

A.E.W.S. ARMY H.Q.
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CUVE

NO. 6

AN INFORMATION BULLETIN
FOR 2.N.Z.E.F.



ERS

SAFEGUARD FOR FUTURE

The horror and futility of war have shown all too clearly that if future hostilities cannot be prevented then at least their scope can be greatly lessened by ensuring that in the years to come military preparedness is the watchword of the democracies.

The man on active service has undergone rigorous trials. His ideal is, or should be, a set of circumstances which makes similar sacrifices by future generations totally unnecessary. While the avoidance of war is hardly likely, nevertheless a state of preparedness on the part of a nation, and in this case New Zealand, will supply the best obstacle. This safeguard, on the land, sea and in the air can be achieved in the Dominion only on the lines of compulsory service in the Armed Forces.

Now is the time to discuss this question. The bitter pills of experience are still a reality and are not just a dim memory disturbing the normal and comforting flow of civil life. A fit, virile, manhood, fully prepared, can be a determining factor in any crisis or when the rumours of war seem destined to be fulfilled. Now is the time also to decide whether the Dominion is to provide its own future safeguards or rely on good fortune to guide the country safely through the hazards and trends of international vagaries and ambitions.

STUDY COURSES

The total number of ERS study courses issued and pending to August 15, 1944, is as follows:—

<i>Commerce—</i>	Issued	Pending
Book-keeping 1	287	6
Book-keeping 2 & 3	84	2
Farm Book-keeping	216	—
Other Subjects	95	91
<i>Arts—</i>		
English	90	16
Other Subjects	35	195
<i>Engineering & Technology—</i>		
Petrol Engines 1	180	—
Carpentry 1	171	—
Other Subjects	428	148
<i>Agriculture—</i>		
Animal Production	161	—
Wool	171	2
Other Subjects	277	59
Grand Totals	2195	519

EQUAL PAY for WOMEN

(By Salamander)

Even before the war there was a rising feminist movement throughout the world which was becoming more and more loud in its demands for sex equality.

Now that war-time conditions have brought the womanhood of the United Nations so prominently to the fore, those demands are likely to persist in the post-war years to a most embarrassing degree—embarrassing, that is, to the traditional breadwinner.

It is as well to consider the whole question pretty thoroughly and to discuss it in the comparative security and safety of the front line before entering the arena of civilian life. The shattering fury of an 88 mm will pale into insignificance beside the



measured, crushing tread of woman bent on establishing her imagined rights. There may, perhaps, be some elder brethren who, with pale faces and trembling hands, can recall the «women's suffrage» campaign of the last war.

One of woman's most charming characteristics has been her age-old claim to dependance on the male. Married men might protest wearily that such a dogma is but a myth—a snare to trap young players. Be that as it may, the pose has nevertheless been maintained for countless generations, with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. But the war has tended to destroy this delightful illusion and, in this present day world of hard, grim reality, the more harmless illusions that are preserved, the better.

While a sturdy independence of spirit in a woman is admired by

all,—from a suitable distance—on the other hand let there not be that material independence which enables her to snap her fingers in the face of the suplicating male. On these grounds alone must equal pay for women be fought—tooth and nail.

There are some who might point to Soviet Russia. In that country labour or skill is paid on a basis which disregards the sex of the worker. An excellent notion and one which seems to work admirably. Which brings up the point of equality of hardship. The Russians, in their own inimitable fashion, have reduced sex to its simplest terms. The female Russian coal-heaver is expected to toss around the same number and weight of sacks as her male counterpart—otherwise the question of equal payment undergoes drastic revision.

But what might work in Russia is no guarantee of similar success in, say, New Zealand. Russian women, perhaps, because of their peasant heritage, can mend roads, unload ships, engage in heavy industry, fight and live as soldiers in the firing line with all its squalor and discomfort and misery, equally well with men—and are paid accordingly. On the other hand, the average European woman would just not be equal to such tasks, which is probably



just as well, for few men could view such a prospect with equanimity.

Fro-feminists, upon whose lips are by now trembling all the time-worn arguments and refutations about women driving taxis, cranes and what-not, must be given their innings.

Everybody knows of cases where Aunt Fannie turns a nifty lathe and Cousin Clara punches a mean tram ticket. More power to them, and this article is by no means an attempt to belittle or decry their praiseworthy efforts. It would be foolish even to consider such a thing.



But in after years, when the hurly-burly of war and its attendant unnatural way of life is over, returning soldiers especially will want to see their womenfolk in the incomparable setting of a home and fireside. The sight, for instance, of a woman jockeying her taxi and touting for fares is not an elevating one and only to be borne as one of the horrors of war.

Another thing, any attempt to introduce equal labour and equal pay would mean a definite slowing up of production. Why? Because the average New Zealander's «innate sense of chivalry» would compel him to desist periodically from his own labours so that he may lighten those of his fair workmate.

Nearly five years of war may have worn that chivalry a little thread-bare, what with the vast and bewildering variety of determined and uniformed females who swarm the military ken these days. But let what little remains of chivalry be preserved at all costs. Equal pay would destroy it utterly.

While it is urged that the pleasant fiction of woman's dependence on man should be continued for the good of the race, it would ill serve an ambitious

Kiwi returning to NZ with mental pictures of Eastern domestic scenes, endeavouring to establish similar quaint customs at home. The shrill cries of alarm and indignation would be distressing to hear and the suggestion that the «little woman» should carry her own darned parcels and do her own bush carpentering might have repercussions. Yet they demand equal pay!

But to sum up the situation. Equality in all things—and that refers particularly to pay—will undoubtedly tend to increase the hideous tribe of «career women.» Home life, the very foundation of the social fabric, would gradually disappear. Woman would lose her outward femininity, for if she was assured of a comfortable livelihood on her own account she would no longer bother to set herself out as attractively as possible in the hope of acquiring a high-grade, permanent «meal-ticket.» And that prospect is too awful to contemplate.

They would become more «mannish» in their mode of living and would invade every domain that man has always considered his own. Man would have the degrading experience of being compelled to compete in the open market with some «wench» who, in happier days, might have served a more useful purpose than taking the bread from honest men's mouths.

No, gentlemen, such things cannot—must not, be. See to it.

Already widely discussed, and looming large on the list of post-war problems, is the question of equal pay for both sexes. The provocative contribution by «Salamander» is published without prejudice as representing but one shade of soldier opinion. The article does not necessarily represent the views of «CUE.» Other articles on this subject will be published in later issues.—Ed.

THE VANDALS, GOTHS, AND HUNS

(By Major G. Blake Palmer.)

AN act of vandalism: few words in English convey so well that sense of useless, wanton, and unprovoked destruction of a beautiful — and by implication, unoffending, and historical — object, place or even a whole city. The destroyer or Vandal is usually either an enemy of the country or at least a social enemy.

Only a Hun. Only the Huns would do such a thing: again a word whose implications are fully understood and almost always applied to the people rather than to their distasteful or unfriendly acts.

Gothic.—This word is almost invariably associated with one of the most inspiring and graceful architectural styles developed during the great age of cathedral building in northern Europe—XII-XIV Centuries—and spreading southwards with the Angevin kings of Naples. We may call our enemies Huns or even Vandals, but never Ostrogoths, a people, nevertheless, with a fine past record of destruction to their discredit.

The Vandals, Huns and Goths were three of the principal barbarian foes of the Roman Empire during its last two centuries in the west: enemies too of the infant Roman Catholic Church when it was politically emerging from obscurity and beginning to assert its claims against the Orthodox Patriarchs of the east and the Donatists in Africa. It must be remembered that though the Goths and Vandals were nominally Christian they had become tainted with the heresy of Arius, whose opinions on the nature of the Son had been condemned at Nicea.

All three Confederations made great contributions to the decline and eclipse of the Western Roman Empire. Two, the Vandals and Goths, subsequently established kingdoms with a fair degree of culture and stability.

One, the Goths, not only rescued late Vth Century Italy from anarchy, but safeguarded what remained of the culture in the old capital of Ravenna, where some

beautiful mosaics which survive are attributable to the patronage of the Gothic kings. It is perhaps not out of place to give a few notes on these three tribes.

* * *

The Vandals were a Germanic tribe differing, according to Procopius, in customs and law from the Goths and Gepids. Pliny and



Tacitus both mention them and their earliest European home appears to have been in the Baltic area now occupied by Germany and southern Sweden. They are next heard of north of the Danube during the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

After the defeat of the Germanic tribes by the Roman general Probus, the Vandals were compelled to yield their levy of conscripts to the Roman forces and many of these served with the legions in Britain after 276 AD.

About 326 AD, under pressure from the Goths, the Vandals joined the Sarmatians in the region of modern Hungary, eventually giving a king to their new allies. The Gothic pressure becoming more severe, the Sarmatians and Vandals sought the

aid of Rome under whose leadership they successfully drove their enemies north of the Danube in 332

The Vandals soon forgot their lesson, invaded the Roman provinces, and were again defeated. They next armed their slaves to increase their fighting power and, finally finding these new



auxiliaries beyond their control, once more sought the protection of Rome. The Emperor Constantine awarded them large tracts of land in the region of modern Thrace, Croatia and the North of Italy, hoping to use the traditional enmity of Vandal and Goth to his own advantage.

In 405 AD the Vandals joined the forces of Radagisus, an Illyrian adventurer, and setting out to plunder Italy, crossed the Po without opposition, sacking all cities in their path before settling down to besiege Florence.

The Roman armies which relieved Florence were insufficient to crush the remains of the Vandal and barbarian army, who were permitted together with the Suevi Alani and Burgundians, to enter Gaul and Spain, where they remained. The Vandals chose southern Spain where they settled until 429 AD, in which year Count Boniface, then commanding the Roman armies of Africa, invited them to his assistance in a rebellion into which he had been tricked.

Under their king, Genseric, 50,000 effective Vandal troops landed in what is now Algeria and Tunisia, where they found considerable native unrest and great support by the Donatists, a sect whose protests against abuses and worldliness in the

church had taken a violent form and were then being actively persecuted by the Catholics. Genseric perceiving his opportunity soon seized the greater part of the province, excepting only Cathage and Hippo Regis, which latter city was promptly besieged. Hippo Regis held out until after the death of St Augustine, who was spared the triumph of the Vandals and their Donatist allies.

Eight years later with the fall of Carthage the Vandals were in possession not only of the granaries of Rome and the overseas estates of the senators, but were building up a naval force with which they attacked Sicily, sacked Palermo and raided the Lucanian coast.

In 455, after the death of Valentinian, the Vandals suddenly appeared off the Tiber, seized the port and warehouses of Ostia and marched on the almost undefended city of Rome where, after the intervention of the Patriarch Leo, the city was given over to 14 days of pillage by the Vandals and Moors who carried off all the portable treasures spared by the Goths in 410. They did not forget to rob the Empress of her jewels and her daughters of their liberty.

The Vandals reigned in Africa essentially as a military aristocracy. They did not seriously affect the indigenous population and they rapidly succumbed to the enervating climate, so that in 530, after only a century of occupation, they fell to the Byzantines under Belisarius, who conquered Africa in two battles.

* * *

The Huns came originally from the confines of China and appear to have migrated westward in two streams about 93 AD, one group passing towards the Volga and the other continuing along the steppes of the modern Ukraine, where they soon came into conflict with the Goths in the area between the Black Sea and the Danube.

The pressure they exerted on the Goths caused the latter to cross the Danube and to seek refuge once again within the Empire, but the conditions of their entry having been broken

they attacked the Roman forces and, on the 9th August, 378, coming unexpectedly upon the isolated bodyguard and baggage train of the Emperor Valens, they attacked and overthrew its defenders, killing the Emperor.

Simultaneously, the Huns themselves, indirect authors of the Roman disaster, became pre-occupied with internal dissensions which lasted until the turn of the Vth Century. By 440, King Attila, having assassinated his brother, ruled the whole area from the Ukraine to the Baltic, the Gepids and Ostrogoths acknowledging his leadership. He set out in 441 to ravage the Eastern Roman Empire from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, and so unskilful was the defence that the legions who could have held the narrow passes in Macedonia and Thrace were wasted in small actions on the confines of the empire.

The Western Empire could offer no assistance as it was fully occupied with the Vandals in Sicily: the Eastern Empire was compelled to yield to an ignominious treaty ceding all territory north of the Danube and paying an indemnity of 96,000 ounces of gold and an annual tribute of a further 33,600 ounces.

Between the frontiers and the walls of Constantinople no fewer than 70 cities were sacked and erased by the Huns, only such women as were desired in the camps being spared. Attila established a large camp on the Danube, near modern Belgrade, and for some months conducted negotiations with the emperor through the intermediary of a series of embassies, whose double-dealing and treachery are a model of their kind.

Luckily for the Eastern Emperor Theodosius, who had plotted the death of Attila, the Huns decided upon an invasion of the west. Attila himself, delighting in the title if indeed it was used in those days of «The Scourge of God,» moved rapidly across the Rhine and the Seine. When 800 miles from his base he besieged Orleans, only to be interrupted when on the point of entering the city by the approach of a large Roman

army under Aëtius, who had cunningly persuaded the Visigoths to assist him against their hereditary foes.

Attila retreated rapidly towards the good cavalry country in the Marne Plains, near Chalons. In the battle which followed the Visigothic king was killed and the Huns retired within their laager, 160,000 dead being left on both sides and the Roman army of Aëtius in possession of the field. The plausible Aëtius persuaded the Goths to retire and Attila to decide upon a retreat across the Rhine, only to return in the following year to northern Italy, where he erased the city of Aquileia, whose inhabitants, together with those of Parvia and Milan, sought refuge in the lagoons at the mouth of the Po, thus founding the city of Venice.

In 453, to the delight of the Romans, Attila on the night of the last of his many marriages died suddenly of a ruptured aneurism and the many children of his numerous wives successfully occupied the Huns in internal dissension for many years.

Reading the old authorities and allowing for the exaggerations of both state and church, one is compelled to accept the view that the Vandals and the Huns accom-



plished as much with fire and pick as the modern Hun with explosives and the Luftwaffe.

* * *

In relating this brief outline of the Vandals and the Huns, much of the story of the Goths has been told. One branch, the Ostrogoths, were for a long time submerged by the Hun.

The Visigoths, assisted by their other tribes, after first ravaging the Eastern Empire and sacking Rome in 410—their comparatively disciplined army was only allowed six days of pillage at a time when Rome was richer than in 455—gradually settled in Spain and southern France, where a capital was established at Toulouse. Their Burgundian associates retained the territory east of the Rhone valley.

The Goths assisted the Romans against the Hun and at the close of the century after Odoacor had deposed the last emperor Romulus Augustulus in 476, the Ostrogoths under Theodoric usurped the powers but not the title of Emperor and reigned with success and moderation over a recovering Italy from the capital at Ravenna.

The Gothic court of Ravenna did much to stimulate the moribund arts and some of their work survives to this day. The mausoleum is intact and the mosaics are especially fine in their colour-

ing. In southern France the Gothic kingdom became more stable and much of the better elements of the Gallo-Roman culture survived. It is indeed recorded by Sidonius Appolinaris that some of the Germanic chieftains even paid for estates they had seized fifteen and twenty years earlier, no doubt paying with looted Roman gold.

The Goths alone appear to have contributed a permanent element to the populations of the former Western Roman Empire and even they rapidly lost their language. As with the Norman conquerors of England, they were gradually absorbed by the original population.

From these brief notes it can be seen that there is some basis for the way in which the names Vandal, Huns and Goth have come to be applied at the present time and their usage is neither so inaccurate nor so unjust as might be supposed.

BETWEEN TWO WARS

Some Famous Athletes

NEW ZEALAND'S record in the field of athletes between the two wars is one of which any young country might justifiably be proud. Numbered among her best are an Olympic champion and several other athletes of world class.

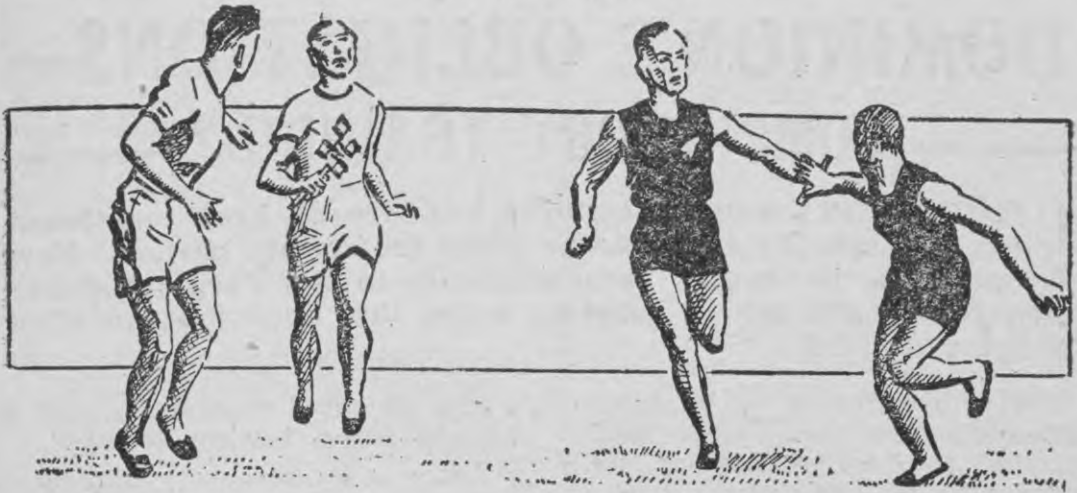


New Zealand's first representation at the Olympic Games was in 1908, but it was not until after the Great War that teams of any size left the Dominion. Following the Armistice in 1918, athletes competed with distinction in tournaments at Stamford Bridge and in Paris. Notable among these army runners were H.E. Wilson, J. Lindsay, J. Wilton, and D. Mason.

Mason carried off the half-mile honours brilliantly, both in Eng-

land and Paris, while Wilson won the 120 yards hurdles at Stamford Bridge. However, the team was to bring fame to the Dominion at the International Games in Paris when a new world's record figure of 3mins 30 3/5secs was set in the mile medley relay.

This success proved to be the start of a new era for athletics in the Dominion. Teams were sent to the Olympic Games at Antwerp in 1920. Doctor A.E. Porritt, later to be manager of



the New Zealand team at Berlin in 1936, ran into third place at the 1924 games at Paris, while Stan Lay, who was one of the three New Zealand representatives in 1928, set a new record for the javelin throw to win the English championship at Stamford Bridge. It was also during the 1928 games that Ted Morgan won the Olympic welterweight boxing title.

The 1932 games at Los Angeles saw the New Zealanders competing without success, but it was left to J.E. Lovelock, at Berlin, in 1936, to give New Zealand its greatest hour of glory in Olympic contests. Not only did he defeat such world-famed stars as Glenn Cunningham (America), Ny (Sweden), and Schaumburg (Germany), but he also set new world figures over the 1500 metres course.

In retrospect, it can be seen that during the past 25 years athletics made great progress in all parts of the Dominion. Perhaps first on the scene was Randolf Rose, who established a New Zealand record of 4mins 13 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs for the mile at Masterton in 1926. Then came the brilliant J.W. Savidan, and then V.P. Boot and C.H. Matthews, whose record-breaking performances at the Sydney Empire Games in 1938 merely served to emphasise that New Zealand is capable of producing stayers of world class.

In all branches of athletics, Dominion performances have shown consistent progress. Frank Sharp-ley, who annexed three Dominion titles at the championships at Napier, and Graham Quinn, whose performances captured

public imagination in the past decade, fully demonstrated that in the shorter distances the talent is still there. As far back as 1892 J.H. Hempton, in recording 9 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs for the 100yds, had equalled the world's record.

When glancing through the records it becomes obvious that at almost any period of its short history, New Zealand was able to produce an athlete of world class.

During the past 20 years track conditions and organisation have provided ideal environment for first class performances.

In particular, the public has been educated to attend club meetings, and thus athletes have received every encouragement. The period also saw tours by leading English, American, Australian, and Finnish stars, and in all phases New Zealanders had the opportunity of studying the latest methods.

During their overseas service Dominion athletes, under all sorts of conditions, have registered some particularly fine performances. There is every indication that Army games, on the lines of the 1919 meetings of Stamford Bridge and Paris, will be repeated and Divisional representatives may be expected to compete with distinction and success.

Post-war sport should offer no difficulties to those responsible for its organisation. While sufficient public support and encouragement are manifest, New Zealand can feel assured that her representatives at future Olympic Games will uphold the splendid performances of past decades.

DOMINION'S OBLIGATIONS— COMPULSORY TRAINING?

COMPULSORY military training has already been mentioned as a possibility in post-war plans for certain nations. New Zealand has increasing responsibilities in the Pacific and her own future security to consider when this important question is being decided.

The armed forces to be maintained after the war by the members of the Allied nations will perhaps be determined by conference. Among the methods which may be employed to ensure that a sufficient number of trained men are available to meet a sudden emergency is compulsory military training.

Events in the past decade, more than in any other period in history, have demonstrated clearly that preparedness in the military sphere is essential if a nation is to survive. Modern warfare has ingeniously adapted scientific progress to its own sphere. Rapidity of manoeuvre and transportation, coupled with sufficient striking power, can reduce a nation to defeat in a matter of days. New Zealand's comparative isolation is no longer a guarantee of safety from enemy invasion.

The prospect of embracing compulsory training in the Dominion as a part of the national life need not be such an objectionable proposal as it might seem at first glance. It has been put into operation previously, and excepting a few minor faults—the main one being its incompleteness—it clearly showed that there were many handsome returns to be derived.

Soldiers were able to maintain a certain degree of fitness which, perhaps, was not possible from their everyday occupations. On the outbreak of war—despite a break in training for nearly 10 years—these men comprised the nucleus of a Division not entirely unused to military methods.

First introduced in 1909, the New Zealand system was resumed after the Great War, but was abolished in 1930 owing to economic reasons. Briefly, the syllabus required a weekly parade,

a few specified week-ends, and an annual camp lasting 10 days.

Later, a volunteer system maintained interest to a limited degree, while high school cadet training was limited mainly to discipline and certain specialised work. At the head was a moderately sized permanent staff which kept in touch with latest developments and provided the required organisation for the training of the N.Z. Defence Forces.

Future policy must be vigorous and not allowed to become the prey of economic considerations. The whole question must be ex-



amined and put into operation on a long term basis. The possibility of allowing civilian life to interfere with a period of training should be avoided.

Many proposals have been put forward as to the conditions of service and length of training. From these it seems abundantly clear that the old system was not adequate for a country whose own safety might be for a certain period dependent on her own efforts. Any training must be universal, thorough, and independent of civilian demands as far as possible. Also, it must not handicap a trainee financially, or prejudice his advancement in civilian life.

A form of compulsory service which might meet the position is

the system proposed for England where full-time training for six months or one year must be completed before the age of 23 years is reached. In New Zealand, a similar scheme could be adopted without prejudice to the economic and social life of the community.



The actual time of commencement of service could also easily be adjusted for the convenience of students, apprentices, and to meet other individual circumstances as long as the conditions of training were fulfilled. In addition, a two or three weeks' annual refresher course for the following five years would, if practicable, provide the necessary addition to a complete training period.

Of course, the argument will be put forward that absence for a year would be an unnecessarily long period for a youth—particularly if he is at University, taking night classes or trade training. In the first two instances training could be undertaken before or on completion of his studies, while in most cases the institution of a thoroughly sound Army education organisation would cater adequately for most pupils. In addition it would give to many, not so fortunately placed, the opportunity of taking up some form of study and open the way for Adult Education on a large scale.

When compulsory training is being discussed, it is mostly limited to questions concerning the Army. However, the Navy and the Air Force must not be forgotten. Those two arms contribute much and will contribute on an even larger scale to the future defence of the Dominion. The scope offered by the services would enable a trainee to be

drafted to a position most suitable to his individual capabilities and medical grading. Existing Naval and Air stations lend themselves admirably to a Dominion-wide scheme and thus in the event of a crisis, or even hostilities, an organisation would be ready and be competent to undertake vigorous defensive measures until the main forces were mobilised. Any likelihood of the Dominion being caught in a state of unpreparedness would thus be obviated.

The inauguration of such a scheme also opens up many avenues for attainment in other fields. Consideration must also be given to the question of instituting training for women's services. The suggestion might seem ludicrous to some, but even if training were limited to six or even three months much good could be accomplished in ensuring that the bare essentials were absorbed. In this case, service could be optional and dependent on domestic circumstances. It seems unthinkable that the existing organisations, which have accomplished so much, should be allowed to lapse on the cessation of hostilities.

Never before has such a scheme offered such possibilities for the encouragement of a completely fit and healthy nation. In the first instance it would ensure a medical examination for every person, fit or otherwise, and provide where required the opportunity for remedial treatment at a period in life when the body is still capable of responding readily to corrective measures.



Many obstacles to such a comprehensive plan for compulsory military service will no doubt be raised. These are not insurmountable. Providing the authorities approach the problem with a clear picture of their re-

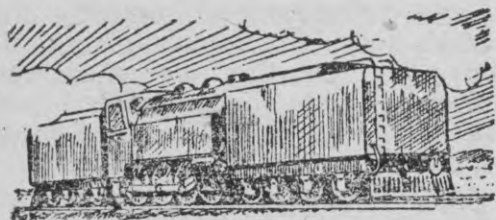
quirements and responsibilities they are certain to receive the unanimous support of a community fully cognisant with the underlying ideals and principles of the scheme.

The measure can and must become a boon to the Dominion, not only because of the safeguards it ensures, but also from the viewpoint of a nation whose health will consequently receive a much desired periodic overhaul. Trainees will learn to know each other better, understand the other man's viewpoint and difficulties, thereby contributing greatly to a harmonious social life in the Dominion.

When discussing compulsory training an important angle requiring consideration is the maintenance of the manpower balance between industry and the Armed Services. The direction and organisation of manpower is the



factor on which speedy development and subsequent maintenance of the nation's maximum war effort depends. It would be difficult to visualise a better survey of the potential resources of the country than that effected by the registration, medical examination, and individual assessment under this scheme.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

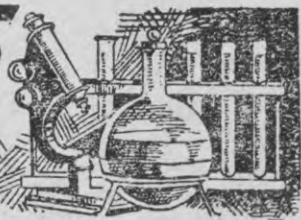
ALL 16 questions submitted in «CUE» No. 5, according to reports already received, have provided the basis for many interesting discussions. It is realised that the first list has not been thoroughly covered in some instances, but nevertheless additional questions should help to sustain interest.

What do you think of the following proposals as applying to New Zealand? —

- 1 Imposition of a bachelor tax?
- 2 More competition between road and rail?
- 3 Wider railway gauge?
- 4 Greater control and analysis of patent medicines?
- 5 Should NZ have a short-wave radio station?
- 6 Native teachers for foreign languages in schools?
- 7 Bonuses after birth of 2nd child?
- 8 Suppression of name until accused found guilty?
- 9 Preferential voting for General Elections?
- 10 Stricter Hire Purchase system?
- 11 Radio station for the Maori people?
- 12 Sale of liquor at sporting clubs?
- 13 Age restriction on attendance at public dance halls?
- 14 Corporal punishment in schools?
- 15 Universal annual medical review for all?
- 16 Decentralisation of industry?

SCIENCE EXPLAINS

By "Atom"



IN the modern scientific world, so much depends on the scientist and the engineer that it may be interesting to summarise a few inventions and give a list of those men who were earliest in the field with their patents.

The Automobile.

It is easy to appreciate that there was no really first inventor of the motor-car. It was evolved over a period of time and as a result of many patents. Numerous inventors worked in this



field—from the application of steam power to the modern power unit as it is now known.

Isaac de Rivaz, a Swiss, patented in France in 1807 a gas driven car, followed in 1860 by Lenoir (France). Siegfried Marcus in 1875 built a gas driven car which is in the Technical Museum at Vienna, unless it has since been removed by the Nazis or destroyed by Allied bombing. The police prohibited its use on the road owing to the noise it created.

Otto, Germany, made a great advance with his invention in 1876 of the Otto or four-stroke cycle of operation for the internal combustion engine.

Between 1883 and 1886, Daimler and Benz (Germany) independently developed cars on which modern vehicles are the much improved versions.

George Selden, America, obtained a patent in 1879 for which huge royalties were paid, until Henry Ford successfully defended

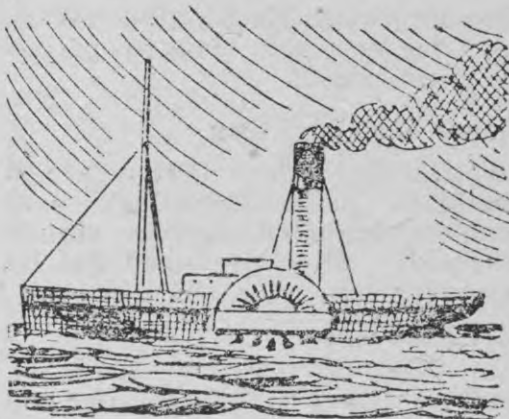
prosecution for the infringement of this patent right.

Four-wheel brakes are a British invention, patented in 1904 and used on Argyll cars in 1910. Knee action springing came from Dubonnet, France, about 1932, although Lancia (Italy) had used less effective principles 10 years earlier.

The straight 8-cylinder is attributed to Isotta-Fraschini, Italy, while the V type engine, which made its appearance in 1913, is credited to De Dion and Bouton, both of France. The Diesel engine derives its name from its German inventor Rudolf Diesel, who developed this type of engine in 1893.

The Steamboat.

William Symington, Britain, operated a paddle steamboat in 1787, while his «Charlotte Dundas,» in 1802, was a notable



success. Robert Fulton, America, sailed his «Clermont» on the Hudson River in 1807.

Neon Signs.

These were invented by Georges Claude, a French physicist and engineer.

Reaper.

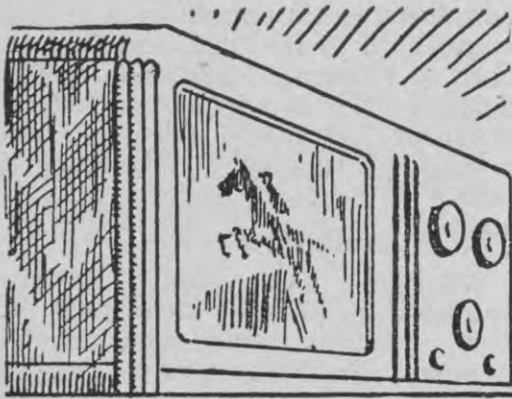
A Scotch reaper was operating as early as 1794. The Salmon model appeared in 1807 and the Bell scissors reaper in 1826. The big advance came in 1833, in America, with Cyrus McCormack's reaper.

Telephone.

Philip Reis was early in the field. Charles Bourseul (France), also experimented, but little came of their efforts. The first successful telephone was the invention of an American, Graham Bell, in 1876.

Television.

Few dispute the claims of the Scot, John Baird, as being pre-eminent in this field. He successfully operated a set in 1926 and his initial set is in the Science



Museum, South Kensington. War-time secrecy has cloaked recent developments.

Street Gas Lighting.

Tessie du Motay (France) and Thaddeus Lowe (America) seem to have achieved success simultaneously. They produced gas by passing steam over red hot coal.

Lift Elevator.

In 1846, Armstrong (Britain), produced the hydraulic lift and Siemens (Germany), the electric lift, in 1880.

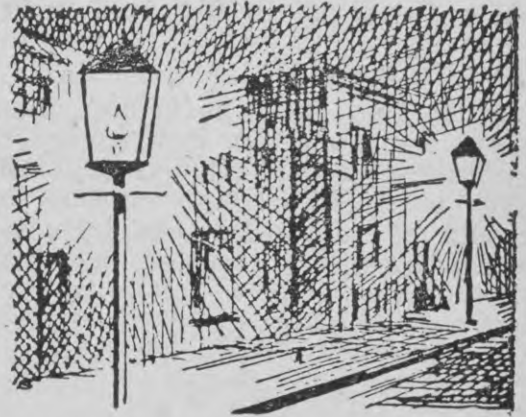
The Photo-electric Cell.

The field of early experiments with selenium was almost entirely British and was represented by May, Smith and Bidwell. The types produced were not highly suitable for commercial purposes.

More modern types were developed about 1902 by Elster and Geitel, both German.

Incandescent Lamp.

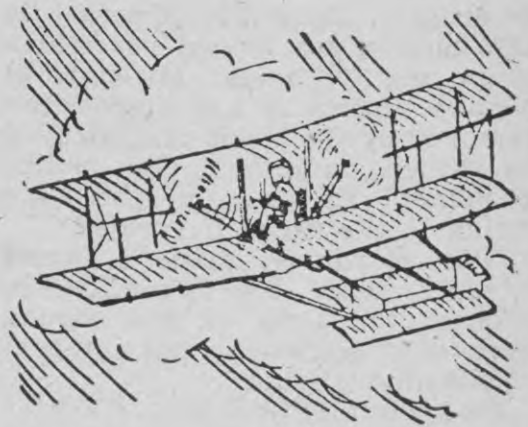
Joseph Swan (Britain), and Edison (America), were simultaneous inventors in this field of endeavour. As a rule Edison receives the credit, but it is still



contended that Swan's original lamp was superior to Edison's.

The Acroplane.

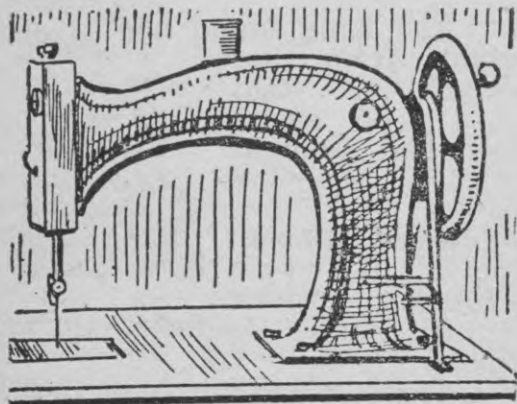
This is an easy one to remember—Wright Bros, USA. The first flight was carried out on 17 Dec, 1903, at Kittyhawk, North Carolina. This was disputed for some time. It was claimed that a plane built by Samuel Pierpont Langley had flown earlier in that year and carried a man in sustained flight. This contention has been proved incorrect.



Early work in streamlining of planes was carried out by Eiffel (France) and Prantl (Germany). Nieuport (France), in 1910, won an air race with streamlined body and wings—early streamlining, naturally.

Sewing Machine.

Thimonnier, a Frenchman, is credited with the first successful sewing machine. It was in fact so good that French workers in



Paris smashed the machine, and threatened Thimonnier. This was in 1820. Elias Howe, an American, produced a model in 1846.

Telegraphy.

Von Sommering (Germany) successfully operated an electric telegraph in 1809. Steinheil (Germany) introduced the induction principle in 1837. The first real advance came in 1837 following research by Cork and Wheatstone (Britain). This resulted in the needle telegraph principle being successfully operated.

In the same year, 1837, Samuel Morse, the originator of the Morse code, conducted successful experiments in America.

Motion Pictures.

Stampfer (Germany), first proposed moving pictures, but recorded little progress. Finally, in 1895, a Frenchman, Lumiere, achieved practical success.



4 YEARS AGO

with the 2 NZEF in 1940



- | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 26 Aug | NZ Div commences to issue sunhelmets. Hats S/D with puggares are handed in. | 31 Aug | Gen Sir Alan Brooke (C in C Home Forces) visits HQ 2 NZEF (UK) at Mytchett. |
| 27 Aug | 19 Bn, 27 (MG) Bn, 4 Fd Regt & Div Cav leave Maadi for Western Desert. | 2 Sep | HQ 4 Inf Bde leaves Maadi for Daba to take over L of C. |
| 28 Aug | Third Contingent leaves NZ on «Mauretania», «Empress of Japan» & «Orcades.» | 4 Sep | Mr. Winston Churchill inspects Second Contingent at Mytchett. 18 Bn arrives Baggush and 19 Bn at Daba for L of C duty. |

EYE-WITNESS STORY

The NZ Army Education Welfare Service, in collaboration with the NZ National Broadcasting Service, has arranged to conduct Eye-Witness Story competitions for NZ servicemen and servicewomen (Navy, Army, Air Force) serving in all parts of the world.

First Prize L15.

Second Prize L10.

The competition will close on October 1, 1944. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Assistant Director, NZERS, 2 NZEF, CMF.



“Who Wrote It?”

(Answers on Page 16.)

1. « A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.»
—Algernon Swinburne, John Wesley, Robert Brown-
i n g, Alexander Pope, David Gar-
rick.



2. « Out of this nettle, danger,
we pluck this flower safety.»—
H.G. Wells, Neville Chamberlain,
William Shakespeare, Benjamin
Jowett, Geoffrey Chaucer.



3. « When the military man ap-
proaches, the world
locks up its spoons
and packs off its
womankind.»
—Percy Shelley,
Professor Shelley,
G.B. Shaw, Gen-
eral Montgomery,
Sir Walter Scott.



4. « When the Rudyard's cease
from kipling,
And the Haggards
ride no more.»
—A.P. Herbert,
James Kenneth
Stephen, Arnold
Bennett, G.K.
Chesterton, Hilaire
Belloc.



5. « So, naturalists observe, a flea
Hath smaller fleas
that on him
prey;
And these have
smaller fleas to
bite 'em,
And so proceed *ad
infinitum.*»
—Jonathan Swift,
William Wordsworth, Bret Harte,
Charles Dickens.



6. « The King found her so dif-
ferent from her
picture. . . . that
. . . . he swore
they had brought
him a Flanders
mare.»
—Edward Gibbon,
Tobias George
Smollett, Sydney
Smith, Stanley Baldwin, Horace
Walpole.



7. « The flowers that bloom in the
spring, Tra la,
Have nothing to
do with the
case.»
—Paul White-
man, Bing Cros-
by, William Gil-
bert, Irving Ber-
lin, Robert
Bridges.



8. « The dog, to gain some pri-
vate ends,
Went mad and
bit the man.
. . . .
The man recov-
er'd of the
bite,
The dog it was
that died.»
—Anthony Trollope, Oliver Gold-
smith, Ngaio Marsh, Thomas Paine.



9. « The rolling English drunkard
made the rolling
English road.»
—William Cow-
per, G.K. Ches-
terton, J.B.
Priestly, Ed-
mund Burke,
Lewis Carroll.



10. « There are few more impres-
sive sights in the
world than a
Scotsman on the
make.»
—J.M. Barrie,
Harry Lauder, Sir
Walter Scott,
Ramsay Macdon-
ald, Downie
Stewart.



MUSIC IN POST-PRIMARY EDUCATION

(By Maxwell Fernie.)

MUSICAL education received in secondary schools and colleges is for minds that have already absorbed fundamentals and are therefore able to receive training in the development and exploiting of these elementary studies.

The previous article on this subject of music in schools stressed the necessity for absorbing four specified fundamentals. The use of the voice as a medium of interpretation in musical training is excellent and it is the best method for learning these fundamentals which should be limited to primary school tuition.

Senior children are apt to become bored more quickly when learning basic principles, and, as stated above, their minds are more alert to possible developments and embellishments. This is especially true with music, and the writer has seen music teachers, who should have known better, taking first-year senior children in work specially written for juvenile minds. Such a procedure is most detrimental to the mind of a senior child and nothing kills interest and enthusiasm more quickly than a completely wrong approach.

Post-primary school problems also include the difficult one of adolescence, concerning which much has already been written. Adolescence in males affects the voice—that is common knowledge. The voice «breaks» and can be controlled only with great difficulty and, in some cases, control is almost impossible.

Eventually the male voice «settles» to a level an octave lower than in boyhood. Female voices, contrary to many beliefs, are also affected but in quality more than in actual control.

However, a suggestion is made that easy instrumental training in some form should be taught in the first year at college or secondary school. At this point the bogey of finance appears, but with judicious choice of instruments, the financial outlay required to equip a class should not be heavy and well worthy of the invest-

ment, both from the practical musical results and from the viewpoint of training and experience.

As an example, a class could be formed into a complete recorder ensemble—there being three main pitches of this early type of flute—soprano or treble, alto and tenor—the three providing a pleasing and satisfying trio of parts.

These instruments are not expensive and can now be made in plastic as well as the conventional hardwood. They are hardwearing, accurate in scale and easily played. They have a range of two octaves chromatically and the three types have the same fingering, so that to learn one type is to learn all. This advantage is an invaluable aid to rapid class tuition.

The recorder is not a child's toy, but a recognised musical instrument that blends well with other modern instruments and it can be a beautiful thing indeed in the hands of a virtuoso. Gramophone recordings of recorder ensembles can be imported and they should be heard in order to appreciate the beauty of this modernised «flute-a-bec» or early English flute.

Great strides have been made in England by using the recorder in classwork and there is every indication that this once forgotten flute will pave the way for a greater general interest in group music. The music of Purcell and Handel is particularly suited to this instrument.

The family of stringed instruments comprises of course the ideal orchestra but, unfortunately, they are usually costly. It is never advisable for a person to learn on a cheap and inferior violin, viola or violoncello. Often, too, the violoncello is too large

for a secondary school pupil to handle well, although special smaller sizes are made.

Naturally, colleges and secondary schools financially well placed should maintain a complete orchestra and specialist teachers. But, for the purposes of this article, the main point to be stressed is that instrumental music of some form should be taught in all post-primary schools. Elementary knowledge of music gained in the primary schools

In an education venture, such as musical training in all NZ secondary schools, it would be advisable to start in a modest way for a year or two until the first pupils have completed their course. In that way, a three or four-year course could be introduced gradually and college music would blossom forth as an art for all and become part of college life, instead of being as at present, a luxury enjoyed by a fortunate few.



would form the basis for development.

Girls' colleges could continue with the development of singing either as a supplement to, or as a complete replacement of instrumental work for, as mentioned above, girls' voices are not subject to the difficulty of «breaking.» Good singing can be heard in New Zealand at some secondary schools, where there are enthusiastic and competent teachers.

Also, from about the end of the second year, when boys' voices become somewhat settled, colleges could, with care, include singing, accompanied occasionally by the college orchestra—an achievement of which every pupil would be justly proud.

The question of the training of suitable teachers will naturally arise, but if a modest start is made, i.e., by using recorders, little difficulty will be encountered in connection with the provision of teachers. For adults, who already have the fundamentals of music at their fingertips, a thorough knowledge of the handling of recorders is easy to acquire and would require little tuition.

Self-expression is a necessity of youth and if proper means for this are not within reach, the surplus energy may find its outlet in other activities—anti-social and undesirable.

(To be continued.)

“WHO WROTE IT?” (Answers)

- (1) Alexander Pope (1688-1744) from «Essay on Criticism»;
- (2) William Shakespeare (1564-1616) from «King Henry IV—Part 1»;
- (3) George Bernard Shaw (1856-?) from «Man and Superman», Act III;
- (4) James Kenneth Stephen (1859-1892) from «Lapsus Calami», a Sonnet;
- (5) Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) from «On Poetry»;
- (6) Tobias George Smollett (1721-1771) from «History of England», attributed to Henry VIII's remarks on first seeing Anne of Cleves;
- (7) William Schwenck Gilbert (1836-1911) from «The Mikado»;
- (8) Oliver Goldsmith (1730-1774) from «Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog»;
- (9) Gilbert Keith Chesterton (1874-1936) from «The Rolling English Road»;
- (10) James Matthew Barrie (1860-1937) from «What Every Woman Knows», Act I.



CAMEOS

THE Mediterranean area is a paradise for the souvenir hunter. The NZ soldier has availed himself of many opportunities for sending something to «the folks», and in Italy cameo brooches, pendants, necklaces, bracelets, and rings have been a popular choice.

The art of cameo making is definitely an ancient one and vies with other art collections in the story of their earliest beginnings. The word, cameo, according to etymologists, is derived from the Hebrew, Kama, meaning relief, and the product, in its final form, comprises a hard fine stone usually made up of several superimposed strata in varying colours from which the engraver has been able to achieve some splendid effects.

The art was known to the Egyptians and Ethiopians, the stone used being granite, or basalt—a dark green-brown rock. From its origins in the East the art spread later to Etruria and Greece, where its manufacture reached, perhaps, its highest peak of perfection.

The Barbarian invasions which swept Rome during the centuries were responsible for the loss of some of these great treasures and, while many have been unearthed, the disappearance of the greater number of them has proved an irreparable loss. Many other collections were taken west by the invaders, while yet again some of inestimable value are still to be seen in St Mark's Church, in Venice, and the many shrines of Italy and France.

An assortment of various sizes of burins, the steel punches used by the craftsmen, was the sole instrument of manufacture. The Greeks accomplished their masterpieces by giving as little relief as possible to their works, thus providing a final simplicity and

perfection of artistry which was never later attained.

In recent centuries, precious stones including emeralds were used in the manufacturing process, but generally sardonyx, cornelian and amethyst proved most popular. Sardonyx owes its great popularity to the rainbow-like layers of white, yellow, brown and red from which the true artist is able to obtain the best results.

However, these stones were too expensive to meet popular demand for a moderately priced cameo, and seashells, which also have strata of varying colours, are now used and give similar results. In addition, the larger the shell, the larger the articles produced, as in the case of many fine transparent table lamps which have proved attractive to the souvenir hunter.

Modern machine methods are rapidly being applied to cameo making and as a true art it is rapidly disappearing and giving place to a trade which does not require the same patience and ability as in the early centuries.



In fact, the work is now considered a part of the goldsmith's trade. Modern science, too, has greatly facilitated the manufacture of imitations and, with mechanical aids and the use of varying forms of glass, markets have been flooded with an article which, although perfectly pleasing to the eye, does not require the same measure of skill, nor does it command a high price.

Designs and tastes have changed considerably with the times and the country of manufacture, but heads, animals, flowers and por-

traits have always been in universal popular demand

Whatever their monetary value and artistry, cameos will always attract a big market. To suit all pockets they have suffered the degradation of mass production, although in their craftsmanship the Italians have, to some degree, preserved a measure of artistic ability. America, in particular, has provided a lucrative export market and no doubt while the industry is self-supporting there will always be those behind the

scenes who will strive for the preservation and advancement of the art for the sole purpose of producing 20th Century masterpieces.

To the average soldier a cameo has only a souvenir value. He is not as a rule an expert in determining the true value of the article and while he realises that the usefulness of the cameo is definitely limited, nevertheless he feels that it will serve as an excellent reminder and a novel token of his service in this country.



Information Service

Q: Please give examples of what has been done in other countries to combat soil erosion, eg. Palestine and the Oklahoma Dust Bowl.

A: In Palestine erosion is being checked by the method of terrace farming and the afforestation of the areas under cultivation. In the Oklahoma Dust Bowl many methods were used to check erosion, the principal being the building of terraces on hillsides and the use of catchment areas. On the lower country, erosion dams were constructed and trees were planted as shelter belts. Poplars and other quick growing species, which matured within a few years, were found to be the most suitable.

* * *

Q: What is the order of succession to the British Throne?

A: Princess Elizabeth, Princess Margaret Rose, Duke of Gloucester, and his son. Then follow the three children of the Duke of Kent and the Princess Royal and her two children.

Q: Has the Beyer-Garratt locomotive been used during a military campaign in this war?

A: Yes.—In North Africa. It is an austerity engine, but remains one of the finest in the world. Although built to run on 3ft 6in gauge, it is more powerful and wider than British engines used on the 4ft 8½in gauge. It has a flexible chassis which enables it to negotiate short sharp curves which are a feature of narrow gauge railways. Capable of hauling 500 tons on a 1-in-40 grade or 2000 tons on a 1-in-100 grade, it can attain a speed of 50 miles an hour while the engine, which is 80ft long and weighs 150 tons, can be driven in either direction without being turned round.

* * *

Q: Is the « Shattered Visage » the Sphinx?

A: The statue and « Legs of Stone » stand at Meteriyeh, near Heliopolis. « The Shattered Visage » does not refer to the Sphinx but is part of the statue.

History of S. Italy.



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

§ PERIOD OF FOREIGN DOMINATION, 1503 TO 1860. SPANISH VICEROYS, 1503 TO 1707.

From then on Naples was merely an appendage of Spain. In 1519 Charles V, the last of the Emperors, inherited his vast bequest of most of German and Austrian Europe and the Lowlands, as well as his heritage in Spain which included Sicily and Naples, or the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, as it was then called. The lot of Southern Italy was with Spain and its enormous empire.

But things were not happy in the vast agglomeration of states. In the north, Luther (1517) was preaching against the Church, to be joined shortly by Henry VIII, of England. Princes were hungry for the lands that might fall from its spoliation.

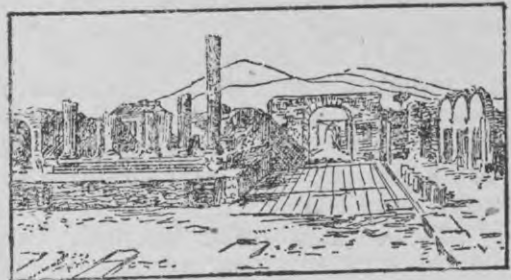
The reaction took a repressive form. The Inquisition flourished and anybody who had heterodox ideas in religion, politics or science, was persecuted vigorously.

Philip II, of Spain, was further embroiled by the great maritime struggle with England and Holland. He needed money and therefore bled his Italian territories of their wealth, even to the extent of neglecting them and the country was ruined. «Extreme poverty and famine brought pestilence again and again. Moslem pirates infested the seas and the coasts. Industry and trade languished, and in less than a century one of the richest countries in Europe was turned into one of the poorest.» ('The Remaking of Italy,' by Pentab).

Just how great the Arab menace alone was may be judged by their raids on Sicily and Southern Italy in 1534, by the fact that they threatened to close the Straits of Otranto, and by Suleiman the Great leaving the greatest empire in Europe on his death in 1566.

But subtle forces were at work within Spain and her faithful Roman Catholic territories. Ignatius de Loyola founded the Society of Jesus or Jesuits, which set about rectifying matters in the Church.

Active missions were made to hold members to the Faith and to secure converts. Out of this new spirit, a new type of architecture and decoration manifested itself — the rich, ornate, almost over-impressive style known as Baroque, a vogue, of which will be seen plenty of evidence all through Italy.



Pompeii.

Plagues and pestilences were the lot of the people. In Naples efforts to free themselves from the Spanish yoke were suppressed with frightful violence, only one, led by a fishmonger, Mansaniello, meeting with temporary success. Such was the lot of Southern Italy under the Spanish Viceroy.

1588 *Defeat of the Invincible Armada.*

1642 *Tasman discovered NZ.*

THE AUSTRIAN VICEROYS,
1707 TO 1735.

The struggles for power in Europe continued and one of them—the War of the Spanish Succession—had most important results, for it eliminated the Spanish predominance in Naples and substituted Austrian influence.

Sicily went to Savoy but was later returned to Naples. This was a rule by the Austrian Branch of the descendants of Charles V of the Hapsburg family. It was an improvement only by comparison with the Spanish. Even if the ruler's outlook was paternal, his control was absolute.

However, new ideas did flow in from France and throughout the century the effect of Voltaire and the French Encyclopaedists was profound. Enlightened rulers were tempted to try reforms, but the Popes were opposed to such liberalism and the reactionary movement grew strong in Austria.

1707 *Union of Scotland and England.*

THE BOURBONS, 1735 TO 1860—
WITH A FRENCH INTERLUDE.

In 1735 Austria ceded Naples and Sicily to the Spanish Bourbons who were connected with the French Bourbons, and Charles IV, son of Philip V of Spain, was made ruler of the kingdom. With his capable minister, Bernardo Fanucci, he attempted to reform the finances and taxation of Naples, as well as to restrict the feudal privileges.

Under him, Naples became the musical and intellectual centre of Italy. He encouraged the excavations at Herculaneum, and the appreciation of the temples at Paestum doubtlessly had a profound effect on a new type of architecture and art which had evolved—Neo-Classicism, which proved popular during the 19th century.

Unfortunately for Southern Italy, in 1759 his successor Ferdinand I married an Austrian princess, Maria Carolina, and

came very much under her influence. Through her a British officer, Sir John Acton, was employed to rebuild the Neapolitan army and navy.

Ferdinand's reign is marked by the reactionary movement from Austria. Administrative inertia settled over the land, and the kingdom enjoyed a lethargic peace until he attacked the Republic of Rome—a product of the Napoleonic Wars.

Naples, the worst ruled state in Europe, responded to this national movement and was ready to play its part when Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi created modern Italy.

Under Championnet, the French Revolutionaries overran the Kingdom of Naples and, in 1799, proclaimed it the Parthenopian Republic. The French were temporarily expelled, but in 1806 set up a kingdom that was ruled by Joseph Bonaparte and Murat. Sicily was never conquered and with its court inclined to England, it served as a good base for British operations—a fact recognised by endowing Nelson with the Dukedom of Brontë.

This occupation had a profound effect on the Italians, for it showed them the advantages of enlightened laws and administration and had awakened a desire to free themselves from foreign rule. The restoration, in 1815, of Ferdinand, lost for the Italians in a large measure, these benefits and substituted the foreign domination of Austria which was reactionary to the point of repression.

Liberal movements in Naples were quashed by the Austrian Army. Such measures as these could have but one result—to drive the opposing forces underground and into employing the traditional Italian methods. Secret societies broke out, the most famous being the Carbonari or Charcoal Burners. These political bodies permeated Italy.

1775 A.D., *American War of Independence.*

1805 A.D., *Battle of Trafalgar.*

1769 A.D., *Cook rediscovers NZ.*

1840 A.D., *NZ a British Colony.*



QUIZ



(Answers on back cover.)

- 1 Date of first successful flight of Tasman?
- 2 « London, a nation, not a city » — writer?
- 3 « England has saved herself by her exertions and Europe by her example » — author?
- 4 Composer of the « Flying Dutchman » overture?
- 5 Writer of the opera « Lucia Di Lammermoor » ?
- 6 Is Maori population on the increase?
- 7 The meaning of « Nihilism » ?
- 8 What is a Roinek?
- 9 Are Latvia and Estonia part of the USSR?
- 10 What was the NZ Cross decoration?
- 11 When did Tasman Air Service first link with British Airways ?
- 12 Highest paid entertainer of all time?
- 13 American Commander in Pacific, cousin of Mr Churchill?
- 14 Derivation of the word « Pogrom » ?
- 15 When was the Braille system first used?
- 16 Country with the largest railway electrification?
- 17 When was seat of NZ Government transferred to Wellington?
- 18 When were the first NZ silver coins issued?
- 19 What is an « Airacomet » ?
- 20 Commander of all US Air Forces?
- 21 What day of the week is the Egyptian Sabbath?
- 22 Pioneer of jet propulsion plane?
- 23 Is daytime sleep more restful?
- 24 Which country first abolished death penalty?
- 25 NZ jockey who rode Melbourne Cup and two NZ Cup winners?
- 26 Has a NZ hockey team ever toured England?
- 27 Date of first NZ Rugby League visit to England? Name?
- 28 Have Davis Cup tennis matches ever been played in NZ?
- 29 Only NZ woman swimmer to break a world's record?
- 30 A 1937 Springbok who scored 100 points on NZ tour?

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

Some 62 people pay tax on incomes of more than L10,000.
* * *

Commercial Broadcasting Stations return an annual net profit of L62,983, or nearly 27%.

Publicans' Licences are distributed on the ratio of one to 1500 people.
* * *

Official investments on racing average over L4/10/- per head of population annually.
* * *

Two-thirds of the population have investments in the P.O.S.B., the average amount being nearly L70.
* * *

Out of the total of 415,300 in the age group 5-20 years, 300,950 were being educated in schools or universities at an annual cost of L3/3/10 per head of population.
* * *

The longest thoroughfare track for trams goes to Auckland with 44 miles. Christchurch is second with 43 miles. Next in order follows Wellington, Dunedin, Wanganui, Invercargill and New Plymouth.
* * *

According to records for the purpose of Land Tax, eight people in rural areas each control 50,000 acres or more of land and six control more than 40,000 acres each, while 148 each control areas varying between 10,000 and 40,000 acres.

Nearly 88% of the homes in NZ possess radio receiving sets.
* * *

A Publican's Annual Fee is L40 for boroughs and L25 outside these limits.
* * *

There are at least 24 religions officially designated as such by the Government Statistician.
* * *

It was not until 1924 that toll gates for the purposes of revenue were abolished on highways.
* * *

One person in 15 belongs to a Friendly Society and the average capital investment per member is nearly L60.
* * *

There are over 15,000 people with no specified religious beliefs, while a further 71,000 refuse to state their adherence to any particular sect.
* * *

In 1941, one person in 12 received some degree of treatment in the public hospital, the greatest number being in the age group 15 to 25 years. Military gradings, etc, have contributed to this high figure.
* * *

The annual divorce rate averages almost one petition filed for every 12 marriages. USA is one in six. These figures were obtained by comparing the total number of marriages per year with the total petitions over the same period.

QUIZ ANSWERS

(1) 1928; (2) Benjamin Disraeli; (3) William Pitt; (4) Wagner; (5) Faetana Donizetti; (6) Yes—93680 (1942), 82326 (1936); (7) Rejection of Religious and Moral principles, particularly by Russian revolutionaries; (8) Old S. African-Dutch nickname for British soldier; Roinek is Afrikaans for red neck; (9) Yes—since Aug, 1940; (10) Award for bravery in Maori Wars; (11) April, 1940; (12) Bing Crosby (L200,000 per year); (13) General MacArthur; (14) Russian for

«destruction» applied to Anti-Jewish outrages; (15) 1829 (at Paris); (16) Italy (3591 miles); (17) 1865; (18) 1933; (19) New American jet propulsion plane; (20) General Henry Arnold; (21) Thursday; (22) Fritz von Opel (Germany); (23) Yes, if no light falls on sleeper; (24) Holland (1870); (25) The late Roy Reed; (26) No; (27) 1907 All Golds; (28) Yes—Christchurch (1911), Auckland (1920); (29) Miss Gwitha Shand; (30) Full-back, G.H. Brand.