

CAM

# Camp News

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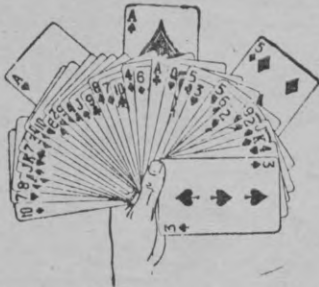
VOL. 3. NO. 113

Wellington, Friday, March 13, 1942

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As this is not an official publication of Army Headquarters of the New Zealand Military Forces, all matters intended for publication should be addressed to The Editor and reach this office not later than 2 p.m. Mondays. Correspondence is invited on topical items of interest. Only business communications should be addressed to the Manager. Extra copies of "Camp News" may be obtained on application to the Manager, "Camp News," 3rd Floor, Whitaker's Buildings, 11 Manners Street, Wellington.

VOL. 3. NO. 113

Wellington, Friday, March 13, 1942

## NEW ZEALAND'S SECURITY

### Harder Work Required

#### ADDRESS BY LEADER OF OPPOSITION

"New Zealand's security and the safety of our people are in jeopardy, and it is no use blinking our eyes to that fact," said the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Holland, in an address last night. He said he was confident that whatever demands were made would be cheerfully met by the people, provided the burden was fairly and justly spread in accordance with the ability of the people to help. They should be ruthless in destroying inefficiency. In the ultimate outcome of the struggle he had not the slightest doubt, not because of past successes but because he was convinced no combination of Powers could defeat Britain, Russia, America and China combined.

"Either we win this war or we lose it, and losing it means the loss of everything that is dear to us," said Mr. Holland. "This is no time for fine words. The people of New Zealand have now got to realize the true position, and, in my opinion, they have a right to demand, as they are demanding, to be told the simple truth. Our enemies will undoubtedly make an effort to capture New Zealand unless they can be prevented from doing so. If an enemy were to come here, it would mean that he would occupy our homes, confiscate our foodstuffs, dictate our form of government, cancel our social services, flood our country with foreigners, control our markets, and destroy our freedom."

#### Harder Work Essential.

Mr. Holland said it was obvious that if thousands of the country's best men were to be taken out of production for service in the armed forces, then it was the plain duty of the rest of them to take their places and make up the leeway. If they were to avoid a terrific fall in their customary standard of living, plus increasing their war effort, those who had not been called up for the armed forces would have to work as they had never worked before.

"Unquestionably, it will mean people having to do work they have never dreamed of doing before. It means that people will be required to work in our factories and on our farms to ensure that goods and services essential to both the civilian population and the defence forces are fully maintained. It means that those who have gone into retirement, or semi-retirement, will have to take up work again, if they are physically able to do so. Townspeople will have to give our farmers a hand to get their crops harvested and their fields cultivated. Because of the sinking of our ships, we cannot import the things we have been accustomed to import, so sacrifice is essential in this, as in every other

field. Soldiers wear out clothing and boots at a phenomenal rate, so we civilians will have to make our clothes and footwear last longer so that the soldiers can have more."

#### Scope for Greater Effort.

Mr. Holland said he was not unmindful of the immense amount of work that had already been done, but he had no hesitation in saying that there were thousands of people who could, and should, and would, like to do more than they were doing at present. There were enormous reserves of man and woman-power in New Zealand, as yet untouched, but the Government would have to give the people a lead by telling them where their services can best be utilized.

It was a great essential to spread the burden as fairly and equitably as possible. He was alive, however, to the fact that absolute equality of sacrifice was impossible. It was difficult for the owner of a non-essential industry or business to feel that it was equality of sacrifice for his business to be closed down while some doubled or trebled their turnover.

"The word 'sacrifice' has been very much used in war propaganda but I sometimes wonder if its proper meaning is fully understood," said Mr. Holland. "Sacrifice does not mean working harder and longer, and being fully paid for it. Sacrifice does not mean living a normal everyday life. It means going without things we have been accustomed to regard as absolute necessities. It means work regardless of pay. It means long hours regardless of overtime. It means giving more of our incomes for war purposes. It means leading more and still more money, regardless of interest. It means less leisure and more work.

"One way we civilians can help materially in the war effort is by increasing our own efficiency, by avoiding extravagance and the unnecessary use of commodities," said Mr. Holland. "War is a wasteful business. It demands production for the purposes of destruction. This fact in itself requires that increased efficiency should be practised wherever possible. Waste should be avoided in every field. Waste is always a crime—it is doubly so in wartime.

"Wherever inefficiency is found, it should be stamped out—whether it is in private industry, the public service, the armed forces, politics, or in the direction of the war," continued Mr. Holland. "Nothing could be a greater danger to a maximum war effort than the present widely held view that criticism of any phase of our war effort is tantamount to subversion. The greatest deterrents to inefficiency, waste and extravagance, are criticism and exposure. In New Zealand we have tended to stifle and suppress criticism, and to apply far too much secrecy to discussion of our war effort. None of us are without some measure of responsibility for this. If in this respect we have made mistakes, let us profit from them and not repeat the error."

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### KNOCK-OUT BLOW

The difference between a jazz-band leader and a boxer, is that one swings his tunes, while the other tunes his swings.

# These Boys will Tackle any Job

We don't hear much of Boy Scouts now, but recently, in the "Daily Mirror," Harold Whittall tells of the valuable work they are doing.

In the days before Munich it was customary for certain English men and women returning from Germany to extol the Hitler Youth movement.

The Boy Scout movement, some people argued, was too slipshod, not enough discipline.

But after two years of war our Boy Scouts have proved that the goose-stepping young Nazis cannot teach them anything.

Though the Ministry of Home Security decreed that boys under sixteen could not be used for Civil Defence work the younger Scouts set about fulfilling one of their principal laws:

"A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others."

Many and varied have been their tasks.

Amid the flames and falling bombs they carried on with a grin.

"A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties."

\* \* \* \*

Here are just a few of the wartime activities carried out by Cubs, Scouts, Rovers, and Scouters.

A.R.P. work—making warden's rattles, camouflaging buildings, escort duties to female A.R.P. staff, supplying messengers to inform deaf people of air raid warnings, guiding mothers and babies to shelters during Alerts, making children's beds in shelters, pumping water from Anderson shelters, assisting in Dunkirk evacuation, A.A. gun crew manned by Rover Scouts, making wattle hurdles for plane traps, milking cows for men on service, shopping for the blind, collecting articles ranging from old iron to eggs.

In the fighting Services and Civil Defence the older Scouts have done valiant work.

Many have laid down their lives for their country.

Stricken animals have found sanctuary in the gentle arms of our Boy Scouts.

"A Scout is a friend to animals."

\* \* \* \*

Many Scouts act as messengers on vital jobs. They always deliver their message, come what may. No safer hands could be found for this type of work.

"A Scout's honour is to be trusted."

Here, given by the Boy Scouts' Association as an example of the boys' wonderful work, is an extract from a letter from a doctor to the Scout master of a troop on hospital duty in a much-bombed area.

"... during those fateful early hours of this morning when even we pros' were beginning to feel the stress, I was still greeted by the boys with a

bright smile and a cheery word which did help so very much. . . ."

The spirit of the World Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, lives on, typified in his last message to his boys before his death last January:

"Go to it to win the war, and after that to bring about peace with goodwill and happiness for all."

"A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs."

Hitler Youths, study this wonderful Scout law!

### NOT NECESSARY

During the Syrian campaign a tall, red-haired private was brought in wounded to the 7th A.G. Hospital. The newly-arrived-from-Australia medico, on his rounds next day, spotted Blue with several day's growth, and said:

"No shave, this morning?"

"Oh, that's all right," Blue said.

"I ain't going anywhere."

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## SERVICEMEN'S CLUBS

### Country Hampers for A.N.A.

The A.N.A. Clubrooms, Wellington, have been looking attractive during the past week with bowls of dahlias. The cafeteria has been thronged with servicemen during the meal hours, when lamb, green peas and beans were among items on the menu.

The cafeteria committee extends its thanks to the many generous donors. A splendid hamper was received from the Martinborough Mayoress's Committee, per Miss Joyce Grant, hon. secretary, also a large carton of cakes, Otaki Women's Emergency Committee, carcass of lamb, Patea Freezing Company, cheese, Alton Dairy Company, hamper from Wanganui, per Mrs. C. Haddow; crate of eggs, Mrs. C. M. Turrell; bag of sugar, anonymous; cakes, Khandallah group, per Mrs. Meadowcroft; sacks of vegetables, anonymous; Hutt Valley and Paraparaumu W.W.S.A., per Mrs. L. Pickard and Miss W. Loughnan.

The ballroom was crowded at the weekend dances. Members of the girls' committee were on duty.

The comforts committee extends a welcome to the cafeteria kitchen gift afternoon today to members of the various club groups who assist the A.N.A., and to the many generous donors to the club.

#### At National Club.

A sack of vegetables from the Lower Hutt W.W.S.A and a donation of tomatoes were welcomed at the National Club for weekend meals. Mrs. R. O. Chesney was in charge yesterday, with members of the Lower Hutt electorate, and there was a good attendance of men for meals. At the National Union tea dance on Saturday, Mrs. R. Roberts and Miss J. O'Neill were conveners, helped by a committee of union girls. Miss I. Mason cooked a delicious savoury meal, assisted by Miss E. M. Clifford.

#### Queen Margaret College Old Girls.

Members of Queen Margaret College Old Girls' Association, with the president, Miss E. Hatch, were hostesses at the Sunday tea for servicemen at the Y.M.C.A. The principal of the college, Miss Irene Wilson, was a special guest. Mr. R. H. Nimmo was chairman for the evening, and was accompanied by Mrs. Nimmo.

Items included pianoforte solo, Miss Jocelyn Walker, songs, Mrs. A. Downer and Mr. Walter Marshal, elocutionary item, Miss Nola Hyde, Miss Nora Gray and Miss Finlay were accompanists, Mr. K. Macaulay was song leader, and Mr. L. Wood was the pianist.

#### Tea and Dancing.

At Webby's Club on Friday night a large gathering was most appreciative of the music supplied by the orchestra. On Saturday and Sunday an appetizing savoury tea was served. Members wish to thank the donor of four couches and would appreciate donations of magazines to the club

**DELTA**  
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**CRITERION**  
NEW PLYMOUTH  
**NEW TAIHAPE**  
TAIHAPE

## OUR XMAS BEER

'Tis a sad, sad tale  
That I hereby tell  
Of a crate of beer  
That by the wayside fell.

It was a gift to the Sergeant's mess  
This bottled Christmas cheer,  
God bless the Firm that sent it  
And a prosperous New Year.

'Tis down there at the station,  
God blimey what a sin  
The heads will not allow it,  
So we cannot bring it in.

The other camps have wet canteens,  
But ours, alas, is dry,  
You either drink their soda pop  
Or from a thirst you die.

They say it is a Terri camp  
And they're under twenty-one,  
But if they cannot hold their beer  
Should we let them hold a gun?

Our gift is only two pints each,  
It's within all moderation,  
So if we cannot bring it in  
Let's drink it at the station.

—J.P.

#### Group of Helpers at Y.W.C.A.

The Lower Hutt Canteen Group was in charge at the Y.W.C.A. over the weekend, under the direction of Mesdames Logie and Gilbert Clark. Supper was served and provided by the Nelson College Old Girls' Association. Generous donations of vegetables were received from various W.W.S.A. land groups. Mrs. J. S. Martin was hostess, assisted by Mrs. T. Learmont and Miss J. Cowern, staff members. Yesterday the Rev. L. A. North conducted the service and the entertainment was arranged by Mr. Norman Aitken.

The W.A.A.F.'s Club held an informal evening on Saturday when girls from Air Headquarters were in charge of arrangements.

## Hitler is murdering a nation

How Hitler is murdering a nation of 1,500,000 people is told by Dr. Miha Krek, Deputy Premier of Yugoslavia, now in London, who has received information of the terrible plight of the Slovenes.

Knowing their independent spirit and that he could not "Germanise" them, Hitler decided to exterminate them.

The Germans made their first onslaught on Church and school.

The Nazi methods were disgusting. Venerable old priests had to kneel down before youngsters of seventeen or stand with arms outstretched before a picture of Hitler, while the Gestapo spat in their faces or beat them with their fists.

The national poet, Mgr. Mesko, an old man, had to clean the streets of his native town with his bare hands. The Dean of Matibor had to clean the lavatory with his own hands.

Plans were made for the exportation of 283,000 Slovenes to Serbia and Croatia. At the end of July 60,000 had already been sent away.

The Gestapo travelled from village to village making their "selection"—men and boys to go to Germany for forced labour, girls from 15 to 25 also to Germany.

The scenes when the Gestapo came on these "collecting" jobs were appalling. The wailing of the victims at the railway stations was heart-breaking.

The brutality of the parting of the people, especially of the young girls, from their homes is beyond description.

So Hitler is murdering a highly-civilised nation in the midst of Europe in the twentieth century!

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**NEW APPOINTMENT**

**Lt-Colonel S. H. Gould**

WANGANUI, March 4.  
Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Gould, officer commanding the Fourth Battalion, Wellington Regiment, has relinquished that appointment on his being appointed area commander, Area 6, with headquarters in Wanganui. His area extends from the Waitotara River to Waikanae. Included in the command are various Home Guard formation and Territorial battalions and former National Military Reserve battalions. Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Jardine, D.S.O., M.C., who was area commander in Wanganui, has gone to Wellington. Lieutenant-Colonel Gould was formerly area officer in Wanganui and went overseas on a special mission last year. On his return he resumed his office as area officer. Recently he was appointed officer commanding the Fourth Battalion, Wellington Regiment.

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**FALSE RUMOURS**

**Circulation Deprecated By  
Mr. Fraser**

**DETRIMENTAL TO MORALE**

The circulation of false rumours was deprecated by the Prime Minister, Mr. Fraser, in an address last night. He said the spreaders of false rumours, some of them stupidly reflecting on those in authority, nationally and locally, whether they were aware of it or not were internal enemies, and should be opposed, exposed, and silenced.

"There has been some foolish talk and spreading of rumours which are destructive to our war effort," said Mr. Fraser. "There is no need for the enemy to have Fifth Columnists in our country if our own people spread false rumours which undermine public confidence. Whether stories detrimental to the morale of our people, spreading suspicion, distrust and despondency come over the air from Tokio, or are foolishly and thoughtlessly spread in New Zealand, they are equally dangerous."

Mr. Fraser said that some newspapers which had consistently given support to the war effort generally had unfortunately helped to create a feeling of some distrust by publishing inimical articles. One, he said, published a stupid article on the reason for Japan's precipitate entry into the war, another permitted a wild article without foundation in fact on the occasion of the fall of Singapore. Another published an article completely distorting the attitude of the British Government and the British people to the Dominions, and so on. Surely that sort of thing should be guarded against, or must it be stopped by the Press censor? He had no hesitation in saying that any necessary action would be taken to stop the dissemination of such false statements and perspectives which were bound to have a detrimental and depressing effect on the minds of the people.

"Then there is the charge that the War Cabinet is keeping back information that ought to be made public," said Mr. Fraser. "That is simply not correct. Nothing is kept back except what would be of service to the enemy, or what we have been asked by Britain, the United States or Australia not to publish."

"It is again quite wrong to say that information which could be published is being suppressed because the House of Representatives discusses matters in secret session. There is nothing to prevent Parliament having a public discussion such as the House of Commons has at any time, but there are many important matters which are never discussed in the House of Commons except in secret session, just as with ourselves."

**Lost Arm, Kept in  
Fight**

His left arm blown off above the elbow during a bayonet charge, an Indian boy, little more than 18, gave his officer his rifle and ammunition and carried on throughout the action with a bayonet which he picked up in his remaining hand.

The story is told in the announcement of the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to Sowar

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**WEATHER EXPERTS**

**Appointment To Air Force  
Positions**

The importance placed by the Air Force on accurate weather information by its own experts is shown by the recent appointment of a large number of officers of the meteorological service to the Royal New Zealand Air Force. Nineteen have been gazetted to various ranks, of which the highest is wing commander and the lowest pilot officer.

Abhe Ram, Indian Army (Cavalry), for his gallantry at Mechili.

When his arm was blown off he did not hesitate, but went up to his squadron commander and gave him his rifle, bayonet and ammunition, remarking, "You take these now; I can't use them."

"Sowar Abhe Ram continued on in the attack with dash and determination and picked up a bayonet to use in his remaining hand," it is stated.

The senior officer is Wing Commander M. A. F. Barnett, whose civilian duties were those of Director of Meteorological Services. He had a distinguished academic career and at Cambridge University was a pupil of Lord Rutherford. He gave particular attention in his studies to various aspects of radio research and to those aspects of meteorology affecting aviation.

Second in command to Wing Commander Barnett is Squadron Leader R. G. Simmers, who is a doctor of science and has been with the meteorological service since 1928. He was awarded the Polar Medal in bronze for his work with the Mawson expedition to the Antarctic in 1929-31.

Other officers, all of whom hold high university degrees, are gazetted as follows:—Flight Lieutenant, acting-Squadron Leader C. E. Palmer; Flying Officers, acting-Flight Lieutenants C. J. Seelye, J. F. Gabites, C. G. Green, N. G. Robertson and I. E. M. Watts; Flying Officers C. W. Tremewan, E. H. Howell, A. B. F. Ayers and C. W. Stewart; Pilot Officers, acting-Flying Officers J. A. Hunter, D. I. Patterson and I. S. Kerr; Pilot Officers J. W. Hutchings, E. G. Edie, M. L. Browne and C. S. Ramage.

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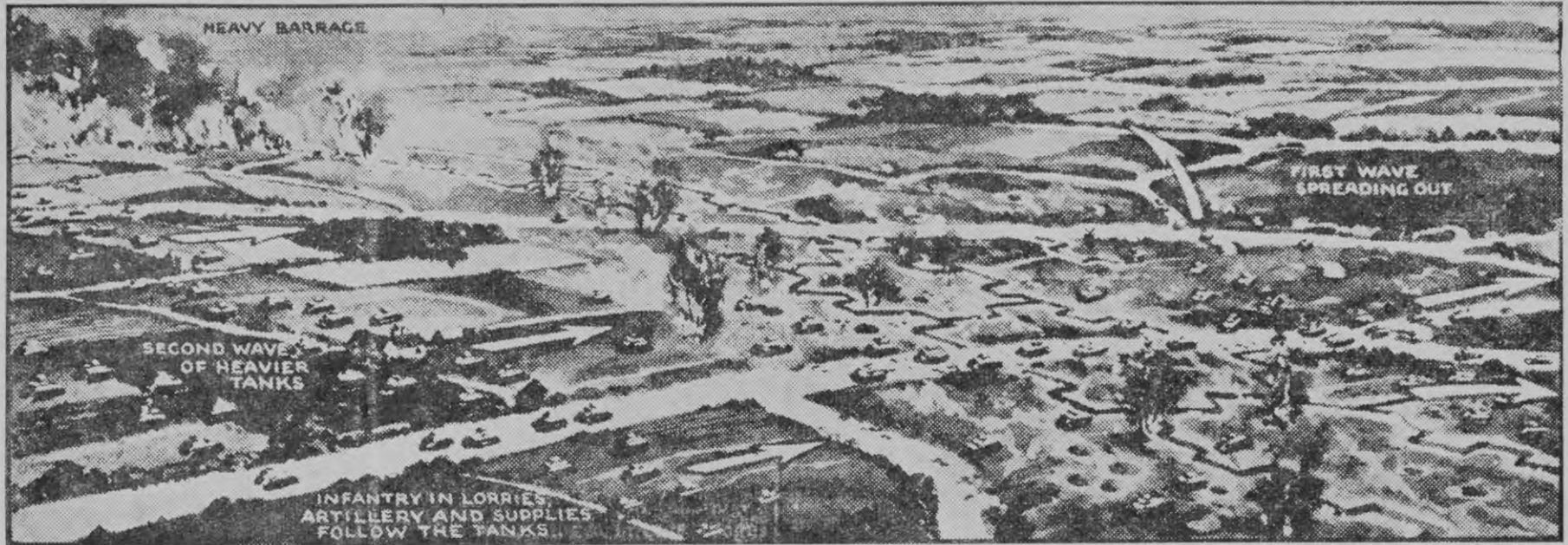
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# DEFENCE IN DEPTH

HOME GUARD PROVIDES VITAL ANSWER TO NEW METHODS OF GERMAN ATTACK TRIED IN FRANCE



By  
PATRICK NICHOL



This sketch shows that the fixed front line is no stronger than its weakest part where a mechanised army can break through. This modern tactic of infiltration caused the downfall of France. If there is no system of "defence in depth," there is nothing to stop a strong and well-organised attack breaking through successfully.

Tactics, that is the movement of any number of soldiers in the presence of the enemy, is of immediate concern to every volunteer in the Home Guard.

Strategy or generalship is quite a different matter and is the business of our leaders, for strategy is the science of combining and employing military resources in the operation of war.

The art of war is subject to rapid change, a fact that will have been impressed on all those who fought in the war of 1914-18, for the methods used in 1940 were certainly not recognized by the commanders of 1914.

The changes that have taken place in the last few hundred years are due solely to the improvement in weapons and increased facilities for transport.

There is no doubt that at all times in the past when troops were led into battle by their kings and commanders, that almost every engagement was won by those with superior tactical ability. This accounts for the Norman success at Hastings, and the English victories at Crecy and Agincourt, to name just three of the innumerable battles of the past.

Frederick the Great, however, was definitely the first general to realize that war was a science. In his days the rival armies would march and manoeuvre for a whole summer without one side being fortunate enough to obtain a position in the field that would give them superiority.

After months of marching the armies would go into winter quarters without having met. A point that should be remembered, however, is that Frederick and other commanders of his period were solely responsible for the movements of their armies. That is to say, in the year 1750 an army of perhaps 50,000 men had only one officer who was allowed to make tactical decisions.

Compare this with the end of the 1914-18 war where non-commissioned officers on both sides had the same power over the men in their charge. In the year 1941 even private soldiers are expected to act on their own initiative, which gives them, under certain conditions, exactly the same power.

The soldier of to-day is an intelligent man whose training fits him to fight the enemy, advance, retreat or stay put as he thinks best in the absence of a superior.

As every one knows, during the trench warfare of 1914-1917, neither side found it possible to advance with any large degree of success. Increased fire power had made the frontal at-

tack suicidal expensive in lives and money. A flank attack was absolutely impossible, as the opposing armies stretched from the Swiss Frontier to the sea.

Compare this with the end of the 1914-18 war where non-commissioned officers on both sides had the same power over the men in their charge. In the year 1941 even private soldiers are expected to act on their own initiative, which gives them, under certain conditions, exactly the same power.

The end of the war of 1914-18 still seemed very far away when the Germans broke through in March, 1918, and almost won the war! They were able to do this because a new tactic had been discovered, not by a German but by a Frenchman!

This tactic (now known as infiltration) was also the means of the German success in France during the present war. In 1915 a young French officer, Captain Laffargue, published a book in which he stated his opinion that the frontal attack was no longer useful. He showed, in fact, that the rigid front line could be broken without the enemy gaining a great advantage.

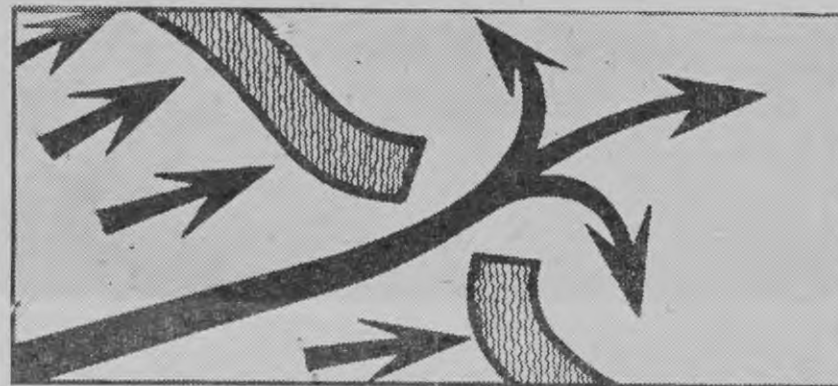


Diagram shows how a bulge in the line is widened and mechanized troops break through. Only defence in depth will hold the rapidly advancing troops.

For most of the time the German armies were on the defensive, and huge numbers of French and British troops were flung against them time and again in an attempt to drive them back. Incredible losses and small gains for a long time failed to convince our leaders that "it was magni-

ficient but it was not war." Bodies of troops passed and almost cut off, could fire effectively at the enemies' flanks, resisting until counter attacks had slowed up or cut off the spearheads of the enemy. This theory, passed over by the French Command and entirely ignored by the British, proved to be the germ of the new German method.

This method was to attack the weakest parts of the defence, ignore entirely the stronger parts of the line and penetrate rapidly the weak, al-

most undefended rear. In fact, in was "infiltration." These new German doctrines were not unknown to the Allies, and early in 1918 the British Army adopted a system of "defence in depth," the only answer to infiltration.

Unfortunately, though many strong points and pillboxes were built behind the lines, no provision was made for counter-attack. After the break through, British soldiers in isolated groups fought and died where they stood, but the enemy found a way round.

It is known now that a retiring defence would have saved these brave men for the counter-attack that would have stopped the advance much sooner.

With these new theories in mind, the French and German Governments built the Maginot and Siegfried Lines. Strictly speaking, these were not lines but fortifications in depth, and if the Maginot Line had been built along the Belgian Frontier it is almost certain that the Germans would not have defeated the French Army.

In fact, it is likely that both frontiers would still be intact and that the war would have been confined to the air or have developed on other fronts. The undefended end of the line was cut by the German forces with their mechanized troops, who penetrated to the comparatively undefended back areas and swept on sometimes at the rate of forty miles a day.

The town of Abbeville was captured by a couple of dozen motor cyclists! A small, half-trained and partly equipped Home Guard section could have held this town until relieved by regular troops. A successful German Army following these small motorized detachments swept into France, ignoring the expensive fortifications,

[Continued on page 7]

# A SOLDIER POET GOES SOUTH

Continued from last week.

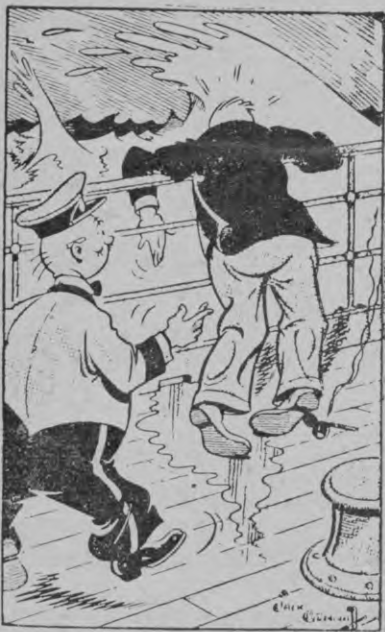
I have always wanted to see Dunedin. Moreover, there are many things I can do there; go and see Thomas Bracken's grave—the author of "God Defend New Zealand"; see the Hocken Library—a collection of our early books; they have a fine collection; and call on several old, interesting friends.

Oamaru is an oasis in this endless plain for travellers here can have a meal in the slow time of twenty minutes.

It is a good one too and cost only 2/-. Having had mine I am now seated, once again, in the train.

Seagulls here and there swoop over the station as we still are only a stone's throw away from the sea. Giant rocks and boulders are piled beside the station.

The train swings over a bridge and we catch a passing glimpse of the town itself. I see a church, beautifully built, and neat rows of clean-looking houses.



"Congratulations, sir!—You've been invited to sit at the captain's table!"

The rest of the journey, as we reached closer to Dunedin, became very hilly and we had two engines stubbornly pulling with all their might.

Arrived Dunedin 5 o'clock and booked in at the Y.M.C.A., in Moray Place, where I had an excellent room on the fourth floor, overlooking the Otago Girls' High School, a little way up the hill.

Dunedin, I soon discovered, was a well-laid-out city with spacious squares and plenty of rest places. The streets were mostly steep and at night it was wonderful to watch the cable-cars, dimly lit, crawl comfortably up their sides. They looked like glow-worms of another world, twisting and winding part of the night, and all pulled upward by an unseen, steel thread. Several times I travelled

with them to partake of their joyous strength.

## VISIT TO THE ALLENS.

In Dunedin, I called on C. R. Allen, the well-known scholar, novelist and poet, etc. His home, once the scene of many a gay evening (for his father is Sir James Allen) is now quiet.

Sir James Allen has reached the grand old age of 87 and, despite his years, is still a much alive man. He spoke with me for some minutes in which we discussed the past and the present.

Sir James, to my eager delight, recalled vividly many incidents of the last Great War, when he was New Zealand's Minister of Defence, etc. I last saw him as I was walking near the stream by the University, where crosses the bridge. He shook hands and tottered up the hill path leading to this historic home.

Before leaving him, I said I hoped he would be spared many more years of peace and quietness. Accordingly, he thanked me for my kind thoughts and wishes and said he also wished me well.

## C. R. ALLEN.

His sister, a kindly possessed woman, showed me into the drawing-room where C. R. Allen was awaiting me.

I went to see C. R. Allen on the advice of John Harris, the Librarian of Otago University, and my friend Noel Farr Haggard.

After a word of greeting, the poet led me upstairs (and there are plenty of them) into his bedroom study. Here we talked. Our conversation broached on most subjects under the sun.

C. R. Allen is very much awake, though he is blind, to the darkness now descending all over the world; his forebodings for the future, however, were balanced by his sane outlook on life and could easily be understood.

He then described a visit Robin Hyde (Iris Wilkinson) paid him some years back, before she left for China.

"She sat," so he said, "in the same room and chair that I was now seated in, holding in her hand a press-book of cuttings." They were reviews of his work, and she read a number of his poems aloud to him. She was a wonderful writer and C. R. Allen values her memory highly.

While with C. R. Allen I showed him the McKee Wright MS which I am editing; he seemed interested and liked my preface. "It killed two birds with one stone," he said.

Towards nine o'clock I left.

C. R. Allen accompanied me down the drive and path, talking all the time.

On leaving, he gave me a copy of "The White Cliffs of Dover," a fine book; and a copy of his recent book: "Sonnets and Studies."

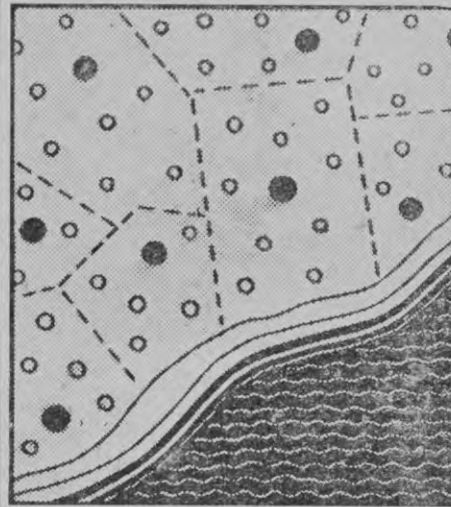
A memorable evening, thus spent in a most enjoyable way with two outstanding men in this country's progress, brought a never-to-be forgotten holiday to an end.

## DEFENCE IN DEPTH—continued

and the front of the Maginot Line was the last to fall!

There is no doubt whatever that if the French had organized a Home Guard Army on the lines now developed in Great Britain, the Germans could have been held. These volunteers would not have had to face large bodies of troops better trained and equipped than themselves. Their duty would have been to wipe out the very small numbers of mechanized troops in the first break through.

Official opinion in this country now holds that but for the formation of the Home Guard, a large-scale invasion would have taken place. The methods of landing troops in Great Britain are known. Parachutes, gliders and transport planes can bring over a comparatively small number of men.



The Home Guard is used for "defence in depth." Each zone in case of invasion can deal with the small mechanized forces of a first attack or with parachute or air-borne troops. In the above diagram, the black circles represent the centre "strong point."

These, well armed with automatic weapons could be expected to make easier the way for larger bodies of troops. Nine-ton tanks can be landed from the air and normally their occupants could be expected in an area more or less undefended, to capture suitable landing fields.

Defence in depth by the organization of the Home Guard is therefore an accomplished fact and the stronger, more trained, and better equipped the Home Guard becomes, so much more help will be given to our other fighting forces.

Eventually it may become necessary to invade Germany. Can Hitler adopt this regional defence? Certainly not by the formation of a Home Guard in any of the occupied countries, and not even in Germany.

Every man in Britain may be trusted with a rifle and ammunition for use against his country's enemies. This is not so in the Nazi slave states. Millions of the people of Europe are praying for the day when they can oust the Nazis.

**Hitler dare not arm them!**



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Trentham (Merton St.)	Wellington for Trentham
For Wellington	
a.m.	a.m.
8.51	9.15
9.51	10.15
10.51	11.15
p.m.	p.m.
12.51	1.15
1.51	2.15
2.51	3.15
3.51	4.15
4.51	5.15
5.51	9.30*
6.51	10.15††
	11.0

†Via Petone \*Not Saturdays  
†Saturdays only. §Sundays  
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Berhampore—Lambton	(Rly. Stn.)	1
Cemetery—Govt. Bldgs		1 and 2
Gardens—Govt. Bldgs		1 and 2
Hataitai—Lambton (Rly. Stn.)		2
Island Bay—Lambton (Rly. Stn.)		1
Kilbirnie P.O.—Lambton	(Rly. Stn.)	2 and 3
Karori Park—Govt. Bldgs		1 and 2
Karori P.O.—Govt. Bldgs		1 and 2
Miramar—Lambton (Rly. Stn.)		2

## Everyman's Hut

"Love thyself last. Look near; behold thy duty  
To those who walk beside thee down life's road;  
Make glad their days by little acts of beauty,  
And help them bear the burden of earth's load.

Love thyself last. Look for and find the stranger  
Who staggers 'neath his sin and his despair;  
Go lend a hand and lead him out of danger,  
To heights where he may see the world is fair.

Love thyself last. The world shall be made better  
By thee, if this brief motto forms thy creed;  
Go follow it in spirit and in letter;  
This is the Christ-religion which men need."

To-day one hears and reads much of plans and ideas for a new world system. From one side comes the "New Oder" and "Co-Prosperity Spheres," from the other "New Deal" and new social systems to be incorporated in "Post-War Reconstruction." Each of these has as its object the building of a better world order according to the ideas of the nation sponsoring that particular

scheme. Hitler's "New Order" envisages a world with the German nation paramount and all others virtual slaves to them. Japan's "Co-prosperity Sphere" embraces a large area where she holds sway and others do her bidding. The democratic nations propose a world system whereby all people shall have the opportunity to share in the good things of the world, subject to safeguards against aggression. Remembering past ages, we may be pardoned for wondering if some of these schemes are not like good resolutions made by a person who has landed in trouble.

'When the devil was ill, the devil a saint would be,  
When the devil was well, the devil a saint was he.'

But in all seriousness, and allowing full measure of sincerity, in the democratic schemes, one must ask: 'On what foundation is the new world order to stand?' for without a solid foundation the building must fall. Never do we hear of that reverence, that fear of God, which is the beginning of wisdom, 'Fear God and keep His commandments, for that is the whole duty of man.' Do this and the new order will build itself on the solid rock. And as God presents the Christ to the world He says: 'This is My beloved Son . . . Hear ye Him.'

Not the teaching of Christ, but His spirit in the hearts of men, alone can build a better world, and that must start with the individual—in my heart, in your heart, now let us begin.

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