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Academic American Encyclopedia

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eral way of life. Their settlements are composed of pole and thatch-roofed houses, some built on pilings parallel to a river bank. Households consist of several related families; the population of an average village is only about 50 people. Descent is traced through both parents, with authority vested in the male household elder. No paramount chiefs exist among the Warrau, and even the shamanism that constitutes their religion has no political implications. Unlike other tropical-forest peoples, the Warrau's SHAMANS, rather than just curing illnesses, fulfill a priestly role and propitiate supreme spirits.

LOUIS C. FARON

Bibliography: Steward, J. H., and Faron, Louis, *Native Peoples of South America* (1959); Wilbert, Johannes, *Survivors of El Dorado* (1972).

Warren

Warren (1979 est. pop., 166,300) is an industrial city and northern suburb of Detroit. Automobile parts, tools, and dies are the major products. General Motors Technical Center is located there. Warren was first settled in 1837.

Warren, Charles

The legal historian Charles Warren, b. Boston, Mar. 9, 1868, d. Aug. 16, 1954, is best known for his three-volume work *The Supreme Court in United States History* (1922), for which he won the Pulitzer Prize. He served (1914-18) as assistant attorney general and helped write the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918.

Warren, Earl

During his 16 years (1953-69) as the 14th chief justice of the United States, Earl Warren, b. Los Angeles, Mar. 19, 1891, d. July 9, 1974, made the U.S. Supreme Court a staunch defender of civil rights. Warren graduated from the University of California at Berkeley and served in World War I. After serving (1939-43) as California attorney general, Warren was elected governor of California (1942-53). In 1948 he was the Republican candidate for vice-president on the ticket headed by Thomas E. Dewey.

In 1953 he was appointed chief justice. One of his first decisions—an opinion he wrote for a unanimous Court—was the historic *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, which legally ended segregation in public schools. It set the stage for a long list of liberal decisions that marked the Warren Court, among them *Gideon v. Wainwright*, *Miranda v. Arizona*, and *Escobedo v. Illinois*. In 1963, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Warren head of the commission (see WARREN COMMISSION) to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. When he retired as chief justice in 1969, he was succeeded by Warren E. Burger.

Bibliography: Cox, Archibald, *The Warren Court* (1968); Pollack, Jack H., *Earl Warren: The Judge Who Changed America* (1979); Saylor, Richard H., et al., eds., *The Warren Court* (1969); Warren, Earl, *The Memoirs of Earl Warren* (1977); Weaver, John D., *Warren: The Man, the Court, the Era* (1967).

Warren, Joseph

A Massachusetts physician and American Revolutionary patriot, Joseph Warren, b. Roxbury, Mass., June 10, 1741, d. June 17, 1775, drafted (1774) the Suffolk Resolves in protest against the British Intolerable Acts. On Apr. 18, 1775, he sent Paul Revere and William Dawes on their famous ride to Lexington. He was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Bibliography: Cary, John, *Joseph Warren* (1961).

Warren, Leonard

Leonard Warren, b. New York City, Apr. 21, 1911, d. 1960, was probably the most acclaimed American baritone of his time. He studied at the Greenwich House Music School and at Columbia University and was singing in the Radio City Music Hall Glee Club when he entered the Metropolitan Opera's 1937 radio auditions, winning \$5,000 for 6 months' study in

Italy. On his return, he enjoyed a rapid rise to fame, beginning with his Metropolitan Opera debut in *Simon Boccanegra* on Jan. 13, 1939. He remained with the Met until his death, toured extensively in Europe and the Americas, and made many radio broadcasts and recordings. He died onstage at the height of his career, on Mar. 4, 1960, during a performance of Verdi's *La Forza del Destino*.

RAYMOND GRAUNKE

Discography: Leoncavallo, R., *Pagliacci*; Puccini, G., *Tosca*; Verdi, G., *La Forza del Destino*.

Warren, Mercy Otis

Mercy Otis Warren, b. Barnstable, Mass., Sept. 25, 1728, d. Oct. 19, 1814, was an early American poet and historian. The sister of patriot James Otis, she wrote plays satirizing the Tories, *Poems Dramatic and Miscellaneous* (1790), and *History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the American Revolution* (3 vols., 1805).

Bibliography: Anthony, Katherine S., *First Lady of the Revolution: The Life of Mercy Otis Warren* (1958; repr. 1972); Fritz, Jean, *Cast for a Revolution* (1972); Smith, William Raymond, *History as Argument: Three Patriot Historians of the American Revolution* (1966).

Warren, Robert Penn

The writer and critic Robert Penn Warren, b. Guthrie, Ky., Apr. 24, 1905, is perhaps best known for his Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, *ALL THE KING'S MEN*, about a charismatic Southern politician whose career resembles that of Huey "Kingfisher" Long. While a student at Vanderbilt, Warren joined the group of poets known as the Fugitives and contributed an essay to their 1930 agrarian manifesto, *I'll Take My Stand*. After study (1928-30) at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar, he began a distinguished career as teacher and critic at several universities, notably Louisiana State (1934-42), where he edited the *Southern Review*, and Yale (1950-56 and 1961-73). With Cleanth Brooks he wrote *Understanding Poetry* (1938) and *Understanding Fiction* (1943), two influential examples of NEW CRITICISM, a method of close textual study. The author of 11 novels, including the recent *A Place to Come To* (1977), Warren won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry for his volume *Promises* (1957), and a second Pulitzer Prize for the poems in *Now and Then* (1979). His most recent poems were published in *Life is a Fable* (1980).

Bibliography: Böhner, Charles H., *Robert Penn Warren* (1964); Casper, Leonard, *Robert Penn Warren: The Dark and Bloody Ground* (1960); Moore, L. Hugh, *Robert Penn Warren and History* (1970); Strandberg, Victor H., *The Poetic Vision of Robert Penn Warren* (1977).

Warren Commission

The establishment of the Warren Commission, charged with investigating the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination of U.S. president John F. KENNEDY, was one of the first acts of Kennedy's successor, President Lyndon B. Johnson. Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren chaired the commission. The other members were U.S. senators Richard B. Russell of Georgia and John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky; representatives Hale Boggs of Louisiana and Gerald R. Ford of Michigan; Allen Dulles, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency; and John J. McCloy, former president of the World Bank.

In September 1964 the *Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy* was submitted. It concluded that Kennedy had been killed by 24-year-old Lee Harvey OSWALD. It found no evidence that either Oswald or Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub operator who killed Oswald as he was being transferred to Dallas County jail on November 24, was involved in a wider conspiracy. The commission failed to establish Oswald's motives.

The rejection of conspiracy as a factor behind the assassination reassured many Americans. Subsequently, however, critics contended that the commission acted hastily and that it ignored evidence linking others to the assassination. Oswald, they emphasized, had lived in the USSR and had worked for the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Some critics argued that more than one person had fired at

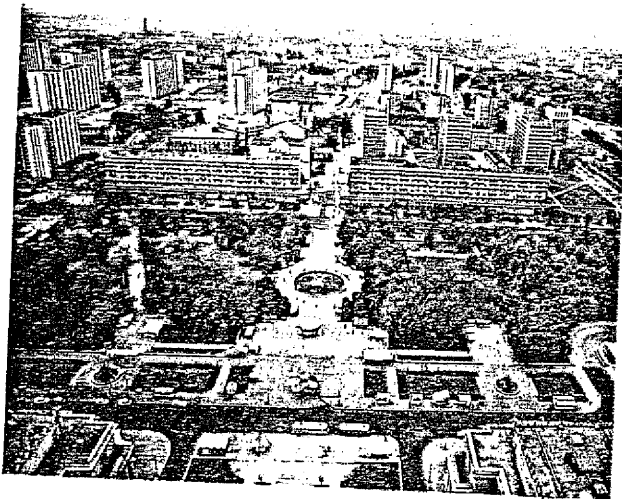
Kennedy. This view was supported (December 1978) when a congressional committee concluded, on the basis of acoustic evidence, that Kennedy had probably been fired at by two assassins.

JAMES T. PATTERSON

Bibliography: Epstein, E. J., *Inquest* (1966); Lane, Mark, *Rush to Judgment* (1966); Meagher, Sylvia, *Accessories after the Fact: The Warren Commission, the Authorities and the Report* (1976).

Wars of the Roses: see ROSES, WARS OF THE.

Warsaw



Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is situated in the central portion of the nation along the Vistula River. Warsaw reemerged as the country's largest, most populous city after World War II: the Nazi occupation (1939-45) had left it depopulated and virtually destroyed.

Warsaw (Polish: Warszawa), the capital and principal city of Poland, is situated on the Vistula River. The city covers 445 km² (172 mi²), and its population of 1,532,000 (1978 est.) is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. Warsaw has a continental climate, with cold winters and warm summers. The mean temperature is -4° C (25° F) in January and 19° C (66° F) in July. Annual precipitation averages 560 mm (22 in). **Contemporary City.** The old part of the city (Stare Miasto), on the west bank of the Vistula, was built around the market square (Rynek) and was enclosed by walls erected in 1380. Beginning in the 15th century the new town was added, and in the subsequent centuries suburbs have spread entirely around the inner core of the city as well as onto the eastern bank of the Vistula. Most of Warsaw was reduced to ruins during World War II, but most of the Stare Miasto was restored in its original style; the rest of the city was rebuilt in modern architectural style.

In addition to serving as the political and administrative headquarters of Poland and the seat of the archbishop-primate of Poland, Warsaw is also the country's main financial and commercial center. It is the home of many industrial enterprises that manufacture such goods as automobiles and locomotives, electrical equipment, chemical and pharmaceutical products, precision instruments, clothing, and processed foods. It is also Poland's largest railroad junction and an important river port. Its airport serves as Poland's principal port of entry and departure for international flights.

Warsaw also plays an important role in Poland's cultural life. It has about 20 museums, including the National Museum, with fine collections of ancient, medieval, and modern art. The 40-story Palace of Culture and Science, a gift from

the USSR, has a convention center, exhibition halls, and theaters. The city's symphony orchestra is outstanding. Best known among Warsaw's theaters are the National Theater and the Polish Theater. The city is the seat of 14 institutions of higher learning, of which the largest is the University of Warsaw (1818), whose main building is the Kazimierzowski, the former royal palace, built in the 17th century.

History. Archaeological remains indicate that there was a settlement on the site of present-day Warsaw as early as the 10th century. The first documented mention of Warsaw dates to the 12th century, when it was the residence of the dukes of Mazovia. With the extinction of their dynasty, the city was annexed by Poland and became (1596) the residence of the Polish kings, whose elections were held on the Wola plains near the city. In the 17th century Warsaw was occupied twice by the Swedes and twice by the Russians. A successful uprising against the Russians, led by Tadeusz KOŚCIUSZKO, was staged in 1794, but the Russians reconquered the city a few months later. In the third partition of Poland (see POLAND, PARTITIONS OF) in 1795, Warsaw was assigned to Prussia. Having been seized by Napoleon's armies in 1806, Warsaw subsequently became the capital of the duchy of Warsaw. In 1813 the city was retaken by the Russians and incorporated into imperial Russia. Although reprisals against the Polish nationalists were harsh, Warsaw grew during this period into a leading industrial and commercial center.

With the restoration of independent Poland in 1918, Warsaw again became the country's capital. In September 1939 the city was seized by Hitler's armies and annexed by Nazi Germany. At that time the city's population was about 30% Jewish. In 1940 the Germans established a Jewish ghetto in the center of Warsaw, and there herded about 400,000 Jews. A massive rebellion that erupted in the ghetto in 1943 was brutally suppressed, and about 56,000 Jews were massacred in the process. By the end of the war the remaining Jews had been exterminated. When the Soviet armies reached the eastern bank of the Vistula, the Polish underground in Warsaw staged, on Aug. 1, 1944, the so-called WARSAW UPRISING against the Germans. It was overcome only after many weeks of fierce fighting; in reprisal the Germans razed much of the city. The city was then taken by Soviet troops in January 1945, and a pro-Soviet national government was installed.

EDWARD TABORSKY

Warsaw Treaty Organization

The Warsaw Treaty Organization (WTO), a military alliance between the USSR and its Eastern European satellites, was established on May 14, 1955, in Warsaw, as an Eastern counterpart to the NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO), one week after a rearmed West Germany entered that Western defense organization. The original Warsaw Pact nations comprised the USSR and Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Poland, and Romania. The WTO has a unified high command under a Soviet marshal, with headquarters in Moscow. Key posts in satellite forces are usually held by Soviet-trained or Soviet-born officers; equipment is standardized. In 1956, Hungary withdrew from the WTO but was pulled back into the alliance when Soviet troops crushed the Hungarian revolt. In 1968, Czechoslovakia also attempted to withdraw but was forced back by an invasion by Warsaw Pact forces led by the Soviet Union. Albania resigned in 1968 because of its alliance with China. Romania has since 1961 increased its independence from the USSR by refusing to permit Warsaw Pact maneuvers within its borders. In 1980 the Warsaw Pact had 30 armored divisions and 38 mechanized divisions with more than 27,000 tanks, as well as 5,800 tactical aircraft, facing 64 NATO divisions with 11,000 tanks, as well as 4,300 tactical aircraft.

Bibliography: Fischer, Robert L., *Defending the Central Front* (1976); Mackintosh, John M., *The Evolution of the Warsaw Pact* (1965); Moreton, N. Edwina, *East Germany and the Western Alliance: The Politics of Detente* (1978); North Atlantic Treaty Organization Information Service, *The Atlantic Alliance and the Warsaw Pact: A Comparative Study* (1970); Remington, Robin A., *The Warsaw Pact* (1971).

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The ostrich, *S. camelus*, is the world's largest bird, standing up to 3 m (10 ft) tall. It is flightless but capable of running rapidly. Ostriches in captivity may have life spans as great as those of humans.

wild ostriches were in danger of extinction until the development of ostrich farms. The first South African ostrich farm was begun in 1838. The plume feathers of male birds are obtained by cutting them off just above the skin. Ostrich leather, however, supplied mainly from farm birds, is obtained from ostrich skin. At the close of the 1970s, an estimated 42,000 ostriches were living on South African farms. Ostrich farms are also located in Florida and California.

Bibliography: Sauer, Franz and Eleanore, "Ostriches," in vol. 7 of *Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia*, ed. by Bernhard Grzimek (1975).

Ostrogoths: see GOTHS.

Ostrovsky, Aleksandr Nikolayevich [uh-strawf'-skee]

A prolific Russian playwright, Aleksandr Nikolayevich Ostrovsky, b. Apr. 12 (N.S.), 1823, d. June 14 (N.S.), 1886, was in the forefront of social drama written in the realist tradition. His early plays, many of which portray the life-style of the Moscow merchant class, include *The Bankrupt*, later retitled *It's All in the Family* (written 1849; produced 1860; Eng. trans., 1917); *The Poor Bride* (1852; Eng. trans., 1933); and *Poverty Is No Crime* (1854; Eng. trans., 1917). In the 1860s and 1870s, Ostrovsky also wrote plays about the newly emergent capitalist class in Russia, such as *Easy Money* (1870; Eng. trans., 1944).

Ostrovsky's *The Storm* (1860; Eng. trans., 1889) is often considered his masterpiece. A tragedy, it is a powerful drama with symbolic elements about superstition, ignorance, and a doomed marriage in a provincial Volga town. Possibly his best-known work in the West is *Diary of a Scoundrel* (1868; Eng. trans., 1923), a comedy of manners exposing hypocrisy. Ostrovsky also wrote extensively about the theater and was involved with virtually every aspect of the stage.

HAROLD B. SEGAL

Bibliography: Bristow, Eugene K., ed. and trans., *Five Plays of Alexander Ostrovsky* (1969); Varneke, Boris V., *History of Russian Theatre: Seventeenth Through Nineteenth Centuries*, trans. by Boris Brasol (1951; repr. 1971).

Ostwald, Wilhelm [awst'-vahlt]

The German physical chemist and philosopher Friedrich Wilhelm Ostwald, b. Sept. 2, 1853, d. Apr. 4, 1932, was the co-founder and the most active organizer of PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY as a special discipline. After receiving (1878) his doctorate in chemistry from the University of Dorpat, he taught (1882-87)

at the Polytechnic Institute in Riga. In 1887, Ostwald started an influential laboratory in Leipzig and coedited the first physical-chemistry journal. Ostwald inferred (1894) from Josiah Willard Gibbs's work that catalysts hasten reactions by lowering the energy of activation without altering the energy relationships of substances, an idea that resulted (1909) in a Nobel Prize for chemistry. From 1892 to 1906 he opposed the atomic theory in favor of what he called "energeticism" but switched back to atomism as evidence for the existence of atoms became well established.

JOHN T. BLACKMORE

Bibliography: Farber, Eduard, ed., *Great Chemists* (1961); Slosson, Edwin E., *Major Prophets of To-Day* (1914).

O'Sullivan, Timothy H.

Timothy H. O'Sullivan, b. Ireland, 1840, d. Staten Island, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1882, combined a talent for clear record making with a personal artistic vision to become one of the finest photographers of the American Civil War and of the expanding western frontier. After leaving Mathew BRADY's employ in 1863, he worked for Alexander GARDNER, contributing many of the photographs that appeared in *Gardner's Photographic Sketchbook of the War* (1865). Thereafter, as official photographer on three major government expeditions, he accompanied (1867-69) Clarence King's Fortieth Parallel Survey from Nevada to Colorado, photographed (1870) for the U.S. Darien Expedition as it searched for canal routes across Panama, and assisted (1871, 1873-74) Lt. George M. Wheeler's Survey West of the 100th Meridian.

KEITH F. DAVIS

Bibliography: Horan, James D., *Timothy O'Sullivan, America's Forgotten Photographer* (1966); Naef, Weston J., and Wood, James N., *Era of Exploration* (1975); Newhall, Beaumont and Nancy W., *T. H. O'Sullivan: Photographer* (1966).

Oswald, Lee Harvey

Lee Harvey Oswald, b. Dallas, Tex., Oct. 18, 1939, d. Nov. 24, 1963, was the lone assassin of President John F. KENNEDY, according to the WARREN COMMISSION report on the killing. After serving in the U.S. Marines, Oswald lived (1959-62) in the Soviet Union. In October 1963 he began working at the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas. Shots apparently fired from the Depository on Nov. 22, 1963, killed President Kennedy. Charged with the assassination and the subsequent killing of a policeman, Oswald himself was shot and killed by Jack Ruby, the operator of a Dallas nightclub.

Bibliography: Epstein, Edward J., *Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth* (1966) and *The Secret World of Lee Harvey Oswald* (1978); Lane, Mark, *Rush to Judgment* (1966).

Oswald, Saint

Saint Oswald, d. 641, was king of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA from 633. He was converted to Christianity while on the Scottish island of Iona during the reign of his uncle Edwin, who had overthrown (616) Oswald's father, Aethelfrith. After Edwin's death Oswald recovered his father's throne and, through the mission of the Scottish monk Saint Aidan, introduced Celtic Christianity to Northumbria. He was also recognized as overlord by the southern English kingdoms. Killed in a battle with the pagan king Penda of Mercia, Oswald was venerated as a martyr. Feast day: Aug. 5 (Aug. 8 or 9 in some places).

Bibliography: Aelfric, *Lives of Three English Saints*, ed. by G. I. Needham (1966).

Othello

The Tragedy of Othello, the Moor of Venice (c.1604) is SHAKESPEARE's only venture into the popular genre of domestic tragedy, in which the protagonists are not great nobles. Othello is a professional soldier, a person on whom the city of Venice depends; he is also an African Moor, however, and thus an alien figure in Venetian society. After marrying Desdemona, the daughter of Brabantio, a senator, Othello is tricked into killing his loving wife through the diabolic machinations of Iago—Shakespeare's most highly developed villain. The play is based on an Italian story in Giraldi Cinthio's *Hecatommithi*

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