

# CUE



IMP CAESARIS DIVI NERVAE EILIO  
NERVAE ET L. AELII ANTONINI OPTIMO AVG  
GERMINICO DACICOPOLITANAYTRIB  
POTEST XVII IMP VII COS VI I P  
FORTISSIMO PRINCIPI SENATVS POR



*AN INFORMATION BULLETIN  
FOR 2 NZEF N°4*

**ERS**



## “TRUE OR FALSE?”

(Answers on back cover.)

- 1 The Ross Dependency is a group of islands north of New Caledonia.
- 2 Horology is the science of studying stars.
- 3 A minx may be worn round the neck or head.
- 4 Storting is the name given to the Norwegian Parliament.
- 5 H.M.S. Hood was first British battleship to berth at a N.Z. port.
- 6 «What really flatters a man is that you think him worth flattering.» — G.B. Shaw.
- 7 «If you can dream — And not make dreams your master.» — Charles Lamb.
- 8 British Empire heavyweight wrestling title is held by Earl McCready.
- 9 The «RUY BLAS» Overture was composed by Wagner.
- 10 The English language is spoken by the largest number of people.
- 11 «The only way to get rid of temptation is to yield to it.» — Oscar Wilde.
- 12 Rimsky - Korsakov wrote the «1812 Overture.»
- 13 President Roosevelt's special assistant is Mr. Henry Wallace.
- 14 The Cameroons is a famous Highland Regiment.
- 15 Autonomy means Home Rule.
- 16 U.S.A. has become second greatest purchaser from N.Z.
- 17 In N.Z., police average one to 1022 persons, costing 8/3 1-4d per head of population.
- 18 British silver coins are not legal tender in N.Z.
- 19 Women are not allowed to serve on a court jury in N.Z.
- 20 Henry Sewell was the first Prime Minister in N.Z.
- 21 The shark has the fastest speed of any fish.
- 22 A De Jure Recognition is a Supreme Court finding.
- 23 W.H. (Boy) Morkel captained the 1921 Springboks in N.Z.
- 24 Mark Nicholls played in two tests against S. Africa in 1928.
- 25 The 1937 Springboks lost only one match in Australia.
- 26 Yours Truly was the winner of the 1943 N.Z. Cup.
- 27 «Boston Tar Baby» was the ring name given to Jack Johnson.
- 28 Dick Arnst defeated W. Webb for world's professional rowing title at Wanganui in 1908.
- 29 The 1938 English Test team compiled the highest score in an innings in first class cricket.
- 30 No swimmer has bettered 50secs for the 100yds.

This fortnightly bulletin is compiled by HQ NZERS. It is for use within 2 NZEF only and its purpose is to provide data and information of interest to NZ troops. Topical subjects, NZ and local, will be regularly covered and contributions of articles, verse, sketches, etc., will be welcomed. Suggestions for the inclusion of information in popular demand will be met wherever possible.



# Information Service

ONE of the most interesting branches of ERS for the use of personnel in 2 NZEF is the Information Service which answers genuine questions and problems other than those of a military nature.

While it is generally realised that problems concerning Education and Rehabilitation form the greater part of the work of the ERS, nevertheless not a few soldiers realise that queries on other subjects are answered, totalling nearly 100 per week.

Personnel desirous of obtaining information are invited to submit the question in writing and prompt attention to all queries will be given wherever possible. Naturally, the reference sources at the disposal of ERS are limited, but where the question cannot be answered immediately the information will be obtained by mail from New Zealand, United Kingdom, America, or the country concerned.

Of the queries received to date, it is interesting to note that in only three per cent of the cases has the required information had to be found from sources beyond the CMF area. Problems of a wide range of interest to New Zealanders have been handled and, in order to give soldiers in 2 NZEF a guide on the type of queries forwarded to this HQ for solution, successive publications of « Cue » will contain at least one question and answer.

The following series of answers indicate the type of question forwarded to this office. Naturally, space limitations preclude any but small items being dealt with in this column, but it is pointed out that replies sent to soldiers have in some cases totalled between 1000 and 2000 words.

\* \* \*

The length of the Suez Canal is 100 miles and it has a minimum surface width of 147 ft 8 in. The minimum depth is 33 ft (maximum draught allowed, 32 ft).

The letters « DC » in the title, Washington DC, stand for District of Columbia. The reason they are invariably shown after the capital of the USA is that there is also a State called Washington in the north-west of the United States. In order to avoid confusion these letters are used. The District of Columbia forms a neutral district for the seat of national government. The affairs of Washington DC are administered by three commissioners.

\* \* \*

Whether or not a person with a conviction against him is allowed on a racecourse, depends on the laws of the country concerned. In NZ convictions by the courts under the Gaming Act debar a person from admission to a racecourse, and in addition the Racing Conference has certain powers in this respect.

\* \* \*

The names of the trees at Maadi with red and heliotrope flowers are:

Red: Flamboyant. Heliotrope: Jacaranda.

\* \* \*

As to whether an Allied soldier can be decorated by the enemy during war may be answered with reference to the following newspaper cable dated June 6, 1944: —« Pte. T. Kaslewood, Cheshire, a prisoner-of-war, was ordered to Berlin recently to receive a German decoration for saving a child's life in an air-raid. » Before foreign decorations can be worn, permission must be obtained.

\* \* \*

The Australorp is a black domestic fowl, and is a cross of Black Orpington, Minorca, and Langshan. These birds, popular

as producers and sitting hens, lay a good sized egg. The birds are of good table quality. The strain originated in Australia. They are of average weight and have a slight comb, slightly larger than the leghorn.

\* \* \*

A ship sinking to any depth would not be crushed, unless it were airtight, as it has water pressure on the inside as well as the outside. It would sink to the bottom regardless of depth.

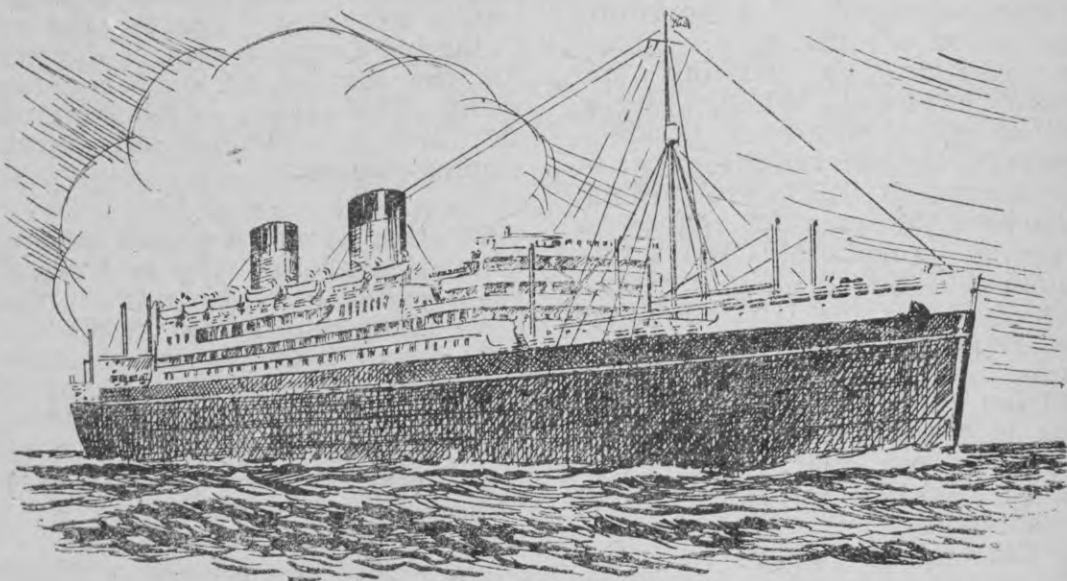
\* \* \*

Eire is a self-governing Dominion of the British Empire. Under the Statute of Westminster, 1931, the self-governing Dominions were given absolute equality with

Army was away besieging Luceria in Apulia.

The Romans thinking that the loss of Apulia would be a most serious matter and that the way through Samnium was undefended set out for Luceria. Near Caudium the road led through the Caudine Forks, a long gorge which broadened out about the middle enclosing a stretch of meadowland, but an unbroken line of wooded hills on either side ran from and to the end of the pass.

The Romans made their way through the meadows in the middle, but where the pass narrowed again they found the road blocked by the enemy and, turning round to retrace their steps, they found



**QUADRUPLE SCREW MOTOR VESSEL DOMINION  
MONARCH—27,155 GROSS TONS.**

the Mother Country in matters of Legislation. Therefore, Eire, or any other self-governing Dominion, can decide for herself whether she declares war on the Axis.

\* \* \*

The *Battle of the Caudine Forks* was fought during the second Samnite war (321 BC) with C. Pontius as general of the Samnites. The Romans under Veturius and Postumius were in Campania near Calatia waiting to advance into Samnium. Pontius caused a report to reach them that the whole of the Samnite

Army was away besieging Luceria in Apulia. The Romans thinking that the loss of Apulia would be a most serious matter and that the way through Samnium was undefended set out for Luceria. Near Caudium the road led through the Caudine Forks, a long gorge which broadened out about the middle enclosing a stretch of meadowland, but an unbroken line of wooded hills on either side ran from and to the end of the pass.

The Roman force numbered 20,000 men and the price of its redemption was a treaty by which the Samnites received possession of Fregallae and other Roman outposts.

Caudium is situated half way between Nola and Benevento and 15 miles in a direct line from Caserta.

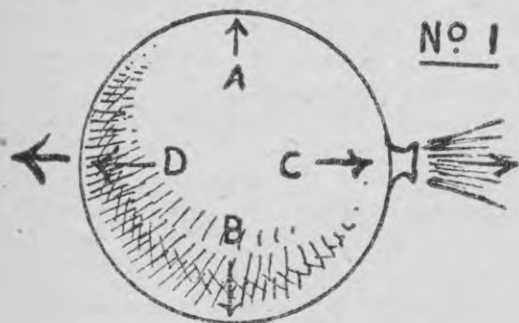
Luceria is now known as Lucera and is 11 miles from Foggia.

# THE ROCKET BOMB

**M**UCH is heard in a general way only, of the use of Rocket Bombs. How often is heard the term, «rocket firing aircraft attacked targets in France».

What are the principles involved in the use of rockets, in place of the usual types of missiles? Some impressions of elementary principles are given here for general information.

The idea of employing the rocket principle of propulsion is not new. The Chinese experimented in this sphere 650 years ago, and during the Great War experiments were carried out by



opposing belligerents, both achieving some progress. Before the cessation of hostilities, the principle had not been developed to the stage where it could be put to practical use.

In Germany, experiments were continued after the last war, the chief figure in this connection being Fritz Opel, whose rocket car attracted the attention of engineers, and since the outbreak of the present war strenuous efforts have been made on the part of all the chief combatants to develop and to improve on the use of the rocket principle.

The rocket is a self propelled projectile, which carries fuel for

its propulsion within itself, and so the propulsion is continuous throughout the whole trajectory.

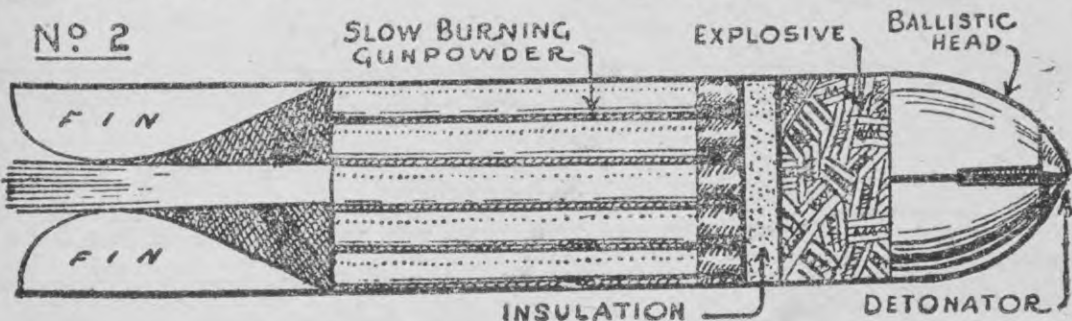
It differs, therefore, from the shell or normal mortar bomb, which receives an initial impulse only, so that the initial velocity is its greatest. The rocket has a low initial velocity, but this increases during flight.

The elementary principle is simple. Perhaps the simplest illustration is the toy balloon which, on being inflated and suddenly released so that the air is free to escape from it, is propelled a short distance.

While the air in the balloon cannot escape it exerts equal pressure in all directions in the interior of the balloon, at points A, B, C, and D, as shown in the first illustration. The pressure at A is opposed by that at B, resulting in no lateral motion, and in the same way the pressure at D is opposed by that at C, again resulting in no lateral motion.

But when the opening at C allows air to escape the pressure at C is released, resulting in excess pressure in the direction D. This, in conjunction with the impulse of the escaping gases striking the outside air, propels the balloon in the direction D. The energy used in the propulsion is the energy of the compressed air.

This principle of propulsion is used in the rocket, but the supply of fuel, from which is derived energy, is stored in the body of the projectile, since insufficient



## The Rocket Bomb



energy could be stored in the form of compressed gases.

An illustration of the bomb is shown in figure 2. It consists essentially of nose cap and detonator, ballistic head, explosive charge, a fuel supply, jet emission system, and fins. The ballistic head and fins ensure stability in flight, and one of the major problems to be overcome in this regard is the changing position of centre of gravity of the projectile, due to the fuel being consumed.

The fuel must be insulated from the explosive charge. This fuel, if in the form of gunpowder, is said to be slow burning, but this is a comparative term. It is slow burning in comparison with the explosive charge.

Some interesting comparisons in the methods of launching the normal shell and the rocket are worth noting. Illustration 3 sets out the position graphically. With a normal gun the « piece » must be reinforced and sufficiently strong to resist the enormous pressures required to send a shell on its journey with one initial, tremendous impulse.

Artillery pieces, therefore, are strong and heavy, and thus costly

to produce. Elaborate recoil absorption systems are also necessary.

All that is required in the launching of a rocket is an aiming device which is open at the breech end, and is light, since initial pressures to resist are small. The rocket « takes off » like a smoothly driven car, only in a much «pepped up» manner, gaining in acceleration after leaving the « piece » of the ejector, or rocket cannon. Recoil is absent, and so costly provision for this is eliminated.

It will be seen that with the normal shell the initial velocity is the greatest, air resistance reducing this velocity all along the trajectory or the path of the projectile. At impact, it is, therefore, less than initially.

Starting with a low velocity, the rocket gains velocity as the trajectory is covered, and its maximum is reached finally at the instant of impact with the target. Thus it would appear that the trajectories of the shell and the rocket are different. Illustration 4 shows this difference. The upper sketch shows the normal



## The Rocket Bomb

trajectory—a curved path. The rocket has a much flatter trajectory as shown in the lower sketch.

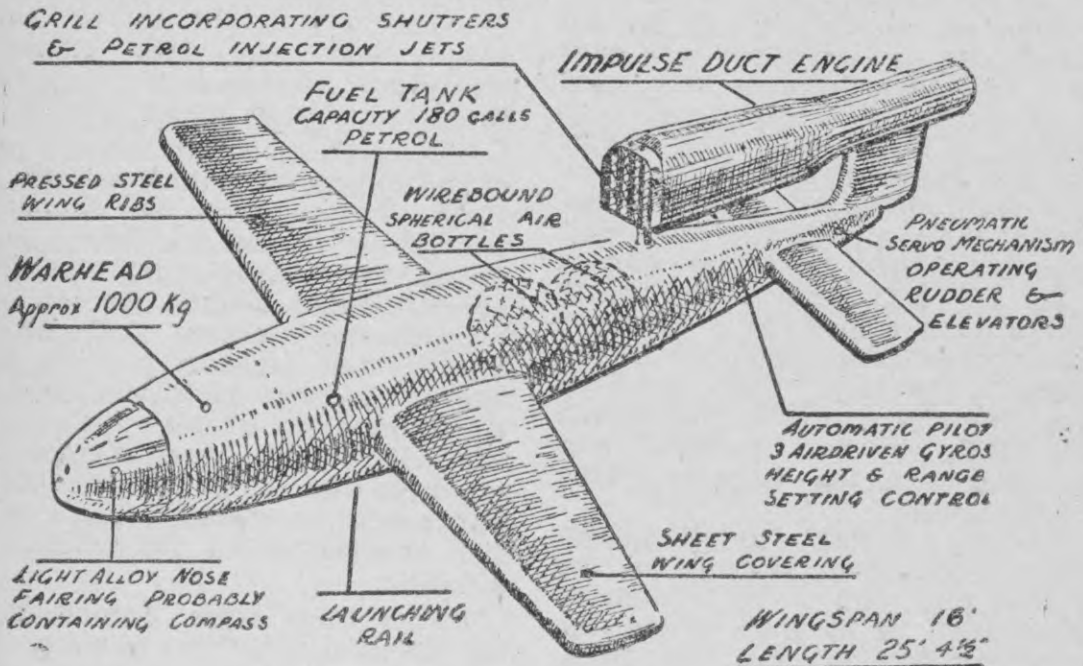
The foregoing are some of the principles. Efficiency will depend mainly on the design of the jet emission system, the discovery and use of suitable fuels, stream lining, and stabilisers for control in flight.

When greater efficiency is achieved greater ranges and improved accuracy will be possible, and although far reaching success has been accomplished, the results of recent experiments are still secret and, at this juncture, impossible to outline.

It would appear that the German « Flying Bomb » is a type of small plane using jet propulsion, with petrol as the fuel. This is a new and improved technique and gives longer range. However, the present stage of development of the rocket principle is such that it cannot match in accuracy the old method of firing projectiles, but range seems to be improving, as the weight of projectile is still small.

What future developments will achieve remains to be seen. Progress is certain.

## Artist's Impression of the « Flying Bomb. »



## “WHO WROTE IT?” (Answers)

- (1) Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864), from the « Camptown Races »;
- (2) Henry Carey (1693-1743), from a poem of that name;
- (3) Lewis Carroll (1832-1898), from « Alice in Wonderland »;
- (4) William Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834), from « The Ancient Mariner »;
- (5) Charles Dickens (1812-1870), from « The Tale of Two Cities »;
- (6) Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), from « Poor Richard's Almanac »;
- (7) David Garrick (1717-1779), from « Heart of Oak »;
- (8) Edward, Viscount Grey of Falloden (1862-1933), from « Twenty Five Years »;
- (9) Charles Sprague Hall (1860- ? ), from Nicholas Smith's Stories of Great National Songs.»
- (10) Robert Burns 1759-1796), from « The Author's Earnest Cry and Prayer. »

# BENEVENTO & THE LOMBARDS

(By Major G. Blake Palmer.)

**T**HE city of Benevento was, until traffic was more commonly diverted to the Avellino route, a familiar place of passage to many members of the NZEF. Somewhat damaged by bombardment, which has unfortunately partially destroyed several interesting and valuable structures, the town gives little hint of the importance of its remaining monuments or of the strange story of its past greatness.

Like Salerno, Naples and Santa Maria Capua Vetere, it has in its day been the chief centre of southern Italy, just as sleepy Amalfi was once the chief maritime city.

Even the name Benevento arose to commemorate a great event. Originally a Sannite city founded in the 5th Century B.C. at the confluence of the Calore and Sabato rivers, its earlier name was said to be Maloenton which the Romans called Maleventum.

Near it in 295 B.C. was fought the last major action of the Sannite war, which left Rome in control of the region to the south and free to establish the usual colonia.

In 275 B.C. the Greek King Pyrrhus, in whose costly victories have perpetuated his name in the word «Pyrrhic», was defeated near the city and after this, about 264 B.C., a new colonia was founded with the happier name Beneventum.

Largely owing to Hannibal, nothing whatever remains of the earlier city and a re-foundation inscription of 86 B.C. gives the imposing title of 'Colonia Julia, Concordia, Felix Beneventum.' The city, being both on the Appian Way and on the old Oriental route to Barium and Brindisium, was assured of trade.

The remains of this colonia lie largely beneath the present day old-quarters and such of them as are visible are of great importance, the best known being the well preserved and well restored Arch of Trajan. This triumphal arch—illustrated on front cover—erected at the height of prosperity of the Western Empire, is probably the most complete surviving example in Italy, vying with that of Constantine at Rome.

The reliefs on the arch show the return of Trajan from the German Wars, sacrifices in his honour and also his patronage of commerce. The inscription is restored and more easily read than the original.

The remains of a Roman bridge, which carried the Appian Way across the Sabato River, can also be seen. It should not be confused with the 18th Century Vanvitelli Bridge which carries the Naples road (since blown).

Roman Beneventum boasted one of the only two medical schools in Italy. Later, under the Emperor Diocletian, it found a Saint, Januarius, to whom so many churches are dedicated around Naples.

In the 5th Century A.D. Beneventum fell an easy prey to the Goths, and later during the Byzantine campaigns of the 6th Century the city walls were destroyed, much to the delight of the Lombards who were enabled to establish themselves in 571 without a struggle.

Under their duke, Zotone, they set about establishing a state, the land being divided amongst the fighting troops who retained both the services of the Italian peasantry and the limited continuance of the older landowners.

At this point perhaps a brief inquiry into the origins of the Lombards and their appearance in southern Italy is not out of place. During the Byzantine invasion of Italy under Justinian's generals, Belisarius and Narses, the Goths were compelled to call in reinforcements from the provinces of Pannonia and Noricum, modern Austria and Slovenia.

Into the vacancy thus created came the Gepidae from upper



## *Benevento and the Lombards.*

Hungary and Transylvania. This incursion was by no means pleasing to Justinian who, in accordance with policy, called in yet another Germanic tribe to drive cut the newcomers.

His new allies, the Langobards, or Long Beards and known later as Lombards, did not hesitate to accept the suggestion of the Emperor who immediately decided to protect the Gepidae when they had been sufficiently weakened.

The young Lombard King Alboin had ambitions, and not the least was Rosamund, daughter of the Gepid King Cunimond. Before long, the Gepids had forfeited the support of Justinian and the Lombards seized the welcome occasion to enlist the support of Avars, and strike. Cunimond was killed, his skull converted to a drinking cup for the use of his posthumous son-in-law.

The Lombards had been forced to promise their allies in the Gepid War all territory of the conquered so, observing the treaty, Alboin set out in 568 with his Lombards, and many Gepids faithful to Rosamund, to cross the Julian Alps.

Descending into the valley of the Po, whose defence was beyond the powers of the newly arrived exarch of Ravenna—the eunuch Narses having recently been both disgraced and deceased—the Lombards found no opposition.

The wealthier inhabitants and the greater clergy fled south of the Appenines to Genoa, Grado and elsewhere and the rich cities of Milan and Aquilia, previously ravaged by the Huns, fell without a struggle. Alboin founded his capital at Pavia and this site remained the Lombard centre for some two hundred years.

Some elements of the Lombards pushed on to the south, but meanwhile the new conquerors of the Po valley were establishing themselves in the area which has ever since borne their name.

Like all Germanic tribes, the Lombards were fond of long and drunken feasts and, to this, King Alboin was no exception. One night at Verona, in an old Roman villa, he drunkenly ordered his wife Rosamund to drink his health in her father's skull, an insult

which she accepted but soon avenged.

Alboin was murdered, but the Lombards refused to acknowledge Rosamund as their queen or her lover in any capacity whatever. With the treasures of the palace at Verona, Rosamund fled with a Gepid bodyguard to Ravenna where, being well received by the Exarch, she soon plotted the removal of her lover, to whom she offered poisoned wine during a bath.

Unfortunately the victim, realising what had happened, compelled the lady to choose between drinking the remains of the draught and a dagger thrust, to which choice she elected the poison cup.

The Lombards resisted three attacks from the Franks before the close of the 6th Century by which time their power was well established, their settlements developed, their language dying in favour of the native tongue of their subjects.

Their laws, which have been preserved better than any of their Germanic contemporaries, do not differ greatly from those of Franks and Burgundians. They had the right to elect their king from amongst the chiefs, but seldom exercised it. Regular assemblies were held at Pavia, and all decrees needed approbation.

In the 9th Century, under Luithrand, they occupied Ravenna, taking advantage of the disturbances occasioned by the iconoclastic edicts of the Emperor Leo. The Lombards championed the images and politically embraced Catholicism.

Soon, however, their far-reaching and haughty demands alarmed the Roman Pontiff who, preferring the overlordship of a distant emperor, secretly invited the Franks to his aid—an event which led in 774 to the overthrow of the kingdom at Pavia by Charlemagne, who subsequently treated the Lombards well.

Alarmed by the fate of the northern Lombard kingdom, the Duke of Benevento hastily elevated himself and his patrimony to the status of a principality and the new Catholic zeal of his sub-

## *Benevento and the Lombards*

jects was stimulated by the newly-founded Church of San Sofia. This church, restored in the early 13th Century, has since undergone some modification during 1943.

During the 11th Century, a period of uncertainty commenced for, with the advent of the Normans, the Duchy of Beneventum became a buffer state between the rival claims of the Norman kings and the rising aspirations of the Roman See.

The last Lombard princes had divided their large territory, which formerly extended through Capua to Salerno, into three principalities and this enabled the Normans to penetrate more easily. The last reigning Prince of Beneventum was Landolfo V, who died in 1033.

There followed a brief Commune, and then a struggle between the Normans and the church to whom the successors of Landolfo V had made an act of submission.

In 1059, Pope Nicholas II confirmed the Norman titles to the south of Italy but retained the principality of Beneventum in his hands, and after the death in 1077 of the last Landolfo, Beneventum was ruled for the Roman See by a series of Rectores.

In the 13th Century the city was visited and blessed by St Francis, of Assisi, and 20 years later it received a second visitation from Frederick The Emperor, who left an even firmer impression on the town. Charles of Anjou fought and killed Manfred, last male heir of the Norman kings, on the 26 Feb., 1266, near Beneventum.

Among the later dukes of Beneventum was Giovano Borgia. Unfortunately, before he could take possession of his territory, then in disorder from disturbances between the two warring factions of castle and town, Giovano was murdered by his brother, Cesare Borgia, and his body thrown into the Tiber. The town factions continued their dispute until 1530.

During the succeeding two centuries, apart from the usual Italian epidemics, earthquakes, and minor political disturbances, Beneventum remained tranquil until 1768 when the Bourbons held it for six years as a pawn for the execution of

their demands to the Vatican for the suppression of the Holy Office and Jesuit Order in the kingdom of Naples.

In 1799, the French sacked the cathedral treasury but, as at Monte Cassino, overlooked quite a lot.

Napoleon recreated the principality of Benevento in favour of his minister Tallyrand, an excellent account of whom can be read in Duff-Cooper's recent book. In 1815, Benevento returned to the church and so remained until Garibaldi took it in 1860.

Modern Benevento is a provincial capital and is a centre of a number of minor industries. Its monuments are less numerous than a year ago, but are still of interest. The Arch of Trajan, erected in 114 A.D., has already been mentioned. It is half a kilo from the bridge.

The most important artistic monument in Benevento was the cathedral, whose magnificent 72 panel bronze door in deep relief, was shattered by blast in 1943. Some of the panels have survived, but owing to faulty protective measures their reliefs were much damaged. The fine carved doorway also suffered.

The original Lombard Church of San Sofia, commenced in 760 and reconstructed in 13th Century, had associations with Monte Cassino. The cloisters, 12th Century, were good and the Campanile (1279) is largely built of Roman material.

Two other points of interest remain. The castle built in 1327 on earlier Lombard ruins has nothing whatever to do with Manfred, whose ashes had been sixty years in the Calore when it was started. The lion in front of it is a memorial to a Pope.

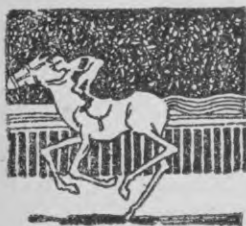
For nearly three centuries the castle served as a prison. The provincial museum was quite rich in Roman sculpture and sarcophagi. The Vanvitelli Bridge, on the Naples road, was built by the architect of the Royal Palace at Caserta.

Among the minor industries is the manufacture of liquors, of which « Strega » is the best known. The name recalls a local legend.



# “Who Wrote It?”

1. «I'll bet my money on de bob-tail nag,  
Somebody bet on de bay.»



—R.L. Stevenson, Jonathan Swift, William Wordsworth, Stephen Foster, Thomas Freeman.

2. The song, «Sally in Our Alley»

—Irving Berlin, Robert Bridges, Henry Carey, George Gershwin, Gracie Fields, Geraldo, Benny Goodman, Guy Lombardo.



3. «Will you walk a little faster?»  
said a whiting to a snail,



'There's a porpoise close behind us, and he's treading on my tail.'»

—A.P. Herbert, William Shakespeare, Sir Walter Scott, Lewis Carroll.

4. «As idle as a painted ship,  
Upon a painted ocean.»

—Henry Fielding, William Blake, John Dryden, Samuel Taylor Coleridge.



5. «It is a far, far better thing  
that I do, than I have ever done.»



—John Milton, Edward Gibbon, Benjamin Disraeli, Charles Dickens, William Penn, Edgar Allan Poe.

6. «Early to bed, and early to rise,  
Makes a man healthy, wealthy  
and wise.»

—Stephen Collins Foster, Benjamin Franklin, Winston Churchill, William Napier.



7. «Heart of oak are our ships,  
Heart of oak are our men.»



—Peter Fraser, Oliver Goldsmith, David Garrick, Henry Newbolt, Lord Nelson, W.W. Jacobs, John Masefield,

Sir Walter Raleigh, G.B. Shaw

8. «The lamps are going out all  
over Europe.»

—Neville Chamberlain, Viscount Grey, Lord Beaverbrook, William Pitt, William Gladstone, Benjamin Disraeli.



9. «John Brown's body lies  
a-mould'ring in the grave.»



—Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sprague Hall, John Masefield, Rudyard Kipling, Mark Twain.

10. «Freedom and whisky gang to-  
gether.» —Henry Newbolt, Lord Macaulay, Robert Burns, Charles Kingsley, Charles Lamb, Henry Longfellow, Thomas Moore



(Answers on Page 5.)

# HIGHWAYS IN ITALY

**I**N the art of highway construction the Roman methods have proved an invaluable guide in Italy. The work accomplished during the past 20 years in this country certainly shows close resemblance to the methods employed by the Roman masters.

In England, Syria and Trans-Jordan, many of the foundations of the Roman roads are still well preserved, while in Italy itself several highways, including the Appian Way and the famous straight stretch from Rimini to Parma, have conformed to the general principles of Roman road-making.

Briefly, the Roman method consisted of excavating a proposed site to a depth depending on the nature of the country. In alternative layers were placed large stones and smaller stones, each layer being thinner until, near the surface, rubble was used. The whole bed was rolled, sealed off with a glutinous material and finally paving stones provided a splendid durable surface.

As in other parts of the world, Italy has not been quite so thorough as the Romans in road preparation. In the past 20 years, however, progress has been achieved and the Italians can point with pride to their roading system. Most of the 105,000 miles of highways in Italy are located in the north where the country is more suitable, but nevertheless despite the mountainous nature of the country as a whole, an average of one road mile to a square mile of territory has been attained.

Naturally, costs have not been light as, for instance, in Sicily a six mile stretch from Falerna to the coast required an expenditure of L120,000, or nearly L12 a yard.

A direct parallel with N.Z. has been provided with the division of the highway system into three classes, namely national, provincial and communal, with neighbouring and secondary roads. Construction and maintenance of national roads are a Govt. charge, and Roman constructional methods have been adhered to except with

regard to the addition of an asphalt surface. Provision for cyclists is made by a track on both sides of the road.

Small stone bays, storing materials for maintenance, are located at regular intervals on the highways, while beautification has been advanced with the planting of shrubs and flowering trees. Sign board advertisements are conspicuous by their absence. Specified groups of men are detailed for particular stretches and inspectors or foremen are provided with quarters—red houses now so familiar to New Zealanders.



The administration of provincial roads is borne by each province and they are generally well surfaced but, as is the case in New Zealand, improvement is urgently required for communal roads, which serve as vital links for the various settlements.

Visitors to Italy cannot but be impressed with the system of highways, particularly those covering the main arterial routes. The war with accompanying heavy army traffic and wholesale bombing has certainly, in many places, wrought havoc, but in the main, evidence is clear that Italy, in pre-war years, could point with justifiable pride to her vast network of excellent road communications.

# REPERTORY MEANS HARD WORK

(By Salamander.)

**I**T has been said by some that New Zealand could not support any reasonable number of top-ranking stars commanding high salaries.

The truth or otherwise of this statement could form the basis of a discussion, in which many aspects of entertainment in NZ could be explored. Present population, public taste, and other factors would have to be considered. It is worthy of note that during 1940-41 31,491,811 people in New Zealand paid L2,198,403 to go to the cinema.

The expenditure of this comparatively large annual sum by picturegoers is probably due to the fact that the public has very little opportunity to enjoy other forms of theatre presentation.

True, there are such concerns as the Fuller's circuit which represents a definite but specialised form of entertainment, and serves the purpose for which it was created. There are, of course, the regular concerts which, despite protestations to the contrary from some quarters, do not attract a great section of the public.

There is also the odd touring company which reaches New Zealand usually after a long peregrination throughout South Africa, Australia, and all points en route.

It is a fact that these companies do not always represent the best in histrionic ability. This observation is not made in any derogatory sense to the company personnel; but financially speaking, it would just not be a paying proposition for a really first-rate team of players, who could earn much higher salaries at Home without the discomfort of moving over the face of the earth, to tour NZ.

That these strolling companies often receive a reception worthy of more accomplished groups is largely because New Zealand audiences generally have too few opportunities for comparing their own standards of performance with that of a really first class company.

Admittedly, the great and near-

great of the theatre such as Sybil Thorndyke, Noel Coward, G.B.S., Harry Lauder, Galli-Curci, Richard Tauber, Laurence Tibbett, and others have visited New Zealand over past years. But usually they come as individuals and their public appearance had more of a social character than otherwise.

The only exception to this is the case of musicians such as Poushinoff and Yehudi Menuhin who appear solely in their own right and hardly come within the scope of the theatre.



There are, in New Zealand, a number of Repertory companies which in many instances stage productions that are quite praiseworthy efforts—up to a point. Perhaps it might be as well at this juncture to examine the real purpose of Repertory in its original conception.

Fundamentally, it was designed to give aspirants to the theatre an opportunity to develop whatever latent talents they may have possessed, in the guise of a hobby.

It developed and there came into being a number of Repertory

## Repertory Means Hard Work.

companies which secured sufficient financial backing to raise their efforts from amateur to professional status. To-day, Repertory companies in England and America travel about the country—or they may even have their own theatre—putting on shows that cannot but convince a discerning audience that some members of the company are undoubtedly destined to have their names in bright lights.

The salaries of these people are small and the work is particularly hard. Social life, such as is usually associated with amateur dramatic societies in New Zealand, is practically nil and many fall by the wayside. Because of this un-



usual single mindedness of purpose such talent as may exist must sooner or later reap its reward.

So much so is this fact recognised that the leading impressarios make a special point of either sending «scouts» to see these performances or, if possible, attending in person. That is the method by which many world-famous figures of stage and screen have, after their gruelling groundwork in Repertory, been selected for greater prominence.

New Zealand, unfortunately, has never progressed beyond the amateur stage in which the social element is not the least of the inducements to join a company. The net result of this state of affairs is that an individual who feels

that he or she has the ability to make a name and future in the world of entertainment, almost invariably goes overseas—thus New Zealand loses yet another of her worthy sons!

Again, most professional Repertory players attend some competent school of dramatic art. Few are endowed with acting ability so strongly developed that they can afford to neglect such valuable teaching. Yet how many schools worthy of the name exist in New Zealand?

Granted that a number of NZ dramatic societies do employ a professional producer. He, however, is primarily concerned with the presentation of the piece. The most he can—or indeed is able—to do, is to prevent the players from being so gauche as to be the recipients of missiles. And New Zealand audiences are extraordinarily tolerant as a rule.

Another point—criticism—that life stream which should have as its sole aim the maintenance of a high standard of drama, is woefully lacking in New Zealand. The best efforts to be seen in this direction are always touchingly considerate of possible advertising space, or the fact that amateur performances are deserving of the fullest possible encouragement.

Many soldiers of the 2 NZEF have, during their travels in various lands, had the opportunity of seeing plays performed in some cases by famous actors and actresses.

Perhaps then there might be an awakening of a keener demand for entertainment at least above the dilettante rating. The basic talent undoubtedly exists somewhere in the country. The only way to develop it is the «hard way» and that will eliminate the dabbler or the social butterfly.

Perhaps in some later years a lover of the theatre will feel that the backing of an earnest Repertory company would be a worthy investment from every aspect. He would certainly be a pioneer, and would earn the gratitude of those who have tried so hard to further New Zealand culture.

# MONEY IN SPORT

## No Problem In Dominion

**A**LTHOUGH in many countries the question of amateur and professional status in sport has been the cause of many differences of opinion, it seems certain that for many years to come, at least until the population has increased considerably, New Zealand will not be faced with this problem, nor will a general policy with regard to the payment of toprankers require an urgent decision.

Of course, like many problems confronting the Dominion today, the question of professionalism in sport is dependant to a great extent on population. This, alone, is paramount when consideration is being given to the question of payment of money for sporting ability.

New Zealand is in the fortunate position of being able to provide many avenues for recreation. In addition her people, on the whole, are not crowded into a small area.

Consequently, out-door life is an attraction to all and facilities in keeping with this demand are adequate and, financially and physically, within reach of at least 90 per cent of the population.

Thus has emerged a state of personal preference and being, on the whole, a nation of participants as opposed to spectators, this choice has encouraged a personal expression and initiative which has, in addition to sport, proved an outstanding quality in many walks of life.

Naturally, as the population of the Dominion increases, a gradual demand for the paid specialist in a particular sport will become manifest. In the meantime these specialists will maintain their role, particularly in the avenues of coaching and general assistance in

raising the standard, individually and nationally.

It is interesting to observe that in New Zealand some 30 sports command the interest of the greater proportion of the population. Of these only Racing, Boxing, Rugby League and a small group of athletics and cycling are greatly affected by the money side of their pastimes.

Racing naturally commands a tremendous following because it is allied with the every day life of an agricultural country, thus ensuring a steady and wealthy patronage, and the fact that the general public is being treated to the best possible standard of the sport as well as being able to speculate through the totalisator—a natural sequel to personal preference and a sporting instinct.

Rugby League in the Dominion is largely confined to the four main centres and because of the fact that Rugby is regarded as the national game and varies little in actual style, it is doubtful whether the population and the interest in the provinces would ever be sufficient to maintain Rugby League on a paying basis in those areas.

Boxing owes its survival mainly for the reason that it is an expression of the art of self defence and, financially, in the fact that the revenue for the most part is



## Money and Sport

directed to the two contestants only.

In much the same manner, athletics and cycling on a professional lines continue to maintain themselves on a paying basis for the reason that these meetings are confined to special areas and are assured of a regular patronage. Other sports have been taken up professionally in New Zealand, but the general trend has been towards participation on an amateur basis.

Professional coaching and tours by teams and world champions have formed the basis for the encouragement and the raising of the standard among the various sporting communities.

This has been particularly so in cricket, golf, association football, hockey, tennis, swimming, athletics and rowing, while regular participation in overseas competition has served to bring the standard within world class. All sporting activities have been brought within reach of the population who will always be prepared to pay to learn, and see the best in action.

In New Zealand, Rugby is perhaps the game on which much controversy has centred regarding the payment of services and the assistance which could be given to a greater degree to the players. The New Zealand Rugby Union is a particularly wealthy organisation and the same applies to some of the major unions.

While as an amateur game there can be no question of payment to players, nevertheless public opinion has tended towards the belief that greater assistance could be granted in the matter of travelling, insurance against injury, encouragement of sub-union and school football, with the required coaching and interest to maintain a worthwhile standard.

Competition could be widened, resulting in greater public interest, particularly in the smaller centres, and any efforts made in these directions react beneficially, both financially and for the betterment of the players' conditions.

Cricket occupies a peculiar position in the Dominion. While attracting a good public following, nevertheless the revenue has never been sufficient to put the game on a sound financial footing. Consequently, players, particularly in the provincial associations, are required to bear a large part of the expenses.



Even with the visit of English and Australian touring teams little respite can be given to financial responsibilities, and the profits from these matches are never sufficiently large to provide the nucleus of a fund for a professional coach—an essential factor to maintaining the game on a high level.

Summer weather and the advent of modern communications in New Zealand have provided a variety of outdoor attractions and the support accorded to cricket has fallen accordingly.

On the other hand, it will be admitted that golf is a game for the individual as opposed to team games and thus, in the main, requires individual support for its upkeep.





Professional coaches in New Zealand have popularised and maintained the game on a high level. However, apart from visits by world famous players and the playing of championship tournaments, there is little derived in the way of revenue from the public.

Until the population of New Zealand expands sufficiently and sport generally reaches a high standard, efforts should be concentrated on introducing specialists from overseas. Money spent in this direction will have full recompense, for being a nation of participants and not rail sitters, more sportsmen will reach a higher standard and better health, and the qualities of initiative in the people will be encouraged to their fullest possible degree.

## FOUR YEARS AGO

With 2 NZEF in 1940.

Date	ENTRY		
1940			
8 Jan	Advance party First Contingent arrives Suez. (Left Wellington on «Awatea» 11 Dec, 1939).	18 Jun	Second Contingent arrives at Aldershot. Advance party HQ Ry C and M Gp arrives Plymouth.
22 Jan	GOC arrives Cairo from N.Z.	24 Jun	GOC arrives UK.
12/14 Feb	First Contingent Units enter Maadi Camp.	3 Jul	Lord and Lady Bledisloe inspect HQ 2 NZEF (UK) at Mytchett.
2 Apr	Advance party 34 Bty 7 A Tk Regt embarks at Southampton for Egypt.	5 Jul	UK: 23 Bn manned defensive positions at Puttenham. 20 Bn and Comp Bn leave for Garawla.
17 Apr	Advance parties Second Contingent and HQ Ry C and M Gp leave NZ. on «Awatea.» 34 Bty 7 A Tk Regt leaves UK for Egypt via France.	6 Jul	H.M. The King inspects NZ troops at Mytchett and visits 1 NZ Conv Depot at Ewshot.
2 May	Second Contingent leaves NZ for Middle East on «Aquitania,» «Empress of Japan,» «Andes,» and «Empress of Britain.»	8 Jul	19 Bn returns to Maadi.
26 May	Second Contingent arrives Capetown.	9 Jul	UK: Mixed Bde moves to Dogmersfield.
16 Jun	Second Contingent arrives Clyde, Scotland.	12 Jul	First Battle casualty 2 NZEF: Cpl. Russell of Res MT Coy, wounded during air raid on Mersa Matruh.
17 Jun	GOC leaves Egypt by air for UK, Brig. E. Puttick assumes temporary command in Egypt.	16 Jul	First NZ Patrol, LRP (later LRDG) reports Abbassia for attachment to UK forces.
		31 Jul	4 NZ Gen Hosp opens in Grand Hotel, Helwan.

# BASIS OF N.Z. MUSICAL CULTURE

(By Maxwell Fernie.)

**T**HE prevention in New Zealand of a stagnation or even a general decline in good music was emphasised in a previous article as being of great importance. The solution to such a position was to be found in the better education of every child in the fundamentals of music.

Art or Culture may be likened to the delicate bloom of a plant which has grown to maturity with or without artificial aids, but which, nevertheless, is sturdy. Likewise, a flourishing and well established national life may be compared with the plant of which the bloom is the natural result in maturity.

National life in New Zealand is not yet fully matured although it is rapidly reaching fruition. Already the Dominion has evolved a definite physical type, and although new methods are being applied to economics, industry, education, and legislation, nevertheless, there is appearing a particular trend of culture and mental outlook which is indigenous to the country, or, in other words—national.

Probably those responsible for setting the educational standards some 30 to 40 years ago played a much larger part than was anticipated in the moulding of the present-day New Zealanders' characteristically broad-minded, clear thinking and modern outlook on life. Indeed there is a flourishing and vigorous growth of the «plant of national life». *But it has not yet reached full maturity.*

In a young country, the development of secondary industries and the employment of men and women other than in primary production usually denotes a certain stability in national characteristics. This naturally requires a revision of educational standards in order to bring to fruition new ideas formed during the approach to maturity.

Adult education is always a more difficult task if there is no specialised foundation prepared in childhood. The dictators of pre-war Europe fully realised the value of child education in form-

ing certain fixed ideas. This power was used to their temporary advantage for the purposes of the present conflict, the results of which will prove ultimately how unfortunate this experience has been for the youth of Europe.

Again, New Zealand's national life is approaching maturity and «bloom» of a culture which must *the time is now opportune* for the careful preparation for the «bloom» of a culture which must be given every opportunity to to form in the minds of the future citizens of the Dominion.



A wider scope in child education is becoming a necessity and it is to be hoped that in post-war years the younger people will be given greater encouragement to develop their natural gifts of clear thinking and their talents which have been founded so well during the early growth of the Dominion.

The culture of music in New Zealand is of paramount importance, but hand in hand with music are the sister arts including literature, drama, oratory and painting. These arts flourish successfully only when they become an integral part of the lives of a people, and together with various activities constitute the culture of a community.

Coming from British stock, the people of the Dominion have the happy gift of being able to appreciate the arts and cultures of foreign lands, as well as those of the

## Basis of NZ Musical Culture

Mother Country. This gift could certainly be detrimental if a full education were lacking, for, in the case of music, a very large quantity is imported and absorbed per medium of gramophone recordings, radio broadcasting, and sound films.

Before the culture of other lands makes further headway, Dominion educationalists must face up to the task of replanning a sound and extensive post-war primary and secondary education for all.

A «mushroom» growth in any activity is never sound and this applies particularly to the Arts. If the «delicate bloom» of art is to survive and reproduce itself in full detail, it must be carefully tended and guided along correct

cessfully for some years, while in New Zealand, for example, the King Edward Technical College at Dunedin has, since 1933, maintained a high degree of general musical activity. The whole school is included in this training and music is not a specialised subject for an enthusiastic few. Other colleges and schools in New Zealand have also achieved success, but often such results can be attributed to the zeal of a few hard working, enthusiastic, and enterprising teachers.

Thus it will be admitted that music can be included in the school curriculum without causing a loss in efficiency in basic subjects. In fact, it is well known that the study of music deepens



lines. A reform in adult education would be useless if the children were forgotten or if parents did not impart their knowledge. A «mushroom» growth of this nature could not be expected to survive.

Adults often say that they would give much to be proficient in some form of art, for their own satisfaction and for the benefit of others. Few good musicians have commenced their studies after childhood or the adolescence stage and nearly all great composers were either choir-boys or belonged to a family music circle, thus having a fundamental knowledge and love of music as part of their general education.

In the musical education for every child there arises the problem of introducing some suitable musical training into the school curriculum, without detracting from the general standard of efficiency. Many will say that this is not possible. However, in England it has been carried out suc-

cessfully, sharpens the mentality, and in many ways assists the student to achieve a finer perception of details in other studies.

The lines on which child education should proceed are always a favourite topic for would-be reformers, but it is suggested that since New Zealanders are of British stock, the musical training of children could be focussed initially in the singing, or playing as a member of an orchestra, of simple British folk tunes and airs which are indeed numerous. Later when this foundation is firm, more ambitious work could be undertaken. Further reference could be made to the progress made along these lines in England and in New Zealand to date, but suffice it to say that the scheme is working well and is most popular with the pupils.

«Hill Billy,» «State Border,» and certain negro songs in English, apart from being a short-lived novelty attraction, have very little in common with New Zea-

land life, and even were the words of such songs applicable to the Dominion, most of the music in which they are clothed is of such poor quality that musically-minded people are reluctant to have anything to do with them. Truly, such editions could be termed the musical «version» of the notorious «pulp magazines» which a few years ago threatened to flood the Dominion.

Deserving the highest praise are the enthusiastic, hardworking amateurs who have borne the banner of good music in the past, and who have already, by sheer diligence, perseverance, and often by self-denial of luxuries, achieved success and recognition despite a limited interest of the people. In pre-war years also, there was a severe restriction in the importa-

tion of musical instruments and, as few are made in New Zealand, this difficulty will obviously have to be overcome if instrumental music is to thrive. Otherwise, despite education, music will remain relegated to the rank of a luxury.

In order to ensure a bright and flourishing future in New Zealand for this «flower» of musical culture, it must be again emphasised that an improvement is necessary in the basis for the proper musical education of all children, and although this advancement must certainly eventuate, it is to be hoped that it will materialise before the Dominion has absorbed and adopted the culture of other peoples at the expense of her own, latent though it may be at present.



**T**HE purpose of this article—the second of a series of three—is to give a brief but accurate survey of Italy from Rome to all the land that lies to the south.

### 3. THE PERIOD OF WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE FROM 395 TO 476 A.D.

This was a period of instability and strife. Life was not secure for there were raids by Goths, Vandals and Huns. The Western Roman Empire existed only by virtue of its great name and tradition. The capital was no longer Rome, but Ravenna.

Finally in 476, the barbarian King Odoacer informed the Emperor of the Eastern or Byzantine Empire that there was no Emperor in the West and so the Western Roman Empire had come to an end. Actually the Empire of the West did not fall; rather it petered out.

During this confused period the Bishop of Rome assumed the pagan title of Pontifex Maximus, one of the most honoured of Roman titles, and the church began to assume an important role in leadership in Rome and Italy. Rome claimed a unique spiritual prestige because within its boundaries were the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul.

This table from now on refers principally to Southern Italy, and from it can be traced the history of some of the monuments which are to be seen today.

410 A.D. Britain Abandoned by Rome.

4. THE PERIOD OF CONFUSION FROM 476 TO 1042 A.D.

After the fall of the Western Roman Empire, Byzantium was the chief power and nominally never relinquished its claims. In 535 and 544, expeditions were made to reconquer broken Italy for the Byzantines by Belisarius and eventually the Exarchate of Ravenna was set up.

In Constantinople Justinian promulgated his famous code of the Roman Law. However, by 568 the wildest of the German tribes, the Lombards, descended into Italy and, in a few years because the Italians were indifferent and the Byzantines too weak, they occupied a large part of the country.

Some parts in the south, principally Bari, remained in Byzantine hands and so Italy was split into several parts and remained so for 1300 years.

During this period and until 774 Italy had three capitals: Rome which was the centre of the Church movement; Ravenna for the Byzantines and Pavia for the Lombards.

It is interesting to note that the Lombards became deeply religious, and it was their king who made over to the Pope the district of Sutri which was the first temporal dominion of the Church and later became a political factor of the greatest importance for hundreds of years.

In the south, Byzantine rule did not relax and was broken only by incursions of the Lombards from the north and of the Arabs, then a very dynamic people who had conquered Sicily. They made the Mediterranean an Arab lake. They attacked Rome and Monte Cassino and threatened Southern Italy until the capture of the Arab fortress on the Garigliano in 915.

Art and culture had virtually disappeared. The books on architecture by Vitruvius were lost for about 1500 years. Some of Livy were lost for ever. The only glimmer of light during the Dark Ages came from Charlemagne. He gave sufficient stability to his empire to enable the arts, which were essentially Christian, to emerge.

449 - 616 A.D. Conquest of England by Angles, Saxons and Jutes.

950 A.D. Kupe discovers New Zealand.

5. PERIOD OF NORMAN OCCUPATION, 1042 TO 1194 A.D.

At the beginning of the 11th Century Sicily was in the hands of the Arabs; Apulia and Calabria were under the feeble rule of Constantinople; Gaeta, Naples and Amalfi were city republics; Benevento, Capua and Salerno were capitals of Lombard principalities.



**Constantine and Fausta.**

From a Contemporary Medallion.

About the time William the Conqueror was taking over England, the Normans were one of the most virile peoples in Europe. Norman pilgrims started to arrive at the shrine of St. Michael on Monte Gargano and began the penetration of the south. Soldiers of fortune fought in the service of rival states and the first permanent Norman garrison was at Aversa.

Finally a family known as the Hautevilles set up a kingdom in Southern Italy and Sicily. The area on the mainland was virtually the foundation of the kingdom of Naples. This was a most important epoch, for Byzantine domination practically ceased and what dealings Italy had with the east she had within her own rights,

## History of S. Italy

e.g., by trading, which was most lucrative.

The Normans introduced their system of feudalism. Traces of this persist to the present day, e.g., land tenure.

1066 A.D. William the Conqueror.

1150 A.D. Toi settles in New Zealand.

### 6. PERIOD OF HOHENSTAUFENS, 1194 TO 1268 A.D.

The family of Hohenstaufen is frequently referred to as Swabian

officials, endowed the school of medicine at Salerno and even used Apulians as administrators in conquered territories in Northern Italy.

The arts and sciences flourished amazingly under this man. So far ahead of his time was he in his methods that he even succeeded in negotiating a peaceful settlement for pilgrims to visit the Holy Land.

During the Norman and Hohenstaufen periods, Southern Italy and Sicily prospered tremendously, becoming rich and assuming the utmost importance to Europe.

### Roman Senatorial Coins — 13th Century.



Obverse



Reverse

Inscriptions:—Obverse: Brancaleo S.P.Q.R. Reverse: Roma Caput Mundi.

after their state, north of Switzerland, from which they originated. As the result of the marriage of a Norman princess, Constance, to Henry Hohenstaufen, Emperor of Germany, the rule passed to this family.

As the Hohenstaufens ultimately preferred to live in the south, the centre of gravity of the political struggle between the Popes and the Emperor moved to Sicily and Southern Italy which assumed an important role in Europe.

The genius of the dynasty was the Emperor Frederick II, a giant physically and mentally. He started the University of Naples for the higher education of state

From the ports around Bari, the Crusading fleets left for the Holy Land. After the First Crusade, trade followed from the Norman kingdoms set up there, and as a result of this connection the towns of the south became vast emporiums for oriental goods. Mussolini attempted to restore this by originating the Eastern Fair, at Bari. The building of many vast churches of the basilica type that are seen today was made possible by this wealth.

1190 A.D. Richard the Lion Heart sets out on the Third Crusade.  
1265 A.D. Simon de Montfort summons a Parliament.

(To be continued.)



# POST-WAR RUGBY

## Parallel To 1918

**I**N view of the proposed tour of the All Blacks to South Africa in the immediate years following the cessation of hostilities, the transformation of Rugby football in New Zealand from a wartime to peacetime basis will provide a major and urgent problem.

It is interesting to recall that in 1921, within 18 months of the cessation of hostilities in the Great War, New Zealand was visited by the Springboks and within the following three years the All Blacks had undertaken visits to Australia and Great Britain.

Thus it will be seen that football was well on its feet within a matter of months after the war, while records and performances have shown that the standard of play was comparable with that at any stage in New Zealand history.

A similar position rules with regard to this war and within a few years of the Armistice, the New Zealanders are scheduled to visit South Africa, while a tour of the Dominion by a British team will follow almost immediately. In the meantime, it is fully anticipated that the interchange of visits every three years between Australia and New Zealand will be resumed.

During the present war, Rugby activities have gravitated towards the four main centres and areas in which military camps have been situated. Demobilisation and decentralisation must go hand in hand if Rugby is rapidly to regain pre-war status in provincial unions.

In the past few years many promising players have come to light and it seems likely that trial matches, which will be required for the purpose of selecting the

All Blacks, will provide the basis for a return to pre-war provincial standards.

Army life has provided for many players, an incentive for Rugby which would normally have been restricted owing to occupational and transport difficulties and it is these additional players, particularly in the sub-unions, who are going to assist the raising of the standard in their particular areas.

Prospects for post-war Rugby are bright. New Zealand teams in the British Isles and in the Middle East theatre of operations have shown that the Dominion still maintains its high place in international competition. Much good material is offering and providing the New Zealand Rugby Union accomplishes the necessary organisation, there is no reason to doubt that the standard of the success achieved will be comparable with those of 1905, 1924 and 1928.

The Ranfurly Shield, with a widening of scope for challenge matches, must of necessity continue to provide the ideal stimulus for the major Rugby provinces. Within the provinces themselves the sub-unions are of the greatest import and while these and school football are fostered and encouraged to the fullest possible degree, Rugby in the Dominion should continue to flourish and fulfill every expectation and performance so much demanded these days of a national game.

# LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT N.Z.

## *A Statistical Record*

**W**HILE most people are familiar with the main features of N.Z. as covered by statistics, some of the lesser known facts contained in a regular fortnightly review should prove of wide interest.

Outstanding features such as population, vital statistics and revenue have been covered in previous issues.

Women's suffrage introduced, 1893. Eligible for Parliament, 1919.

Twenty members, inclusive of Speaker, constitute a quorum in the House of Representatives.

There are 273 newspaper publications of which 44 are published daily, 61 weekly and 121 monthly.

Quinquennial parliaments in vogue until 1879 when three-year term introduced.

In 1862, some 60% of the imports to N.Z. came from Australia. The 1941 figure was 16%.

Largest glaciers—Tasman, 18 miles x 1 1-4 miles; Murchison, 11 miles; Fox, 9 3-4; Franz Joseph, 8 1-2; Mueller, 8.

There were 376 school dental clinics in 1941, employing 318 nurses, with 126,703 children receiving systematic treatment.

Highest mountain—Mt. Cook, 12,349ft with 17 peaks over 10,000ft.

First Parliament, 1854, comprised 40 members. Greatest number, 91, in 1881.

Pastoral products comprise an annual average of 93% of N.Z. exports.

The number of females to 1000 males of population has risen from 620 in 1861, to 992 in 1916 and 972 in 1936.

No less than 35.7 per cent of total convictions in the Magistrates' Courts in 1941 were for traffic offences.

Criminal charges in which convictions are entered in the Magistrates' Courts average 26.8 per 1000 population annually.

The capital cost of State railways in 1942 amounted to L73,723,-223. Some 31,087 wagons have been built in the Dominion and 2500 were imported from England.

## QUIZ ANSWERS

1. False—Antarctic Circle.
2. False—clock making.
3. False—minx is a sly girl.
4. True.
5. False—H.M.S. Hood is a battle-cruiser; Ramilles (1940) first battleship to visit N.Z.
6. True.
7. False—Rudyard Kipling.
8. True.
9. False—Mendelssohn.
10. False—Chinese (twice as many).
11. True.
12. False—Tchaikowsky.
13. False—Mr. Harry Hopkins.
14. False—former German Colony in W. Africa.
15. True.
16. True—L5,190,163 in 1941.
17. True.
18. True—since Feb. 1, 1935.
19. False—1942 Act provides for their inclusion on juries.
20. True—for 13 days.
21. False—tunny, 44 m.p.h.; blue shark, 26.5.
22. False—formal recognition of a new Govt., or State.
23. True.
24. False—played in last test only.
25. True—lost to N.S.W., 6-17.
26. False—Classform.
27. False—to Sam Langford who fought in over 600 contests.
28. True.
29. False—Victoria 1107 runs v. N.S.W. in 1926.
30. True—Weismuller (U.S.A.), 51secs (1927).