

architects. As Carver then says to Graves:

They are leading us. We can forget that years

Were broken into blocks of days. We shall see

Monoliths of time—and the hours singing. Stanley Burnshaw's remarkable poetic drama *The Bridge* is itself a monolith and a guidepost pointing to tomorrow when men may be both dreamers and workers. It is to be hoped that it will find a theater worthy of its theme, and actors worthy of its characters.

HAROLD PREECE,

"GIRL No. 217"

" IRL No. 217," the current Soviet film at the Stanley, is a motion picture for adults. It is as carefully planned a film as we have seen in many a day; each scene contributes to the total significance of the whole. There is no waste dialogue, no parts tailored to fit popular taste. While some may argue that Girl No. 217 does not rank with the very top Soviet classics, no one can deny that, by the sound and skillful blending of its component parts-writing, acting, directing, decor, music, etc.--this film represents movie-making at its best.

Girl No. 217 is one of the thousands of captured civilians taken into bondage by the Nazis. Through their sufferings the film reflects the degradation of the average German civilian. For examples of Germans the producers have chosen "ordinary" representatives of Hitler's civilization: a grocer, his wife, his blonde, prurient daughter, her crippled suitor. Self-deformed by their faith in the shibboleth of Nordic supremacy, the Germans examine the offered slaves by poking them with umbrella and cane. In a later scene, the arrant stupidity and arrogance of the family is brilliantly fixed when the vater discovers, to his amazement, that the Russian girl is capable of following simple instructions around the kitchen.

The systematic brutalization to which these erstwhile human beings have been subjected is obvious in their every act. Not necessarily members of the Nazi party (there is not a single heil throughout the film), these burgher types inflict the most inhuman tortures upon their prisoners. There is no discernible spark of decency left in them. Each reveals his corruption in terms of his own interests: to the crippled suitor, the daughter's prospective dowry is more important than the daughter herself; the father's greed triumphs over any feeling for his daughter's happiness or his son's life; the mother, whose matronly appearance is at startling odds with her relish of evil, treats her slave with all the insensate equanimity of a Brownshirt torturer.

As dramatic, foil to the Germans there are the Russians, who are resolved to survive, as the Germans are resolved that they shall perish. Their anguish is epic in its martyr-like intensity. But here is no submissive martyrdom. The prisoners resist by every device at their command; they hoard bread crumbs against the day when they can escape. They finally bring release for themselves and the audience—by killing the grocer's son and his SS friend, who are on leave from the front.

There are many beautifully built up scenes throughout the film. In particular, the scene of the family wrangling over a pot of money that the grocer had cached away is touched with genius. The acting, directing, dialogue and photography are integrated to produce a feeling of realism that is overwhelming. Mikhail Romm, one of the Soviet masters, has helped write and has directed the film with a continual awareness of its purposes. Even the furniture and the props are used to build the characters of the German-impersonating actors. At one point, the introduction of a toy chamber pot, as a mustard holder, and the uncontrolled ribaldry with which this object is greeted, defines the vulgarity of the Germans as no dialogue could. The music score by Khatchaturian, young Armenian composer beautifully points up the meaning of the film. The sequence in which Tanya is confined to a solitary cell, too small for her to sit down in, is given almost its complete feeling by the music. The banging of the guard to keep her awake becomes a volcano of nervewracking sound, a torture to her paingripped body and mind. The score also invests the final moments of the film, where she stabs the Nazi soldiers, with a Hamlet-like quality of drama, and reveals what she must feel as she makes

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ner way through the dark house. The acting, of course, is equal to the subject matter, and it is difficult to pick one member of the cast over any other.

Girl No. 217 pulls no punches. It is tough and honest, and I would like to see Hollywood handle subjects equally important to us in the same manner. JOSEPH FOSTER.

The Navy's Orchestras

Washington

THERE has been some mild criticism of the armed forces in this country to the effect that they neglect the intellectual and esthetic needs of their soldiers and sailors. The reply from the military is an equally mild smile; unresentful, a little amused, and much too busy to even think about so ephemeral and untraditional a matter. But there always seem to be a few scattered officers, high enough to matter, who have progressive ideas which they put unostentatiously into practice where they may. The mental and artistic goods which the US Army and Navy have provided have actually been considerable. Among them are two symphony orchestras established by the Navy here in Washington. And good ones.

The personnel for these orchestras is drawn from the Navy and Marine bands stationed in the Capital. Every service man knows that the life of a bandsman is not all peaches and cream, as civilians are sometimes apt to think. They work hard and long, often play under appalling conditions, always have to be spick and span and they have other military duties heaped on them to keep them occupied the rest of the time.

Both bands have their associate orchestras, conducted by their band-leaders; and cymbal and drum players change to violin and harp for regular rehearsals and concerts. The orchestras thus have a nucleus of seasoned bandsmen with three or four "hash-marks" on their arms. But added to this is a large number of orchestra men who have entered the Navy and Marine bands from all the major orchestras in the country, and the result is that the personnel of these groups is topnotch. The loss to our famous orchestras, and it is quite audible to the experienced ear, is the Army and Navy's gain. The Army is still too matter-of-fact to employ musicians as musicians, but the Navy's policy of specialization, of placing every man where he best functions. has led to pleasure for all concerned.

During the winter months each or-

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