few wish-dreamers of today would like to convince themselves and their followers is a British Empire passing through various phases of decline and dissolution. M. Podolski does not, by any means, deny that this evolution is the result of forces apparently working for disruption; the idea of full national existence in the Colonies, and the idea of imperialism in the Home Country, in their contest within the British State organism turned out, however, to be creative forces, and consolidated instead of disrupting the domains of the British race. "There is constant meeting at half-way houses whenever some anxiety is felt for a weakening of the organic bond — of course, the factual and practical, not the formal and legal bond. That is the essence of the great talent of the Anglo-Saxon race for administration, an out-come, not of a rigid doctrine, but of inborn social instinct." Belief in a "trusteeship of undeveloped races" has become a principle of English politics, and the author refuses to

think that this is mere hypocrisy, Many reasons helped England on her way towards success in colonial politics so much greater than that of any other country, but after due mention of all of them and their diversity M. Podolski's paper lays special stress on the social instinct of the British community and on the "ability to draw conclusions from one's own errors" (as for instance the error committed in America) and on the elasticity of a system which is changing according to circumstances. In his final paragraphs he has some telling remarks on the part which has fallen to the Crown in a process which, though putting an end to the British Empire, replaces it by the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is M. Podolski's considered opinion that in due time even India will find its proper place in the new organism. Apart from what the author calls "synthetic considerations" the article contains a rapid survey of the British Empire's "anatomy" and "physiology", that is to say of its members with regard to their special relations to the Home Country, of their different constitutions, and of the present functioning of the world-wide Commonwealth as based on the Westminster Statute of 1931. In dealing with this "written fundamental Constitution of the Commonwealth", with the events which since 1931 caused "the actual Constitution to outgrow the printed terms", and with the Imperial Conference the author makes it clear that British statecraft preserves unimpaired its resources of force, elasticity, and adaptability. By its conciseness and accuracy of statement, selection of historical facts and terse presentation of inter-Commonwealth co-operation in international politics, common defence, economic problems, M. Podolski's *preux* goes a long way in laying down for the Polish public, solid foundations for a real understanding of the new British "imperialism". One of the merits, and not the smallest one, of the paper is complete avoidance of any cut and dried doctrines and political recipes. M. Gor.

An English Clergyman's Account of the 17th Century Poland

By Dr. Waclaw Borowy

Laurence Hyde's record on Poland's was completed by that of his chaplain Dr. South (1634-1716). Educated at Oxford, having travelled on the Continent, and while yet a young man installed archdeacon of Westminster, Dr. South was one of those learned witty and whimsical clergymen, so well represented in English literature. His sermons were renowned for a lavish use of humour. Hyde respected chiefly his Latin, and regarded him as a kind of oddity.

But he certainly had a much larger interest in the country he visited than the ambassador himself. When Hyde left Poland, Dr. South arranged to stay there for some longer time. Not satisfied with having seen Warsaw and London, he visited many other places, inquired about all usages which struck him as peculiar and generalised his observations. He left a fairly extensive and vivid relation on Poland in a letter to the learned Oxford friend, Dr. Pococke. This record though published only after Dr. South's death, became for many years to come one of the principal sources of information for English authors writing on Polish matters. Dr. South described Warsaw, Krakow, Danzig, Poznan, Gniezno, Lwów, Wilno, and several smaller towns. He tried to get everywhere and penetrate as deep as possible. Speaking about Toruń and Marienburg he gives an outline of the history of the Teutonic Order; describing Gniezno he quotes Polish historical legends; giving account of his visit to Lowicz he expands in praise over the episcopal library there which contained (these are his words) "valuable books in all languages that might have excited the curiosity of one that had not seen that magazine of knowledge, Bodleian library". — He was, like Hyde, susceptible to the beauties of landscape and architecture, and noted, e.g., that the country round the castle at Krakow "affords one of the most delightful prospects in Europe". — But he was preeminently interested in the culture of the nation, and was the first of the English travellers in Poland to analyse it in some detail. He was not enchanted with it, nor indeed could he be, in Poland's intellectual life this was a period of decline. He saw that the learning in the Jagellonian University was but superficial, and that the Poles greatly exaggerated its value. He compared the scholarly accomplishments of the professors at Lwów with those of meanest Welsh clergy, though he acknowledged that the city itself gave "great encouragement to learned men". The University of Wilno was portrayed by him simply as a seat of ignorance. He examined the Polish educational system of that time, and defined its aims to consist in acquiring good Latin, a certain facility in writing and rhetoric, and a knack for classical quotations. Neither did Dr. South think much of Polish divinity. But he knew how to look into the past and to discover that "as for learned men, though the Poles have mightily degenerated... they have had several Latin historians among them, such as Cromerus, Starovolsius, etc.", that "they have likewise been furnished with some historians who have written in their own language", and that they have not wanted in other kinds of writers neither. "And", he added, "it is to be remembered to the honour of Poland that the great astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus was a native of Thorn in Regal Prussia". In literature he singled out Sarbievius



Dr. Robert South (1634-1716).
Portr. and engrav. by R. White.

calling him "no small ornament to his country". — What remained quite unknown to him was the existence of poetry in Polish, although he had learned much more than his predecessors about the language and, spoke quite sensibly of its affinity with other Slavonic languages, of its German loan — words and their historical origin, and even of the similarity of the Polish declension and conjugation with those of Latin.

Finding him to be such a careful and keen observer, we read with interest his portrait of King John Sobieski: "This king is a very well spoken prince, very easy of access and extreme civil, having most of the qualities requisite to form a complete gentleman. He is not only well versed in all military affairs, but likewise, through the means of a French education, very opulently stored with all polite and scholastic learning. Besides his own tongue, the Slavonian, he understands the Latin, French, Italian, German and Turkish languages. He delights much in Natural History and in all the parts of Physick. He is wont to reprimand the clergy not admitting the Modern philosophy, such as Le Grand's and Cartesius into universities and schools; and loves to hear people discourse of those matters, and has a particular talent to set people about him very artfully by the ears, that by their disputes he might be directed..."

Dr. South described customs, manners and festivities; christenings, funerals, marriage ceremonies. Of last he acquired personal experience taking part in the wedding feast of one of the Queen's maids. He even danced a *polonaise* — He made remarks on the Polish way of travelling, on piety and religious observances, on servants and their punishments. — He had read some authors on the subject, the Frenchman Hauteville, e.g., but endeavoured to judge for himself.

Dr. South's memoir on Poland takes up eighty pages odd. A large part of this space is devoted to administration, jurisdiction and the legal structure of the state. He gave a vivid description of the Polish Diet, its uses and abuses. He saw well the dangers of the Polish "constitutions and privileges", of the principle of unanimity in voting in particular. But having pointed to these drawbacks he mentioned likewise the factors which in his opinion improved them: the moral influence of the King, and the public spirit strong enough on the whole to prevent too many abuses. He went even so far as to see an advantage in Poland's lack of strongholds and fortresses.

Thus sympathetic in the appreciation of Poland's political life, he drew, also a rather sympathetic picture of Polish national traits. Whereas Lithgow,¹⁾ six decades earlier, heaviness, Dr. South says that the Poles "exceed all the nations in

Henley Regatta Centenary

By Henry Tredgold

The Royal Regatta to be held at Henley on July 31st — 8th will mark the centenary of this famous sporting meeting.

Of all sporting events in Great Britain, there is something unusually charming about the Henley Royal Regatta. This can partly be accounted for by the fact that, more than any other sport, rowing has perhaps remained most free from commercial exploitation.

The Stewards of Henley Regatta to-day are mostly old oarsmen of distinction, and their aim is simply to provide an opportunity for the best oarsmen in Great Britain and other countries to fight out their battles in the fairest possible conditions and the most pleasant surroundings.

Nobody who has watched a regatta at Henley could fail to realize how splendidly they have succeeded. Year after year, crews come from all over the world to compete in the various events, success in which carries a distinction acknowledged in all other countries, but nothing else save challenge cups and a medal or cup of comparatively small intrinsic worth. The course may be perfectly laid out, the crews may be the finest in the world, yet there is still retained the amateur spirit of a more spacious time.

Rowing at its best is still a pastime, if a strenuous one. Henley Regatta has been able, with all its careful organisation, to retain something of the feeling of a picnic rather than of a formal occasion. It has the same pleasant quality that lingers in that other sporting institution so dear to Britain — the village cricket match.

In fine weather, there are few lovelier English scenes than the Henley course. From the grey stone bridge with the square grey church tower at its side, the Thames flows wide and straight for more than a mile and a half. A quarter of a mile away is the Stewards' Enclosure; and boat tents and changing and bathing tents stand behind a row of giant poplars overhanging the river. The finishing post lies a few yards away from the bridge, and from it, covering lines of floating white booms by their piles lead the eye to a heavily wooded island on which stands a building designed like a Greek temple. The races start at the bottom of this island. Behind it can be seen a natural amphitheatre of hills,

vivacity of spirit, strength of body and length of life". As it was impossible to explain this by the climate, which they have in common with several other nations, South attributed it to their habits of eating, their drink "which is spirituous and strong", their living hardily and hating effeminacy, their hunting and other exercises, their hard beds, fasting and temperance. He acknowledged likewise that their health and vigour might have been strengthened by their great freedom and privileges: "for — he says — where a slavish dependence hebetates and blunts the mind, and consequently enervates the body, liberty exhilarates the one, and by that means strengthens the other". Thus, unexpectedly, in an essay of this witty English clergyman, a predecessor in a way of Laurence Sterne, we find attractively formulated the ideals and beliefs of the country squires of the old Poland.

¹⁾ See "An English Ambassador at the Court of John Sobieski", *The Warsaw Weekly*, June 1, 1938.

²⁾ See "The Scots in Old Poland, 1", *The Warsaw Weekly*, June 1, 1938.

with rounded slopes of vivid green cornfields rising to beechwoods at their summit.

No building has marred the scene, and old engravings show how little this lovely stretch of the Thames has changed since the first regatta was held on Friday, June 14th, 1839. Only two cups were offered for competition, the Grand Challenge Cup for Eights and the Town Cup for Fours. The first event attracted four entries, and the second event three. Today, the Grand Challenge Cup is the most sought after trophy for eights in the world. The Town Cup for coxed fours was given in trust to the Henley Town Regatta in 1894.

The original course was from the top of Temple Island to the Bridge, a distance of 1 mile, 550 yards (2 km). This course was

sent competitors to Henley, and representatives of two Dominions and nine foreign countries have been successful. The actual number of foreign entries has been 235. Of these, 37, or rather more than one in six, have won. The Grand Challenge Cup has been won seven times by crews from other countries, three times by Belgium and once each by Australia, America, Germany and Switzerland. The Stewards' Cup has been won by Canada and twice by Switzerland. The Goblets have been won by Switzerland, and by Germany in 1903. The Diamond Sculls have been won by foreign competitors on 17 occasions, and since the War it has been the exception for them to stay in Great Britain. The Thames Cup has been won by eight foreign crews. The Wyfold



A Race at Henley.

altered in 1886 to make it fairer, and at the same time it was marked out with piles. In 1899, booms were introduced to prevent spectators' boats straying on to the course, and interfering with the race. Finally, in 1923, in order to obtain the present dead-straight course, a piece of bank on the shore opposite the bottom of Temple Island was removed and the river dredged.

Three British Dominions and 15 foreign countries have in the past

Cup has never been won by a foreign crew.

Whatever notable crews and scullers have delighted Henley in the past, this Year's centenary regatta will have the finest that the world can show in 1939. Oarsmen from overseas can rely on a hearty welcome; and in the comparative informality of Henley they will enjoy that comradeship which is so valuable to the world to-day.

Britain at the World's Fair

(Concluded)

Industrialism left its mark indelibly on the country; as it was after the Industrial Revolution and as it is, at its best, today — clean, well-ordered and healthy.

The Maritime section has models to illustrate the evolution of British steamship travel, 9,000 tiny vessels on a large map show the ubiquity of British merchant vessels today. Sea charts dating back three centuries are also displayed, and there is a 26-foot (8 metre) model of Southampton Docks, with scale models of famous liners floating to and fro, operated by means of electromagnets.

Downstairs is the Hall of Metals, showing the notable part Great Britain has played in producing and finding uses for iron and steel, for inventing and constructing engines and machines. Here the visitor can see "Thunderbolt", the fastest car on earth, the car in which the famous British racing driver, Captain Eyston attained the incredible speed of 357 miles (575 km) per hour.

Finally comes the Hall of Democracy. Here the story of the evolution of parliament and the British struggle for full individual

freedom is told. Chief among the vast number of fascinating exhibits contained in this section are an original copy of Magna Carta — the corner-stone upon which the whole system of the legal rights of the citizen is built — facsimiles of the charter of rights given by King Richard I to the city of Oxford in 1190, and of the Petition of Right drawn up in the reign of Charles I, and a print of Westminster Hall. An exhibit which interests and amuses Americans in particular is a genealogical table showing that George Washington was descended from the English King John.

The British art section, which is exhibited in a gallery of the British Pavilion, is certainly one of the fullest and the finest at the Fair. 94 oil paintings, 52 water-colours and drawings, and 136 prints are shown. It is a modern exhibition, with only 9 of the 57 artists whose works are displayed not still living. Walter Sickert, Wilson Steer, Augustus John and Muirhead Bone, names known in artistic circles all over the world, are well represented.

Besides an interesting colonial section each of the British Dominions has its own exhibition, which gives tasteful and effective pictures of the country, its natural attractions and achievements.

Stage and Screen in the Open Air

By Edward W. Betts of "The Era"

Never in England's theatrical history have so many open-air and Summer festivals been arranged as there are this summer. First to arrive was the Open-Air Theatre in London's Regent's Park, where Robert Atkins is carrying on the good work begun by Sydney Carroll. The opening play was *Much Ado About Nothing*, a novelty at this theatre; a yet more striking "first performance" will be that of *Pericles*, a play not often seen, indeed, even in the conventional theatre.

Both the Malvern and Buxton Festivals are having four-week seasons. Visitors to Malvern will enjoy the unusual festival privilege of seeing six entirely new plays, each of which is given its world première. Captain Roy Lambert presents the festival, in association with Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

The festival is dedicated to Bernard Shaw, whose latest play, *In Good King Charles's Golden Days*, will be given its first performance — as is customary with Shaw premières at Malvern, on the 12th Saturday of the season — August 12.

The other plays, in the order of their presentation, are *What Say They?* by James Bridie; *The Professor from Peking*, by S. I. Hsiung; *Dead Heat* by Sir Robert Vansittart; *Old Master*, by Alexander Knox; and *Big Ben*, by Evadne Price and Ruby Miller.

The selection seems appropriate for warm, sunny days, as the plays are for the most part in comedy vein, and even G. B. S., I am told, has written a lighter (and shorter) current commentary than usual! James Bridie's piece deals with Scottish University life; Dr. Hsiung's Chinese comedy is "modern". Alexander Knox is an actor — he took over the part of the Judge in Shaw's *Geneva* recently, and Evadne Price and Ruby Miller are well-known actresses. Sir Robert Vansittart, who is chief diplomatic adviser to the Government, had much to do with the script of the two recent *Queen Victoria* films, in which Anna Neagle played the part of the Queen, and he is now engaged on a film version of the life of Lord Kitchener. His Malvern play is a comedy.

At Buxton, where the season will be a week longer than in the two previous years, August 28 to September 23, four plays are to be presented: *Romeo and Juliet*, Shaw's *The Devil's Disciple*, Oliver Goldsmith's *The Good Natured Man* and Norman Ginsbury's *Viceroy Sarah*. The Old Vic Company will perform all the plays and will be headed by Robert Donat, Constance Cummings, Marie Ney, Hubert Harben, Andre Morell, Stewart Granger and Sonia Dresdel. After the Buxton Festival, the Old Vic will re-open for the season with the same plays.

So many other Summer special events are taking place that I

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SUMMER COURSE FOR TEACHERS BEGINNING 3rd JULY.

SCHOOL REOPENS IN SEPTEMBER

WARSAW STAGE



Scene from the comedy "Prenez garde à la peinture" by René Fauchois. Jadwiga KURYŁOWNA and Jerzy KALISZEWSKI. Phot. St. Brzozowski. Warsaw.

«Prenez Garde à la Peinture!»

René Fauchois' light comedy apart from its theatrical values and good comic effects, contains also some serious thoughts. It is a story of Monsieur Gabarin, a physician in a French provincial town, and his family, who unexpectedly become rich as possessors of 9 pictures by the late painter Mavvier, who unknown and poor when alive achieved great fame and his pictures great value after his death.

Mixed up with the comic tribulations of this family, the author depicts the oftentimes tragic fate of geniuses and talents and their *post mortem* triumphs, which sometimes become a source of richness for dishonest people. He has also shown a well drawn variety of types, making money out of art and has well characterized the French bourgeois family.

René Fauchois is not only a playwright, but also a popular Parisian dramatic actor. The roles of his comedy are therefore written with an understanding of stage effect and give great opportunities to the players.

Under the competent direction of Mr. Edmund Wierciński, the

players of the Teatr Maly give a very amusing performance. The leading rôle of Monsieur Gabarin is interpreted by Jacek Woszczerowicz, whose specific humour and comic expressiveness give traits of originality to the figure of a provincial surgeon and *pater familias*. Helena Buzczyńska, as his wife dazzles us with humour, creating a real masterpiece of character playing. Jadwiga Kuryłówna and Stanisława Stepińówna are their two lovely daughters. Jerzy Kalliszewski displayed much sincerity, charm and poetry in the rôle of the young painter, Leon Bouquet, presents himself as a talented young actor. Teodozja Bondarska is perhaps miscast in the rôle of M. Gabarin's servant and the friend of the late painter, but well understands her part and interprets it correctly. The high standing of acting was shown by Gustaw Buzczyński even in the ineffective rôle of the art critic from Paris. The remaining rôles are interpreted by Stanisław Grolicki, Saturnin Butkiewicz and Hanna Parsysiewicz.

The sets are by Stanisław Sliwiński. J. Macierakowski.

cannot do more than make a brief mention of them. The Shakespeare festival at Stratford-upon-Avon continues, of course, and the others are: *Tewkesbury*, July 18-29; *Tunbridge Wells*, July 10-S e p t e m b e r 2; Perth last week in J u l y and first week in August, with a new play by James Bridie, *The Golden Legend of St. Shultz*; Scarborough Open Air Theatre, July 24-September 11, with *Balfre's Bohemian Girl*; and Perranporth. In addition, the British Drama League is holding a summer holiday school at Bangor, August 4-18, with lectures on various phases of the drama and the theatre, and rehearsals of several plays and a ballet. The Stratford school will be held in September.

Another open-air production — that of *Hamlet*, in the courtyard of Kronberg Castle at Elsinore — is of interest to London playgoers also, because the same company, with the same play, brings to an end the long line of Lyceum productions. Soon afterwards the theatre will be pulled down to make way for a London County Council street widening scheme for the west end of the Strand.

On August 16 John Gielgud opens his season at the Globe Theatre, with a revival for a limited season of Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*. H. M. Tennant, who is associated in this production, intends later in the year to present Edith Evans in *Tchekov's The Cherry Orchard*. The production will be by Michel St. Denis, whose production of

Tchekov's The Three Sisters earlier in the year, was acclaimed as one of the most beautiful stage works of our time. Also planned is an adaptation of *Les Parents Terribles* by Jean Cocteau, with the same producer.

Greek Royal Theatre in London.

An event of outstanding importance in the dramatic world in London was the first appearance of the Greek Royal Theatre, when they presented this week a modern Greek version of the *Electra* of Sophocles and a modern Greek translation of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.

The Greek Royal Theatre, under the able direction of M. Costis Bastias, Minister of Fine Arts in Greece, came to Great Britain at the invitation of the British Council.

They had already appeared at Oxford and Cambridge before their performances in London.

Their performance of the "Electra" was an unqualified triumph. One prominent critic described it as by far the most impressive performance of a great tragedy that he had ever seen.

The performance of "Hamlet" in modern Greek was an exciting experiment for an English audience already familiar with the words and action of the play. The cast, by their brilliant acting, overcame for their audience the difficulties of language, and presented a vivid interpretation of this immortal play.

"The Londoner"

Society Events Programme For July 1939.

Warsaw.

Wednesday 5th, 12th — Meeting of Play Reading Section at 8.30 p. m.
Friday 7th — Meeting of Debating Section at 9 p. m.
Monday 10th — Lecture on London by Mr. Sykes, illustrated by films at 9 p. m.
Thursday 13th — Film Show at 9 p. m.
Saturday 15th — The Club will be at home for members and their friends from 5 to 7 p. m. Charge for tea and cakes 1 z.
There will be no meetings of the Economic Study Group during July Gdynia.

There will be no lectures during July and August. The Library will be open from 8-12 p. m. on alternate Wednesdays, i.e. July 12 and 26, August 9 and 23.

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C I N E M A S THEATRES AND MUSIC

ATLANTIC. "Luiza Bainer and Miłwa Kojas in 'The Great Wall', (Musical on leg of Strauss).

BALTYK. "Nie damy ziemi" (Polish film on Baltic).

CASINO. Tino Rossi in "Marinella" (French musical).

COLOSSEUM. Jackie Cooper in "The White Flag".

EUROPA. Baroux in "Le portevains".

IMPERIAL. Miriam Hopkins in "Wise Girl".

NAPOLEON. "Le Gros Lot".

PALLADIUM. Missa Landi in "The Rivals".

RIALTO. Mickey Rooney in "First Love".

ROMA. "Dr. Kildare".

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

STYLWY. Anna Shiley in "Real Man".

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

VICTORIA. Szepecko and Tonko in "Wozozgi" (Polish folk comedy).

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

ALIBABA. Orszczyńska (Musical).

ATENEUM. "Les jours heureux" (French comedy).

BUFFO. Closed.

FILHARMONIA. Closed.

KAMERALNY. Closed.

KONSERWATORIUM. Closed.

LEJNI. "Pension in an estate" (Polish farce).

MALE QUI PRO QUO. Closed.

MALICKIE. Closed.

MALY. Woszczerowicz in "Prenez garde à la peinture" (French Comedy).

NOWY. Closed.

NARODOWY. "The Flashing Stream" by Charles Morgan.

POLSKI. "Playmates" (Polish comedy). Shortly "Geneva" by G. Shaw.

REUTA. "Andy and the Ghost" (Polish comedy by Adam Bunczek).

TEATR 815. "Baron Kimmel".

TEATR WIELKI OPERA. Closed.

CIRCUS. Closed.

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10.30 p. m.	
Sundays, 10.15 p. m.	Sundays, 8.50 p. m. (Polish Time)

ART EXHIBITIONS

L. P. S. Polish Battle Paints s.

ZACHĘTA. "The first forty years of the Zachęta" and a display of Sienkiewicz's work.

NATIONAL MUSEUM. "Still Life" by Old Masters.

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2443	I. 50 COHN Hani	21	G	31.12.39 o/o Olga Ehrenst. 2, ul. Macki, Mokolow, Polish Silesia
2443	I. 49 LEWIT Benedek Emilia	42	H	6.12.39 o/o Przemysł Świeżukowy, 15/6 Zielna, Warsaw
2443	I. 51 ŁĄGSTEIN Klara	47	H	31.8.39 51, Tokarzowski, Lwów
2345	I. 37 HURWIC Berta	43	G	7.9.39 13, Dwyżaj 17, Rowne
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