

Nº 5

CUE



ERS

*AN INFORMATION BULLETIN
FOR 2 NZEF*

SPLENDID RESPONSE

That the New Zealand Education and Rehabilitation Service within the 2 NZEF is meeting an increasing demand from personnel is indicated in the splendid response already received from 2501 soldiers who have applied for study courses.

Since the tutorial section started functioning some 12 weeks ago, 2501 applications for courses have been received and of these 2016 are in operation. Accountancy, Professional and B.Com., subjects account for some 569 courses, while a further 112 will be issued when additional staff is available. Arts and Farming have a total of 707 in hand with 133 pending, and Trade courses in operation total 740, with 240 still to be issued. Difficulties have been encountered, particularly with regard to the provision of staff and the lack of certain text books. It is hoped, however, that within a few weeks a complete service will be available to all personnel and that tutorial assistance on the lines of correspondence schools in the Dominion will attain its maximum efficiency.

It is in the field of education, particularly in divisional units, that officers in 2 NZEF can prove invaluable in the encouragement of study among soldiers. In many instances a lead is all that is required, and in this respect unit officers will be accomplishing much in advising and assisting those under their command who wish to take up some form of study.

Of particular interest is the fact that in one battery study courses were arranged for 76 men—a high percentage of the total strength. One officer, after circulating details, described the result as «positively staggering.» Clearly, then, it is a matter which unit officers can take up with confidence. The demand exists, and the work handled to date is of a high standard. The results should be of great benefit, not only to the individual but to units as a whole, particularly from the point of view of morale, which can be assisted greatly by individual creative work and which, after all, is a matter of great moment to every officer.

In the meantime, it is to be hoped that the ERS facilities available to personnel will be fully realised and studied and that problems on Education and Rehabilitation will form an integral part of the everyday life of servicemen and servicewomen stationed in the Mediterranean area, as has been the case with NZ personnel stationed elsewhere.

6 to 4 the Field!



(By Salamander.)

EVER since the first cave-man and his wife wagered a new bearskin on the outcome of an argument between a sabretoothed tiger and a mastodon, man has been steadily « having a bit on » right through the ages.

And he will continue to do so as long as strength or skill mean anything to the human race.

During the year 1943-44, over L7 million was invested in NZ on the totalisator, resulting in a windfall for the Treasury of L682,146. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that a tax is levied on the investments, the dividends, and the stakes. Coupled with the amusement tax and the levy on alcoholic beverages sold on the racing club's premises, it would seem that race-day meeting is a pretty profitable affair for the authorities.

But what a maze of suppressive laws and regulations surround the wooing of Lady Luck. This applies not only in New Zealand but also in other parts of the Empire. As far as New Zealand is concerned the law says unequivocally that the much begrudged privilege of being allowed to bet at all shall be done only through a lawfully constructed totalisator, on a duly authorised race-course owned by a properly constituted jockey club—and nowhere else. Result—a most cunning grapevine system aimed at either circumventing the law or, in some cases, downright defiance of the law.

Racing without betting loses most of its appeal, except to those lovers of horseflesh who find a peculiar joy in observing the beautifully co-ordinated action of a horse at full gallop.

A person can be vitally interested in a race meeting, either financially or for the sport's own sake, and yet for various reasons is unable to be present in person. If he wishes to make an investment on his fancy he is forced to condone a misdemeanour and have recourse to that wicked tribe, the sub rosa bookies.

The heavy hand of the law is ever poised over the shoulder of the bookmaker. Indeed, it falls with such suspicious regularity that one is almost tempted to believe that there is an admission of failure in suppressing the « evil » and an acknowledgment of the existence of the « miscreant » by periodically fining him. Some blunt folk refer to it as a licence fee.

It is, nevertheless, agreed that the bookmaker, as a rule, is a highly respected member of the community who pays his rates, income tax—and fines—with admirable cheerfulness and promptitude.

Also, dishonest bookies are so rare as to be negligible, and invariably their reign is usually distressingly short.

Why then is this worthy soul, whose activities are recognised by authority and public alike, legally branded as a criminal and compelled to conduct a furtive business under the vague title of « import agent » or some such



fiction? Also, those who place bets with him, render themselves liable to varying penalties.

The totalisator, it may be argued, does an excellent job, is fool-proof, easy to understand and — above all — cannot « welsh.» True, but what a horribly soulless way of spending money. Some can remember wistfully the days when the racecourse was thronged with happy punters, eyeing the bookies' odds boards; darting in to get the best price from their favourite members of the « old firm »; listening to the exhortations of gaily attired, prosperous gentlemen smoking



cigars with the bands still round them; their money being taken with a quip and a jest and often an earnest hope for good luck.

Not so the « tote »—a series of irritating clicks is the punter's portion and if he wants to follow the progress of his investment further, it entails a long, neck-cricking, hypnotic stare at the antics and rattles of the impossible but imposing monster of machinery that dominates the rural scene.

Australia, America and England have their legal bookmakers and are not a whit the worse for it. In fact, in England the bookmaker is raised to the dignity of « Turf Accountant.» But even in the Mother Country a peculiar situation exists.

Bookmaking in England is only legal with ready money actually on the course itself. Off the course, he can only conduct his business on an « account » basis. It is also illegal to send money through the post for the purpose of betting on an event taking place on or after the day of receipt. Money sent to a bookmaker must be in payment of an account relating to an event which has already taken place.

The same principle applies to the conduct of the weekly Football Pools which represents literally millions of pounds a week and is mass gambling with a vengeance. Yet homes are not wrecked. Neither do the children cry more loudly for bread—or cake—because of the ordinary man's humble investment on the football competitions or the result of the Derby.

The totalisator is on most English horse tracks and on all dog tracks. But the bookmakers are also there in full blast, and the complaints from either the bookies or the tote organisers on each other's activities must be fairy whispers, for nobody ever hears them.

Another thing about the English totalisator is that investments are accepted in units of 2/—, thus bringing the sport within the reach of all. There are, of course, the 10/—, L1 and L5 windows. But the machine is a dull affair indeed compared to the ever cheery, vociferous bookie, or the pleadings and confidences of the tipsters, or the mystic wavings of the « tic-tac » men who signal the odds to their masters from one part of the course to another.

Occasionally, once in a blue moon, a bookie welshes. The



spectacle of a defaulting turf accountant heading for the woods with his irate clientele in full cry is indeed a sight for the gods.

Perhaps some enterprising wight may imagine that, because bookmakers off the course are not allowed to accept ready money, he can turn these regulations to his own advantage. Let a note of warning be uttered. If he approaches a reputable Turf Accountant with the proposal that he opens an account, he will be received with grave courtesy in surroundings similar to a bank.

Busy clerks bent over ledgers, the tumbling sound of adding machines, the cashiers paying money through the grills would all tend to increase the illusion. The head of the firm, now shed of his loud checks and gaudy ties, would probably be in a well-cut morning suit and have the demeanour of a member of the minor clergy.

But, unbeknown to the aspiring client, his status is investigated to a surprisingly extensive degree. If he has ever defaulted on a bookmaker's account, or even a two or three-shilling Football Pool, he is for ever damned in the eyes of the odds-laying fraternity.

Neither will any account bets ever be accepted from any persons who may happen to live at the same address as the defaulter, which is hard luck on them. Records of defaulters go back many years and are complete to the last detail. All reputable bookmakers have access to those records.



But to come back to New Zealand. Let the shackles of illegality be cast off from this business of betting. Authority has, to a certain degree, confessed its failure or willingness to suppress the bookmaker by not arresting each and every one immediately. License them! Tax them if needs be in any manner the powers-that-be think fit, but for heaven's sake let an end be written to the sorry farce of declaring them illegal.



4 YEARS AGO

with the 2 NZEF in 1940



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|-------|--|--------|---|
| 1 Aug | Remainder of 20 Bn returns to Maadi from Garawla. | 9 Aug | NZ Forces Club in London opened by Mrs. Winston Churchill. |
| 3 Aug | UK: Second Contingent units begin six-day route march from Mytchett. | | Nurses from 1 NZ Gen Hosp form part of Guard of Honour for Duke and Duchess of Gloucester at opening of King George and Queen Elizabeth Club in London. |
| 5 Aug | HQ Ry C & M Gp, 1 NZ Conv Depot and detachment of 1 NZ Gen Hosp leave Glasgow for Egypt on «Franconia» | 10 Aug | Lady Lampson opens Kiwi Club at Helwan. |
| | Maj-Gen Howell, DDMS Aldershot Command, visits 1 NZ Gen Hosp at Pinewood. | 14 Aug | Brig Puttick leaves Maadi to visit troops in Western Desert. |
| 8 Aug | Second Contingent units return to Mytchett from 100 mile route march. | 16 Aug | 6 Fd Coy leaves Maadi for Western Desert. |

SALERNO

(By Major G. Blake Palmer.)

THE Sorrento Peninsula separates the Gulf of Salerno—or Gulf of Paestum according to the Romans—from that of Naples of which it forms the sharply contoured southern coast. Its rocky and verdant coastline, with its innumerable small bays, steep headlands, rocky islets and grotto-studded cliffs have excited the admiration of over seventy generations of poets and passers-by.

Many of these writers recall the earlier wanderings of the first voyagers whose ventures have been passed down through the legends of the classical world. Capri, beyond Cape Campanella, was the home of Circe and the Sirens, and Ulysses passed by Amalfi on his way to her island. The pilot of Aeneas was buried at Cape Palinuro.

Later Capri sheltered the declining madness of Tiberius and the sterner character of Hadrian. Virgil and Horace praised the serpentine atmosphere and its many-caverned coastline; and in modern times Munthe did much to restore its true meaning, which had been for so long confused by the babbling of untidy tourists and sickly sentimentalists.

Those who have enjoyed the westward run in the late afternoon from Vietri to Positano, glimpsing the decayed glories of Amalfi and Ravello, and the sombre Vallone di Furore, cannot fail to experience the impressions which inspired the earlier legends, just as in more recent times it prompted Wagner to compose the «Dream in the Magic Garden of Klingsor» when staying at the Palazzo Rufolo at Ravello.

Unfortunately a permit is now needed for all WD vehicles proceeding westwards of Vietri along the coast road—a precaution most necessary from the narrow nature of the winding road along the cliff face.

Southward of Salerno the country is a striking contrast and a well watered plain curves round the coast to Paestum—Poseidonia of the Greeks. Historically, however, this area is one with that of the peninsula and the Bay of Naples.

Many of the cities, some of which are now mere villages or dead ruins, have in turn been the capitals of independent city states, maritime republics or even of large kingdoms.

Salerno was once the capital of the Norman kingdom of Italy; Amalfi was the first of the great maritime city states and the greatest port in Italy; Stabia was buried with Pompeii and its successor Castellamare di Stabia became a favourite resort of Angevin kings.

Sorrento and Paestum had a rich and honourable past extending back to Greek and Roman times, whilst Ravello now a village, was once a city of over 35,000 inhabitants. So many traces remain of past greatness that even the least sensitive visitor can readily understand the most extravagant legends of the ancients.

Paestum, Salerno, Stabia and Sorrento do not differ essentially in their origins from Naples, Pompeii, Herculaneum and Cuma. All were Greek settlements whose general story has already been given in earlier numbers of «CUE.»

No mention was, however, made of the agricultural activities by which these early settlers so materially changed the aspect of both the plain of Salerno and the Sorrento Peninsula.

From Poseidonia (Paestum) and its satellites, the cultivation of the olive—previously only existing in the wild state in Italy—and fruit growing were introduced. Grain and flax were also Greek importations for cultivation on the alluvial plain.

Later on citrus fruits were successfully introduced. Cherries

from Armenia, and stone fruits, such as apricots from Asia Minor, became established and plentiful by the first century, BC, when Italian orchards were so admired by Dionysios Halicarnassos.

The terracing of the steep slopes above the little coastal towns was started and it is only by imagining the peninsula without any of these crops and their artificial beds, that the immense contributions of man to the natural scene can be fully appreciated.

Nature provided the background and the atmosphere, but the work of over 70 generations has clothed it with picturesque and crumbling works of which luckily the best of almost every age has survived for our enjoyment.



Amalfi Cathedral.

Starting the journey from the south at Pesto, a few notes may ensure a better appreciation of what remains. Poseidonia or Paestum was founded before 600 BC by the Greeks and was known in early times for its excellent coinage and its great temples. Its full Greek character was lost very early after its decline during the Pyrrhic Wars—Third Century, BC—and it subsequently remained faithful to Rome even after the Battle of Cannae, sending money and ships and provisions to the city.

Again flourishing after the first century, it was noted as an early centre of Christianity, was honoured both with a persecution under Diocletian, and the body of St Matthew which it subsequently lost to Salerno, together with much good marble and sculpture from its temples.

Today parts of the old wall, over 4½ km in circumference, an amphitheatre, traces of a road and a forum are all that survive besides the imposing remains of its three temples. The largest, the Temple of Poseidon—or Neptune—is the finest fifth century Greek temple in Italy and its double line of Doric columns much worn at the base are intact, as is the facade and pediment.

The smaller Temple of Cereri, also Doric, shows the Periptero form to great advantage—The third Greek Temple, called the Basilica, is more ruinous and has served as a stone quarry for the building of parts of Norman Salerno. Like all such temples they are very impressive by moonlight.

Passing northwards over the Sele River, Salerno is approached through a dusty and war scarred suburb. The new town, largely untouched, gives little indication of an historical past. The origins of Salerno are Greek and obscure.

Its first written mention was in 194 BC when it received a Roman colonia. At the fall of the Empire it suffered the usual fate of pillage and sacking and changed hands many times: the Goths 493 AD, Byzantines 536 and 539, Goths again in 541 and the Byzantines in 552 all contributed to its discomforts, but after its seizure in 646 by the Lombards it commenced a long and brilliant period of prosperity.

In 839 it became a principality and assisted Rome against the Saracens, remaining independent until 1077 when it fell to the Normans who made it their capital. Though competition with Amalfi was severe, its trade was assured by many contacts with Sicily, Africa, Asia Minor and Spain.

It soon became a seat of learning, and by the XIth-XIIth century the famous medical school of

Salerno was reaching the height of its reputation and was continuing to teach much of the knowledge of the classical world almost forgotten elsewhere.

Unique among the institutions of its day it had women students and even women professors; it taught in addition to medicine philosophy, law, astronomy and mathematics and whether or not its sources were directly from the classics, or whether they were introduced through Arabic manuscripts of Greek writings brought over by Constantine Africanus, it preserved much of the medical lore and other sciences of the Hellenic world. Among its teachers was St Thomas Aquinas.

The cathedral, commenced in 1076 and badly restored in the XVIIIth century, is fronted by a colonaded courtyard or atrium within which are to be found two buildings, one a chapel which represents part of the original area of the medical school. That portion to the right of the courtyard contains some interesting Roman sarophagi, many with rich mythological carvings. These, together with many of the columns, come from Paestum.

The bronze doors of the cathedral were cast in Constantinople in 1099. The columns of the nave, now mainly concealed by later decoration, were originally Roman or Greek columns. The triple apse is not in line with the nave.

Notice the XIIIth century mosaic in the chapel of Gregory VII. The tiny figure kneeling below St Matthew (whose remains are in the cathedral) is Giovanni di Procidia, a student of Salerno and « Hero » of the Sicilian Vespers, in which some thousands of French garrison were massacred in 1282. The fine carved tomb in the left aisle dates from 1410 and is that of Margherita di Durazzo.

There is also a small XIth century mosaic of St Matthew giving the Orthodox Benediction, another reminder of late Greek Church influence in Italy. The XIIth century pulpit shows very strong Sicilian-Arab influence in its decoration.

Passing onwards through Vietri the coastal road, winding and nar-

row, hugs the cliff face on its way to Amalfi. The road only dates from 1852 and it is not hard to realise how Amalfi could retain quasi-independence for so long.

Amalfi seceded from Naples before the close of the IXth century, successfully resisted the Lombards, and formed an independent duchy which reached its apogee in the first quarter of the XIIth century when, after being sacked by the Pisans in 1136, it fell to the Normans. Amalfi was the first of the great mediaeval maritime city republics.

A brilliant forerunner of Pisa, Genoa and Venice, it claims the honour of discovering the use of the magnetic compass and certainly produced the first codified Maritime Laws, preserved in the well known « Tavola Amalfitana. » These laws were adopted all over the Mediterranean.

Architecturally Amalfi has an interesting cathedral, originally similar to those at Gaeta and Caserta Vecchio, but since much restored. The Byzantine bronze door is earlier than Salerno and the cloisters are now an archeological museum. The sea-caves are not unlike the more renowned « Blue Cave » at Capri.

On the hills to the west is Ravello, once a flourishing Norman city. It has some fine remains of Sicilian-Arab architecture, including the remarkable colonnaded courtyard in the Palazzo Rufolo, once a retreat of the Angevin kings.

The cathedral is largely unspoilt and the bronze doors — 1179 — and campanile — 1272 — are both by Apulian craftsmen, a reminder of the wide extent of the Norman kingdom. The Church of Giovanni del Toro has some good XIIth century mosaics. The Palazzo Cimbrine is worth a few moments for the view from its open crypt-like Sala a Terrazzo.

Beyond Amalfi, the road through Faiano to Positano winds between steep slopes and even steeper terracing on which grow vine and citrus. On every spur is either a small tower or stronghold built as a defence against the Barbary corsairs, but now converted to villa resorts.

Salerno.

One should never be in too much of a hurry to stop at one of the few points at which a car can leave the road to permit a leisurely view of the sea below and listen for the Siren singing of the water in the caves. The islets off the coast near Positano are known today as Li Gilli and to the Romans as the Sireneae. The ruins are mediaeval forts.

Coming to Sorrento yet another reminder is given in the name of the Sirens whose legends haunt the coast line. Modern Sorrento needs little mention. Its attractions are obvious and its antiquities explain themselves: the Angevin-Gothic of San Francesco is, however, worth a visit, as is the doorway of San Antonio.

socalled Palazzo di Timbrio and many less conspicuous remains survive. The name of Tiberius' Leap recalls the many stories of the senile emperor's more vicious pursuits, many of which are readably recalled in Robert Graves' « I Claudius, » chapter 26. Of the churches one, the Parrochiale is floored with marble from Tiberius' palace. San Giocomo, with its fine cloisters, dates from 1374. A word of warning: the Castle of Barbarossa is named after the Tripoli pirate Cair-ed-Din, its red-haired destroyer, and not after Frederick I.

Finally, there is Castellamare di Stabia. Built on top of a buried city, its early history was similar to that of Pompeii. The Angevin



Temple of Neptune, Paestum.—Doric V Cent., BC.

Of Capri so much has been written that only the barest outline is needed here. Originally Greek, the islanders still preserve the type, and despite, or because of the horrors of tourism, some interesting religious festivals survive together with the legends of the Imperial days.

The Emperor Tiberius on his retirement in AD 27 dedicated 12 luxurious villas to the chief gods of the Roman Pantheon.

The remains of the Villa of Jove at the north-east corner, the

castle still stands out amid modern naval yards and the large hotels of a popular health resort.

The Angevin Casa Sana now renamed and converted as the Albergo Quisisana, was the scene of one of Boccaccio's « Decameron » stories. The Angevins used it as a favourite health resort, retiring with part of their Court.

In closing, the imperfections of these notes are fully appreciated. They aim only to outline the history of the more important places and legends.

WHEN WEBB WON WORLD'S SCULLING TITLE

MEMORIES of the early 1900's were recalled recently when William Webb, a former world's sculling champion, led his skiff in a procession of racing boats on the Wanganui River.

For many of the spectators it was the first time they had seen Webb in action, but there were also those who had many years previously witnessed all the famous contests in which Webb had taken part.

It was indeed hard to realise that 37 years had passed since Webb had won the world championship from Charlie Towns, of Sydney, on the Parramatta and brought the title to the Dominion for the first time.

Webb, as a result of his great victory, became a national hero and the fame and the beauty of the Wanganui River became

of Webb's success with great satisfaction and Wanganui residents, in particular, were jubilant. Following receipt of the first cable, another came to hand stating that a protest had been entered, but nevertheless the celebrations continued as all were confident as to the eventual outcome of the position—the confirming of the New Zealander's victory. Crowds roamed the streets of Wanganui and when the final details of the contest filtered through at a late hour, celebrations were still in full swing.

However, the defeat of Towns did not deter his supporters who talked of backing him in a return contest. Webb's backer maintained that the contest should take place on the Wanganui, but also came forward with the suggestion of a non-title race on the Parramatta for £2000 a side.

This race was scheduled to take place within a few days of the title contest and was until then the largest sum ever suggested for such an event. Money was on hand in support of the New Zealander and all were confident as to the outcome.

However, Towns' supporters allowed the matter to fall through and thus Webb returned to New Zealand a world champion and was honoured in a manner never since equalled in the history of the Dominion.

Hardly a year had elapsed when Webb was called upon to defend his title, the challenger being R. Tressider, a sturdy Newcastle miner, who had arrived in the Dominion for the express purpose of returning the title to Australia.

The contest which created tremendous interest throughout Australia and New Zealand was rowed on the Wanganui River in February, 1908. A large party of Australians made the Tasman crossing, while thousands from all



world wide. It was indeed a surprise to the Australians who had provided the world champion for many years to see one of their best outclassed by a man from the sister Dominion. That Webb's performance was well in keeping with world championship class was testified by such great scullers as W. Beach, Jim Stanbury and Michael Rush, who said that without doubt the better man had won.

New Zealand received the news

When Webb Won World Title.

parts of the Dominion converged on the Wanganui.

After two months of consistently brilliant weather the day was heralded by a steady drizzle. Supporters of both contestants strayed up and down the streets of Wanganui debating as to whether a postponement would be necessary. Rain continued until an hour before the race and thousands who had travelled to Wanganui did not brave the elements. Nevertheless, a large attendance thronged the banks along the 10-mile course.

Tressider held up the contest by arriving 15 minutes late. There was an air of expectancy and intense excitement as the two men manoeuvred at the starting point. For the first 200 yards and at a hot pace the contestants remained on equal terms.

pace, the title did not change hands. The honours on the day went to Arnst who, at the peak of his career, was regarded as one of the greatest of all world champions.

Actually this was Webb's final race for the title, but several years later he was induced to come out of retirement to meet Paddy Hannan in a contest for the New Zealand title then held by Webb. The ex-world champion regained his best form and Hannan, on the day, could not make a race of it. He was outclassed and lost by a margin of 15 lengths.

Although never in the same class as Arnst or Webb, Hannan was, nevertheless, a versatile oarsman. Webb was in such great fettle about this time that his supporters in Wanganui would have been willing to back him in



To the delight of his friends, Webb soon took the lead. After the first mile had been covered, Webb had a length up his sleeve and from that point onwards the race was in safe keeping, the eventual margin of victory being three lengths.

Webb could have increased his advantage had he been pressed to do so. As the champion neared the winning post the crowds went wild with delight. A rousing haka given by a party of Maoris provided additional colour to a remarkable demonstration.

Another New Zealander, in the person of R. Arnst, came into the limelight and lifted the world title from the Wanganui champion, who was not on top form. A burn on his left arm some five weeks' previously had caused a relaxation in training.

A few months later Webb challenged again and, although he was rowing beautifully and the contest was fought out at a terrific

another world title contest had it been possible for Barry, who had annexed the championship from Arnst, to make the trip to New Zealand. However, Barry did not make the trip and Webb once more retired, this time permanently as far as racing was concerned.

Throughout the intervening years Webb has always retained a lively and personal interest in the sport at which he had excelled so well and brought so much fame to the Dominion. As a coach he has accomplished valuable work and visiting oarsmen to Wanganui have found that he has retained quite a deal of his old brilliance over sprint distances when rowing in practice runs.

A grand sport, a wonderful sculler in his day, a fine type of citizen and a credit to rowing, William Webb today still enjoys good health and the respect of fellow townsmen and friends throughout the Dominion.

MUSIC IN N.Z. SCHOOLS

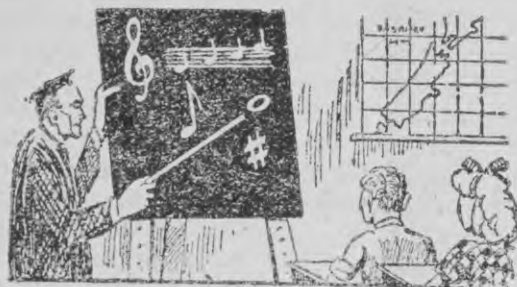
(By Maxwell Fernie.)

THE inclusion of music on the post-war curriculum of every school and the necessity for a general revision of educational standards so that future citizens of the Dominion might develop their capabilities to cope with the ever increasing demands of a national life now approaching maturity, have received particular emphasis in previous articles.

Talent is a gift to mankind irrespective of worldly possessions, and there are countless examples of great men and women in history who have come from humble beginnings but who have been fortunate enough to have, in some particular sphere, a sound education.

It is a matter for regret that many great musicians—and for that matter, many famous men in all walks of life—would probably have appeared but for the fact that their latent talents were not developed in childhood and later youth. Many have reached greatness despite the lack of training, but these are exceptions. Surely this could be avoided in New Zealand by providing every child with a working knowledge of the fundamentals of music.

Assuming that education authorities decide that art—and for the purpose of this article, music—is to receive the status of a regular subject, the problem naturally arises as to what would be the most efficient method of incorporating this subject into the general education of all children.



Such an education must be a solid foundation, an asset to every individual in later life and a basis for advanced training if so desired. Also, it is highly desirable for the system to produce the best results in the shortest time so that the subject would not be

strangled at birth by unwarranted and protracted financial demands. Truly this is a difficult problem and this article suggests some ideas for its solution. Naturally, there will be other methods, and it is hoped that the ideas outlined will provide the basis for some interesting discussions.

In order to teach the fundamentals of music it must first be established as to what they constitute. Briefly they are, the ability (a) to sing or whistle a major scale, (b) to recognise changes of pitch, (c) to know the time value or duration of notes in printed music which, incidentally, governs rhythm, and (d) to read the notes on the printed page and understand their relation to each other in pitch and duration. Once these four fundamentals are established—and they are not at all difficult to learn—the pupil will possess a good basis for sight reading upon which depends all later study.

Even with a thorough knowledge of these four points only, a person would find it comparatively easy in later life to learn more of the art of «music-making»—perhaps by joining a choral society or a church choir which are in themselves excellent training. The above fundamentals constitute the simple «grammar» of the language of music, and the printed notes the «letters» and «words.» Thus there is left the ability to read a simple melody from the printed page which, continuing the metaphor, would be the reading of a «sentence» or «paragraph» and converting it into «speech» or sound.

Instrumental training has not, as yet, been mentioned. In the first place, instruments are expensive and require specialised train-

ing which should be reserved for secondary schools and colleges, although much progress has been made in English primary schools by using recorders—an early form of the flute. Again, every child should learn with its own voice to make and distinguish between sounds of various pitches. In singing also, the pronunciation of words is of paramount importance, vowel sounds being elongated and consonants carefully articulated or even slightly exaggerated.

This training would be of great value for correct and unhurried speech, as it would encourage expression and inflexion. New Zealanders are inclined to speak too rapidly and consequently conversation often loses force and effect. Training in true vocal art would certainly raise the standard of speech, satisfactory though it may be at present.

Singing is already taught in primary schools in New Zealand, but almost invariably children learn their songs in a parrot-like manner without realising even the appearance of the written melody to the eye. In such circumstances the children could be likened to people who have learned to carry on a conversation without being able to read or write. Consequently, their ability to learn new things and express themselves will always be limited.

In order to instruct children in these fundamentals, it would, of course, also be necessary for all or at least some of the staff of primary schools to acquire this knowledge. Thus, instruction of musical fundamentals, as a subject would need to be incorporated in the curriculum of all Teachers' Training Colleges, a move which would not entail much extra work and would provide for students an incentive to continue studying in their own time, thus promoting the advancement of music even still further.

In future years this subject in the Training Colleges would automatically dwindle in scope and intensity as the later students would already have covered the ground at primary school or college. In addition, inspectors

would also require a knowledge of music to maintain the standard of teaching.

Secondary schools and colleges present a different problem. At these institutions is provided the ideal opportunity for the fostering of the germ which would later provide New Zealand with its much longed-for symphony orchestras, virile choral societies and, perhaps, ultimately its own grand opera societies or companies.



Here also, will the public of the future, which will support these orchestras and societies, learn to know great music and become a public supporting such organisations, not because of any stupid snobbishness, but because there would be a genuine interest based upon sound knowledge of the art of the performers and the works of the composers.

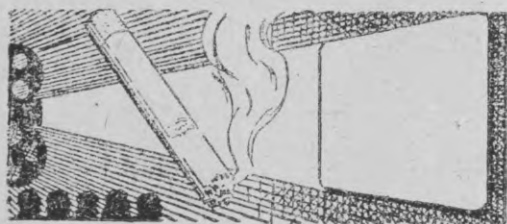
When children are able to leave primary schools possessing a moderate working knowledge of simple line printed music, and a moderate performer's ability of singing good straight forward songs, much can be achieved in secondary schools and colleges. Part-singing could be developed. The amount of published music in this field is enormous. There is a mental and physical satisfaction in part-singing, which is difficult to describe adequately. Only those who have taken part in such activity can realise this. Thus personal enthusiasm considerably lightens the task of learning.

In New Zealand, a college orchestra has usually been brought into being through sheer hard work on the part of an enthusiastic member of the teaching staff or as a result of individual training of special pupils by visiting teachers. This latter instance is not common and more often occurs in private colleges and high schools and is, of course, the best possible training for those fortunate students.

However, it was intended to confine this article to the subject of music in primary schools. Secondary schools and colleges present a different problem and one that can be properly solved

only if children leaving primary schools have a working knowledge of the fundamentals. The importance of this cannot be stressed too greatly, for education in secondary schools and colleges is for minds that have already absorbed fundamentals and are, therefore, better qualified for development of these essentials.

Music is *not* for a chosen few, it is *not* a luxury. It is universal in appeal. Surely New Zealanders should at least have the opportunity of learning the mere fundamentals of such an art and thus become citizens who are not entirely ignorant and appreciative of good music.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

NOW that many members of 2 NZEF have travelled outside the Dominion for the first time they may often have observed customs and practices some of which might conceivably be introduced with advantage in New Zealand.

Perhaps they have also formed more definite opinions on existing tendencies in their own country. Discussion groups will no doubt find a consensus of opinion most interesting. Group leaders are asked to forward their observations on the general trend of thought on these matters and any worthwhile ideas which might have been advanced.

	Yes.	No.
1 Should smoking be permitted in theatres?	_____	_____
2 Hotel bars open until, say, 10 p.m?	_____	_____
3 Universal rule of the road.—Right or left?	_____	_____
4 Cycling tracks flanking main highway?	_____	_____
5 Legalised betting off race courses?	_____	_____
6 Equal pay for women?	_____	_____
7 Trolley buses instead of trams?	_____	_____
8 Midans and piazzas for traffic?	_____	_____
9 Medical overhaul before marriage?	_____	_____
10 Metric system for finance, etc?	_____	_____
11 Pay-as-you-go taxation?	_____	_____
12 Sex instruction in schools?	_____	_____
13 Strictly controlled public lotteries—i.e., Tatts?	_____	_____
14 Compulsory military training up to 25 years of age?	_____	_____
15 Jitter-bug ban for public dance halls?	_____	_____
16 Large scale immigration scheme for NZ?	_____	_____

NOT SO SOCIAL

THE pros and cons of dramatic art in NZ certainly provide much scope for discussion. If the somewhat racy article of «Salamander's» appearing in a recent issue of CUE should ever come to the notice of those enthusiastic and hard-working amateurs—members of the various NZ Repertory Societies who have been collectively styled by that writer as dilettantes, dabblers, and social butterflies—one may expect something more than discussion!

Sizzling indignation would be justified, states a correspondent, but this could only serve to make the refuting of his wild statements and not always accurate deductions, the more convincing.

Perhaps the most interesting thing in his article were the figures he quoted. No! Their accuracy is not doubted. He would at least have the Year Book to boost his knowledge—31,491,811 people in one year paid £2,198,403 for cinema entertainment! Two million odd pounds is a lot of gravy!

Yet, he says, NZ could not support a reasonable number of top-ranking stars. We wonder? In the light of those figures, it would almost seem that New Zealanders prefer to keep their culture on the same basis as their sport—amateur and consequently, social.

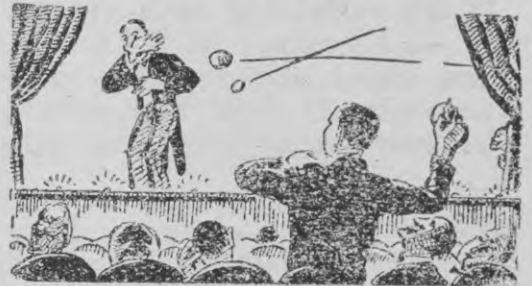
Would he say that the All Blacks were dilettantes or social butterflies because membership of a



football club involves something more than playing in the team? Does he find their match performances are affected by their amateur status? Is the game

sacrificed on the social altar—«Not bloody likely!»

There seems to be a parallel here—but then perhaps the writer never played football—did he ever play in drama? Both games require careful individual and collective training, for the



spectators are quick to spot any lack in this direction. So are the managers; be they in the wings or on the sideline, and no amount of social prestige will keep a place in the team for a dabbler, however talented his dabbling may be.

From the players, he turns to the public and the erratic cross fire of his pen attempts to shoot at them from both sides. They have no standards for judging the worth or the merit of a presentation; they are extraordinarily tolerant, yet they are suspected of carrying missiles, which they refrain from hurling, apparently out of consideration for the efforts of one professional actor—who does not appear until final curtain—the producer—'A sporting attitude!'

His grudging admission that there are in NZ a number of repertory companies which in many instances stage productions that are quite praiseworthy efforts—up to a point, has left an open question—what point?

The point is that city repertory societies produce three-act plays, and that each performance is played to a capacity house, a fact which does not seem to have been considered. It surely must indicate that the local acting is of a sufficiently high standard to meet with the approval of local audiences. A full house is a pretty good indication of a keen demand.

One fundamental aspect seems to have been completely overlooked. A country does not buy culture. It is a product of social

development; a collective expression of national character, not designed for the gain of the few, but to meet the demand of all.

Dramatic Art as fostered by NZ Repertory Companies is playing its part in the development of cultural entertainment in a very young country. It has already a large following, and because of the quickening interest in this phase of our national life, it will continue to flourish and improve despite the thread-bare criticism of the blase anti-social few.

DECENTRALISATION IS VITAL

THE allocation of a greater number of industries to provincial centres in order to offset the drift of population to the cities and consequent housing problems, seems a vital necessity if New Zealand's post-war expansion is to be accomplished successfully and with a minimum of difficulty.

The desirability for a vast population increase in the Dominion has been widely accepted and whether or not this will be accomplished by planned immigration or a proposed transference of industries and staffs from the United Kingdom is a matter for decision by the authorities.

Nevertheless, an increase seems indicated and prudent planning is undoubtedly required to prevent a further gravitation of population towards the four main centres—a factor which is considered by many to be contrary to the best economic set-up of a small country.

City authorities have always been faced with an acute housing problem. For many years the acquisition of suitable low-priced building sites within city limits has been a big hurdle and in the past prices have sky-rocketed accordingly.

The proposal to erect 60,000 houses in the years immediately following the cessation of hostilities will meet with general approval, but it is emphasised that their allocation to provincial centres, maintained by a sufficient number of industries, would be a step in the right direction.

Moreover greater scope would be furnished to enable the erection of brighter and better homes in the best possible surroundings.

In the past 30 years the populations of Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch have doubled mainly through industrial expansion, but sufficient housing facilities have not accompanied this development. Nearly one-third of the Dominion's population is centred in the four main city areas which also accom-



modate 4080 of the total of 6395 factory establishments, while the number of employees concerned reaches even greater proportions.

In passing, it is of interest to note that the population of the main provincial centres, particularly those with harbour facilities, has shown little increase during the same period. Many have

Decentralisation Is Vital.

incurred heavy commitments during various stages of development. Consequently, boroughs in the Dominion today are burdened with almost one-half of the total local body debt. Clearly, it would seem that centralisation must react to the detriment of the provinces and unless some carefully planned adjustment is made in the near future these towns will become commercially stagnant back-waters. Instead of constituting a vigorous section of Dominion life and commerce, there will perhaps, be provided a serious economic problem to be borne by the rest of the country.

Furthermore, indications tend towards the belief that unless some alteration is made with regard to the future allocation of industries, these centres will become greatly depopulated. They are largely dependent on the prosperity of the farming industries within their limits and because centralisation has largely diverted produce to city factories and through the four main shipping ports, these communities, instead of becoming vigorous and progressive, have degenerated into the category of glorified shopping towns.

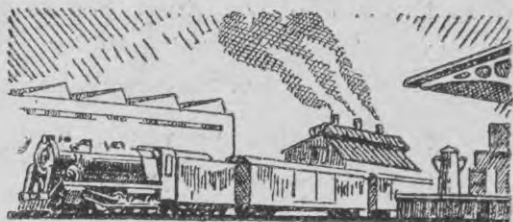
The statement that industries centred in the provinces are not an economic proposition is, in specified instances, contrary to recent achievements. In the setting up of a new industry considerations are mainly concerned with the proximity of raw materials, labour and a suitable port or railhead. All provincial centres are able to provide these important facilities. Also, in the case of New Zealand's own industries it would seem preferable to have the factories nearest the land from which the raw material is obtained—a move which is both economic, and in the interest of these centres, most desirable.

Centralisation, which has been vigorously advocated and adopted in recent years has, in most instances, been carried out only at the expense of the provinces, each of which is quite capable of supporting an additional 50,000 people without any undue strain on present resources.

There is no doubting the fact

that a planned economy must be followed by a planned allocation of industry. If this procedure is adopted then provincial centres must of necessity receive due proportion.

Lower Hutt provides an admirable example of the manner in which industry and a comprehensive housing scheme can go hand in hand and the ease with which an overflow from a city can be directed to the best possible advantage.



Construction and town-planning methods in the cities have been haphazard and the tendency has been towards building the greatest number of houses in the smallest possible areas. These methods cannot in the long run engender decent living conditions, and it would seem that unless prudent planning is the key-note for post-war population and housing problems, a repetition of past mistakes will be manifest, thus providing the basis for a serious slum problem in future years.

Carefully planned decentralisation must eventually bring benefits to the Dominion and the people. When industry is sited near large residential areas, employees receive every encouragement to take a pride in their homes—a direct contrast to a situation which entails a daily journey of miles to and from an often overcrowded suburb where initiative and home-life are severely handicapped.

In many instances the civil service, with its concentration of Government Departments in one centre, can lend itself to decentralisation. While the necessity for having the head offices of many departments located in Wellington is fully admitted, nevertheless, it is maintained that personnel and the administration of some of these departments could be spread over a greater area

Decentralisation Is Vital.

without any appreciable loss in efficiency.

The Post and Telegraph Department, Public Works and the State Advances exemplify this in no small degree.

Apart from these State controlled institutions there are many others factors which could also assist progress in the provinces. One in particular, which comes to mind, is the allocation of the ports of call of overseas vessels. No doubt shipping movements around the Dominion, particularly to the main ports, have been guided by many economic factors, including rapid despatch.

On the other hand, from a provincial viewpoint, the forwarding of thousands of tons of produce and the general increase in the total of trans-shipped cargo hardly appears economic when it is remembered that adequate overseas facilities have been provided at no small cost at other ports, the working and main-

tenance of which often constitute the main economic well-being of these communities.

In this light, a revision of industrial potentialities would prove timely and a general policy of decentralisation, where economically practicable, would assist in encouraging a vigorous and progressive growth in pro-



vincial centres. In this, it is maintained, is to be found the solution to many of the economic and social ills which have been accentuated as a result of industrially-crowded cities and detrimental housing and living standards.



Information Service

Q. Where is the island of Walcheren and what was the result of the British landing near Antwerp?

A. Walcheren, an island of the Netherlands, is in the province of Zeeland and is about 13 miles long and 10 miles broad. It lies in the Schelde Estuary:

Under Lord Chatham a British expedition was sent in 1809 to attack Walcheren. The force, which numbered 4000, had as its objective the capture of Antwerp. After the landing on 30 July, Flushing was invested and fell on August 16. Fever broke out and the island was evacuated during Nov-Dec, 1809, after the expedition had lost half of its striking force around the marshes of Walcheren.

A Cabinet crisis resulted from

this unfortunate expedition. Had the campaign been as well executed as it had been planned by Castlereagh, it might have dealt a fatal blow at Napoleon's hopes of recovering mastery at sea. Because of its failure it caused an angry dispute between Canning, who was Foreign Secretary, and Castlereagh, who was Secretary of War, and the Colonies. The quarrel resulted in a duel and the resignation of both Ministers.

* * *

Q. Could you please supply information regarding the City of Trieste?

A. In 1719 Trieste, situated in the Gulf of Venice, was declared a free imperial port, but in 1891 only the harbour was considered

outside the customs limit. In the 20th Century, steamship services were started to E. Africa, Central America, Mexico, India and Far Eastern and Mediterranean ports, and the harbour became a large centre for emigration to America, the service being run direct to New York.

Trieste is now an Italian port. Except for the Napoleonic period, 1797-1805, and 1809-13, Trieste remained an integral part of Aus-

tria. It has always been a centre of Italian irredentist feeling. Under the Treaty of St Germain, it was ceded to Italy in 1918.

* * *

Q. How many world athletic titles are held by American men?

A. American athletes hold 12 of 17 world records up to one mile, including hurdle events. Of the distances from two miles up to 25,000 metres, all records are held by Finland and Sweden.

SCIENCE EXPLAINS

By "Atom"



THREE questions of interest, technically, are discussed for general information. These questions have been selected from a number asked at a discussion held recently on technical subjects.

1. Why do water drops fall from the exhaust pipe of a motor vehicle, when first started up, but disappear soon afterwards?

The explanation is to be found in an elementary study of the chemistry of the combustion of the fuel used.

A motor engine turns the latent heat energy in fuel to mechanical energy at the flywheel. In order to do this, fuel, usually petrol or similar hydro-carbon, is taken into the cylinder in vapour form through a carburettor—or injection apparatus in diesel—and mixed with air. This mixture of fuel vapour and air is compressed into a small space to prepare it for combustion. In the diesel, pure air is compressed, but the petrol engine more particularly, is the concern of this article.

The compressed air, mixed with petrol vapour, is ignited after compression. The fuel is then burned, producing heat. This heat expands the gases in the cylinder giving the power impulse, after which the exhaust gases, now waste, are expelled from the cylinder through the exhaust pipe into the air.

An examination of the composition of these exhaust gases in a very elementary way should prove interesting.

Air, as is generally known, is composed mainly of nitrogen and oxygen, with traces of other rarer gases, about one-fifth being oxygen and four-fifths nitrogen. Oxygen supports combustion and therefore its function in the burning of the fuel must be considered.

Earlier, the fuel, petrol or benzine, was referred to as a hydro-carbon. The term «hydro-carbon» means composed of hydrogen and carbon. In effect, atoms of hydrogen join up with atoms of carbon to make molecules of a hydro-carbon, of which there are many. One simple hydro-carbon has six atoms of hydrogen joined to six atoms of carbon and is written in the formula $C_6 H_6$.

Then, the fuel taken into the cylinder is benzine and air.

Benzine + air = benzine + oxygen—if the nitrogen, etc., is ignored. In the form of a chemical expression not yet balanced, this reads:—

Science Explains.

Benzine + oxygen = $C_6H_6 + O_2$
(O_2 for the oxygen molecule of two atoms).

After combustion takes place, if combustion is complete, this is obtained:— $2C_6H_6 + 15O_2$ gives heat + $12CO_2 + 6H_2O$.

Petrol + oxygen gives heat + carbon dioxide + water.

Note that the products of combustion are carbon dioxide, a harmless gas, and water.

If combustion is not complete, as is usually the case, due to shortage of oxygen, the following could be written:—

$C_6H_6 + 6O_2$ gives heat + $3CO + 3CO_2 + 3H_2O$.

Petrol + oxygen gives heat + carbon monoxide + carbon dioxide + water.

The products of combustion are carbon monoxide (a poisonous gas), carbon dioxide (a harmless gas), and water.

Turning attention now to H_2O (water), one of the products of combustion, it is noted that it is produced under circumstances of high temperature in the cylinder—perhaps a temperature of nearly 3000 degrees F. This means that the water will be in the form of steam. In passing through the silencer and exhaust pipe, this steam is cooled and condensed by the cold walls of the exhaust system. Therefore, drops of water fall from the exhaust pipe.

When the engine has been running a short time the silencer and the exhaust pipe become heated, and so less cooling of the exhaust gases takes place. When the pipe reaches a critical temperature, condensation of the steam ceases, and the water reaches the free air, still in steam form. The water drops are not then formed.

2. Why is it dangerous to be in a closed garage with a motor engine running?

The explanation is found, too, in the chemistry of combustion. As has been shown above, one of the products of incomplete combustion is a gas CO, called carbon monoxide. Under certain favourable circumstances carbon and oxygen have a very great affinity—or liking—for each other. When one atom of carbon is joined to two of oxygen, the carbon is saturated

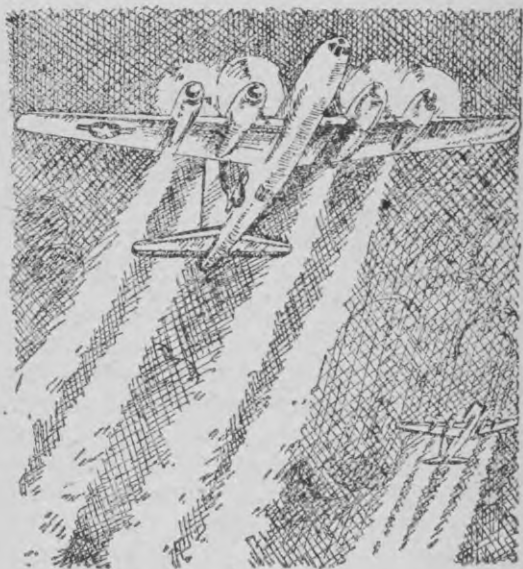
or «satisfied.» However, when carbon is joined to one atom of oxygen, as in carbon monoxide, another oxygen atom is sought.

In a closed garage this carbon monoxide is mixed with the air inhaled. Thus, the carbon monoxide is breathed into the lungs, where, in its search for oxygen, it robs the blood of oxygen. This is fatal to human life, or to the life of all creatures breathing air for its oxygen.

3. What causes the white trail behind aircraft at high altitudes?

An explanation, once again, can be given by considering the products of combustion.

Consider again the H_2O in the exhaust gases, passed into the atmosphere. This water will strike the free air as steam. At high altitudes the atmosphere is exceptionally cold and the steam is turned to vapour soon after striking the air. This water vapour appears as a white trail



behind the aircraft and with multi-engined planes there is a trail for each engine. The trail is not normally seen at lower altitudes because the air is not sufficiently cold to reduce the invisible steam to visible vapour on issue. That, also, is why a car does not normally leave a trail, except in a very cold climate.

These, then, are elementary considerations in answer to the above queries.

History of S. Italy.



THE purpose of this article—the third of a series of four—is to give a brief but accurate survey of Italy from Rome to all the land that lies to the south.

7. PERIOD OF THE HOUSE OF ANJOU, 1266 TO 1442.

In the struggle between the Emperor and the Church, the Pope called in Charles of Anjou, the brother of the King of France, to fight the Hohenstaufens whom he defeated in 1266. Charles promptly lost the island of Sicily to Peter of Aragon. He made Naples the capital of his kingdom of Naples.

Robert of Anjou even envisaged a united Italy and attempted to unify it but the idea was premature, although it was about this time that real Italian surges, apart from Latin, were being felt. Dante was to write his «Divine Comedy», Boccaccio to pen «Decameron» and Giotto paint his famous frescoes.

Much of the reign of this family is contemporary with the early part of the huge renewal of interest in the arts known as the Renaissance, the centre of which was mostly cities of the north, notably Florence, and this great intellectual activity was also reflected in the south. Churches and castles were built. The adjective to edifices of this house is «Angevin», such as describes the Castel Nuovo at Naples. Sculpture and painting flourished.

1350 A.D. *Black Death.*

1350 A.D. *Arrival of the Great Fleet in New Zealand.*

8. PERIOD OF THE HOUSE OF ARAGON, 1442 TO 1496.

The House of Anjou was followed by the House of Aragon in 1442, when Alphonse was recognised as King. The family already had connections with Sicily so, fortunately, the two were united.

Alfonso the Magnanimous preferred Italy to Aragon and a great development went on round Naples. He supported the Academy of Naples, composed chiefly of young poets.

The influence of the major Renaissance movement from the north encouraged the development of the fine arts which is reflected in pieces of sculpture in the churches and also by the Triumphal Arch of Alfonso of Aragon in the Castel Nuovo. Apulia was almost unaffected by the Renaissance.

Culturally, the 14 and 15 hundreds were the greatest period in Italy. The Turkish Conquests culminating in the capture of Constantinople in 1453 dispersed the Byzantine scholars. Many fled to a most receptive Italy, a country where the people were already intellectually curious. They appreciated the vast store of classical knowledge revealed to them.

Art, during the Renaissance, in Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo, reached its highest state of perfection. Science found Galileo. The Age of Discovery produced Columbus, the Cabots and Amerigo Vespucci.

The Discovery of the New World and development of the India Route were to alter completely the commerce routes into Europe. These new seaways were to take over the trade that once passed through Italy. For a time the North, organised in city states, continued to flourish, even to expand, their merchant and banker princes finding it an honour to patronise artists and authors whose works are some of the most brilliant in history.

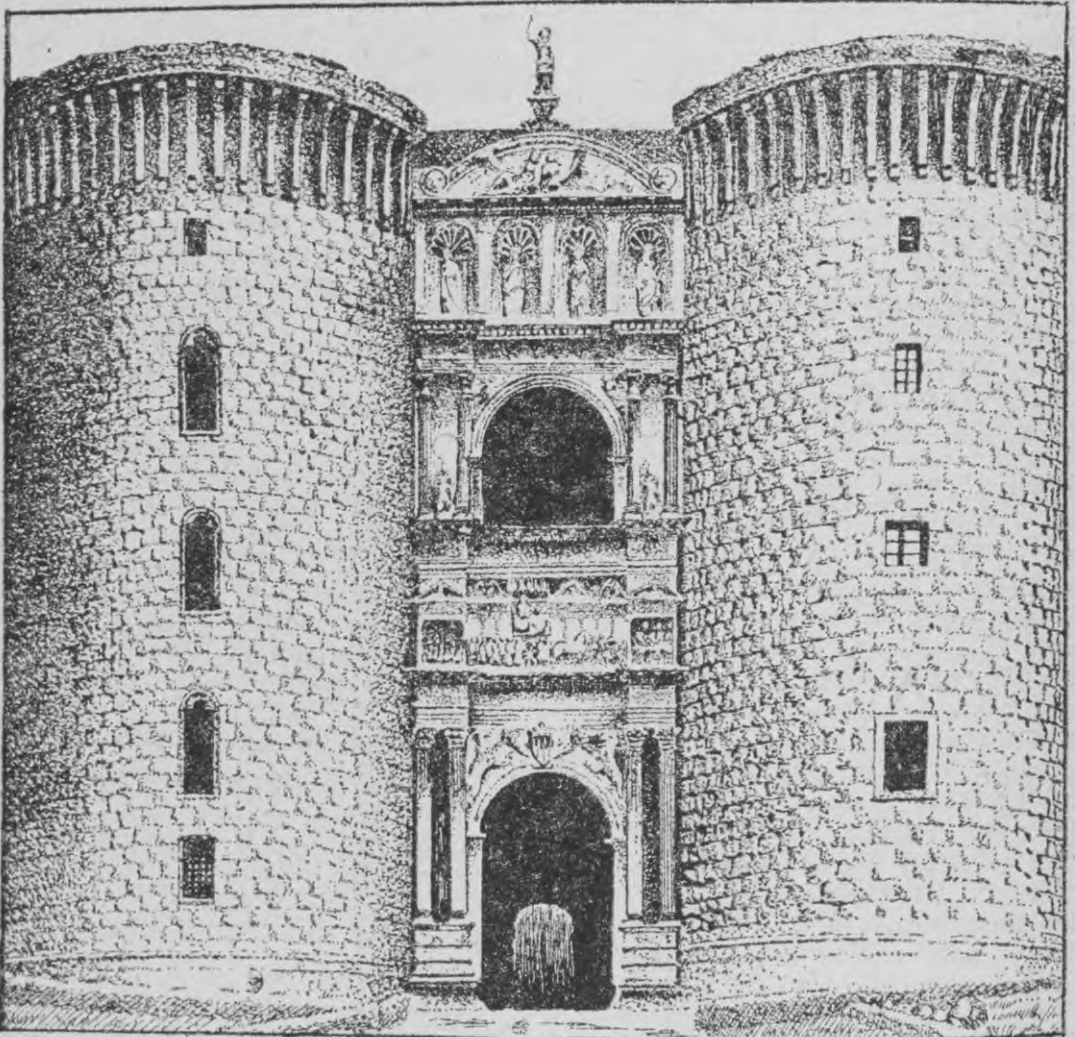
History of S. Italy.

But this was a condition that could last only as long as they enjoyed their wealth. Finally, they were living on their accumulated capital. The course of events was drawing Italy inevitably into the quarrels of Europe, which were eventually to impoverish the country.

For the next 300 years Italy, politically, was to be the cockpit of Europe, and Southern Italy as the Kingdom of Naples fared even worse than the other four major

ask the French King Charles VIII to press his Angevin claims on Naples. He made a triumphal march through Italy. Alfonso, the Aragonese ruler, fled to Sicily, but the situation was not consolidated.

This first intervention of France was important for it helped to disseminate the art and learning of Italy through Western Europe. In the meantime an alliance had been made between France and Aragon to press the Angevin



CASTEL NUOVO

states, Venice, Milan, Florence and the Papal Territories of Central Italy.

No sense of nationalism permeated them and they were imperialistic to the point of calling in the foreigner. Florence and Naples attempted to despoil Milan and the Milanese—the Sforza family—were only too pleased to

claims again—this time successfully—but the two allies fell out and the Spaniards took control of Sicily and South Italy by defeating the French at Garigliano in 1503 and at Gaeta in 1504.

1455 A.D. Wars of the Roses.

(To be continued.)



QUIZ

(Answers on back cover.)

- 1 Origin of the word « curfew ? »
- 2 Equivalent of a Major-General in the RN and RAF?
- 3 Three longest rivers in the world ?
- 4 President of the Soviet Republic ?
- 5 Strict classification of a Cockney ?
- 6 « Roamin' in the Gioamin' » Writer ?
- 7 « The ballot is stronger than the bullet. » Whose remark ?
- 8 What is a duikerbiok ?
- 9 When was NZ first constituted a Dominion ?
- 10 Where is the province of Bohemia ?
- 11 What is meant by Centralism ?
- 12 Present USA War Secretary ?
- 13 NZ Minister at Moscow ?
- 14 Who designed the first Helicopter ?
- 15 Did the British Army ever use the goosetstep ?
- 16 Length of life of the hairs on our heads ?
- 17 Do frogs wink ?
- 18 Who had longest term as Premier of NZ ?
- 19 Composer of « Fingal's Cave » Overture ?
- 20 Percentage of Australian population in capital cities ?
- 21 Highest individual score in first class cricket ?
- 22 NZ women sprinter co-holder of 100yds world's record ?
- 23 Manager of the 1930 British Rugby team in NZ ?
- 24 Present holder of the Davis Cup ?
- 25 Captain of 1905 All Blacks ?
- 26 First New Zealander to win world's sculling title ?
- 27 World's men's single tennis title holder ?
- 28 NZ winner of 1904 Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase ?
- 29 Three New Zealanders who have won world boxing titles ?
- 30 Fastest century in first class cricket ?

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.

LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT N.Z.

A Statistical Record

Cost of erection and equipment of main coastal lighthouses was about L6000 per light.
* * *

First ascent of Mt Cook successfully completed by Messrs Fyfe, Graham and Clarke in 1894.
* * *

There are 51 lighthouses on the NZ coast. Twenty-four are « watched » lights, and the remainder are automatic.
* * *

On railway construction, a rail, 85lb per lineal yard, has been recently adopted for the permanent way.
* * *

About one-half of the total mileage of railways in NZ is constructed on grades steeper than one in 200, while 26% of the total mileage is curved track.
* * *

There are four cable-tramway systems in the Dominion—one in Wellington and three in Dunedin. Their length totals 4 miles 33 chains.
* * *

During 1941-42, 55 inquiries were held into shipping casualties, vessels involved totalling 60. No total losses occurred during the year and no lives were lost. Tonnage damaged by stranding, collision or fire was 26,293.

Average number of persons employed by the State Railways in the 1942 period was 23,352.
* * *

The expenditure on National Broadcasting Service programmes during 1941-42 was L111,688.
* * *

Gross revenue from railways for the year 1942 was L11,938,338—roughly L7/6/8 per head of population.
* * *

In 1877, one year after Graham Bell had patented his invention, the first telephone was used in NZ.
* * *

First motion picture was shown in NZ in 1897. Film portrayed Queen Victoria's jubilee celebrations.
* * *

In 1942, 22.71 per hundred of population owned a radio receiving set. Wellington province has the highest number with 131,386 licences.
* * *

Of 37 persons meeting with fatal accidents on the railways in 1941-42, six were passengers and 11 were employees. Of the remainder, who were neither passengers nor employees, 14 were killed at crossings and six in accidents on the line.

QUIZ ANSWERS

(1) From French, *couvre-feu*, « put out the fire. » (2) Rear-Admiral and Air Vice-Marshal. (3) Missouri - Mississippi (4502 miles), Nile (4000), Amazon (4000). (4) M.I. Kalinin. (5) One born within the sound of Bow Bells, the chimes of a London church. (6) Sir Harry Lauder. (7) Abraham Lincoln. (8) S. African antelope, little larger than a rabbit. (9) 1907. (10) Czechoslovakia, including Prague. (11) Government from a centre as opposed to Federalism. (12) Mr Henry Stimson. (13) Mr C.W. Boswell. (14) Igor Sikorsky, at Kiev, 1908. (15) Yes, to help CO to single out drunks. (16) Six

months to four years. One can lose 100 hairs daily and not go bald. (17) Yes, moving lower eyelids upwards, the opposite of human beings. (18) Richard John Seddon, 13 yrs 1½ mths. (19) Mendelssohn. (20) Nearly 50%. (21) Bradman, 452 n.o. — NSW v Queensland, 1929-1930. (22) Late Miss D. Lumley, 11sec. (23) Mr James Baxter. (24) Australia. (25) Dave Gallaher. (26) W. Webb. (27) R.L. Riggs. (28) Moifaa. (29) Bob Fitzsimmons (heavy), Billy Murphy (feather), Ted Morgan (amateur welter). (30) A. Fagg, Hastings, England—101 in 18 minutes, off four overs and one no ball.