

CUTE

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An Information Bulletin for 2.N.Z.E.F.

ERS

NATIONAL HEALTH

The institution in N.Z., during the immediate post-war years of a compulsory and periodic medical examination for all, is a question worthy of the closest examination. The suggestions put forward in an article in this issue should meet with full support from all sections of the community, not to mention personnel in 2 NZEF, who, during Army service, have derived benefits from a similar system.

That frequent medical review is desirable, has been widely acknowledged, but only at this stage is it assuming a deservedly important place in everyday problems. Under the Plunket system New Zealand has achieved the world's lowest infant mortality rate and the raising of the standard of national health to a similar status should be a matter of great moment and endeavour. A series of medical reviews, accompanied by a wider application of health education, would ensure a public conscious of its responsibilities, particularly to succeeding generations.

Naturally the very thought of a compulsory scheme will evoke violent reaction from some quarters. However, under active service conditions benefits have been manifest and acknowledged, and this weight of opinion suitably directed can be a determining factor in the adoption of such a scheme.

STUDY COURSES

The total number of ERS study courses issued in CMF and MEF and pending to August 31, 1944, is as follows:—

<i>Commerce—</i>	Issued	Pending
Book-keeping 1	320	9
Book-keeping 2 & 3	105	—
Farm Book-keeping	243	—
Other Subjects	114	106
<i>Arts—</i>		
English	92	26
Other Subjects	50	206
<i>Engineering & Technology—</i>		
Petrol Engines 1	210	—
Carpentry 1	190	—
Other Subjects	490	156
<i>Agriculture—</i>		
Animal Production	212	—
Wool	171	17
Other Subjects	326	70
Grand Totals	2523	590

BACHELOR TAX?

(By Salamander)

Not that it is really anybody's business in particular, but the writer hastens to point out that he is a bachelor—and glad of it. This charmingly frank admission should successfully spike the guns of the groaning masses who, as they hug their chains of matrimony, might feel that this article had a certain bias. Perish the thought!

Periodically, a certain mean-natured section of the populace come worrying their hard-working MP's with sadistic proposals for a «Bachelor Tax.»

Needless to say the deputations are comprised almost invariably of either much married men who harbour the natural resentment of caged carnivora upon beholding their liberated brethren, or, the frustrated female who feels that the defaulting male should be made to pay — and pay — and pay.

Consequently, after the usual dog-fight in the columns of the Press this malignant movement gradually recedes into the background of lost causes, leaving a trail of muttered threats and imprecations to mark the battlefield. But the close of this present costly war will cause tax-hungry governments everywhere to seek



Countries such as New Zealand are faced with a definite population problem. It took a major and bloodthirsty war to bring this home to the panjandrums, and at long last they realise that something will have to be done about it. One partial solution would be the encouragement of larger families by the offer of substantial bonuses — Italy is an example of this.

Therefore, it might be logical to suppose that the imposition of a bachelor tax would be a mild form of blackmail to force him into marriage and — presumably — fatherhood. This can be the only construction placed upon such a proposal, for the revenue so derived would hardly warrant the collection costs unless the tax were of such formidable proportions as to impoverish the unfortunate bachelor completely.

Granted the family man performs a service to both state and society, but being married is a pretty expensive sort of business. It is quite understandable, therefore, that he should cast envious eyes in the direction of his more untrammelled brother who, he imagines, has nothing better to do with his spare cash than to spend it on riotous living. Such is not the case.

The bachelor, because of his comparative freedom of movement, is far more likely to embark upon financial adventures which do much to foster commercial progress. It may even be the indirect cause of enabling that same grumbling benedick to maintain his wife and progeny in whatever degree of luxury they happen to be demanding at the time.



more and more sources of revenue — and they are not going to be too fussy over outraged feelings.

Thus, the question of taxing honest bachelors will more than likely rear its ugly head once more and it might be profitable to consider such a proposal from its proper perspective, i.e., the perspective of the one who is about to be mulcted.

Bachelor Tax

Even supposing the bachelor has a little more pocket money and does spend it on the good things of life, he is still paying a considerable sum of money to the Government by way of indirect taxes. It is a corollary that any commodity or entertainment that makes life less burdensome is invariably taxed up to the hilt.



And if, out of a sheer dog-in-the-mangerish attitude, the bachelor is going to be forced into matrimony through savage taxation, he then becomes one of the ranks of the brow-furrowed who fears to take any step forward lest his family should suffer. Certainly the tax-yielding and profitable luxuries would be put out of his reach, thus creating a vicious circle.

Consider also the case of the man who is temperamentally unsuited to marriage. For the purpose of this discussion it is assumed that the term « bachelor » should refer to a man well into the years of discretion and has, after mature reflection, decided that holy deadlock holds no future.

All sorts of reasons may bring him to this conclusion and most of them good ones. It hardly seems in keeping with the true spirit of democracy, therefore, that he should be penalised and robbed by avaricious officialdom merely because he does not feel justified in making either himself or his partner desperately unhappy by an ill-conceived marriage.

Too often is heard the utter nonsense uttered by certain types of married mentality, who, because they have leg-ironed themselves for life — often to their private distress — endeavour to

persuade others to share their fate by specious argument. How ridiculous! Any bar contains its quota of the over-married bewailing their lot over pint pots. And nine out of ten — personal investigations have proved this — were trapped at an age when their minds and characters were but partly formed and were at that maudlin, romantic stage when every girl must have come straight from heaven.

Income tax hits the single man heavily enough. He receives no rebate whatever unless he is insured and there is seldom the need for heavy insurance on a bachelor — and he certainly has scant sympathy from the tax-gatherer who is unusually blunt in his demands from the bachelor. Perhaps it is because the tribe of tax-collectors are mostly married themselves. In the army, of course, the position of the single man is particularly stark in its clarity and is too well known to be discussed here.

Before coming down on the bachelor like a ton of bricks and squeezing him into penury, it must be remembered that single men cannot be lumped together and condemned as « non-productive » from the social point of view. Each case must be considered on its merits and more often than not the average bachelor will be found, in his own unobtrusive way, contributing to the support of a relative or furthering the ends of com-



merce or science, and altogether there may be dozens of excellent reasons to explain his state.

If it comes to that, what about taxing the spinster? The results of such a proposal would be too awful to contemplate!

The ETRUSCANS

(By Major G. Blake Palmer)

The war in Italy has recently passed right through the territory which formed the nucleus of the old Etruscan civilisation. The Etruscans are a people about whom many conflicting stories were written by the ancients and whose history is full of those many mysteries which attract attention and much unnecessary speculation.

The origin of the Etruscans is still unsettled. Their script which was the first of the Greek type to be introduced into Western Europe records many inscriptions in a language which is still largely unknown to us, although recently some successful attempts have been made at deciphering the more simple names.

These obscure origins and unknown language are associated with a very rich culture which shows many signs of Oriental, Egyptian, and Greek influence. Their arts were highly developed and the funeral customs and religious practices and beliefs had many elements which were transmitted to the Romans and influenced the Christian Church.

The cities of the Etruscans had a definite plan which much resembled that of the early Greek settlements. The massive stone walls which surrounded them



The Etruscan remains are widely distributed and often easily recognisable, even when riding in convoy, and as many of the more important sites are on the present lines of communication, a few notes on these early civilisations which flourished before Rome was founded may be of interest. This is especially so, as many of the better local Etruscan collections are scattered in a number of small towns and the empty tombs are sometimes readily accessible from the roadsides. However, all the important ones containing frescoes are usually securely locked and most of the finds are now in museums.

There are three rival theories as to the origin of the Etruscans. The details of the disputes are not important and at present the majority opinion of experts is in favour of an eastern migration, possibly through Lydia, in Asia Minor, and via the Adriatic to Etruria which occupied most of the modern provinces of Tuscany, Umbra, Lazio, and also north of the Appenines towards the Marches. Other theories favour an invasion from the north, or a local origin, but there are more points against these views.

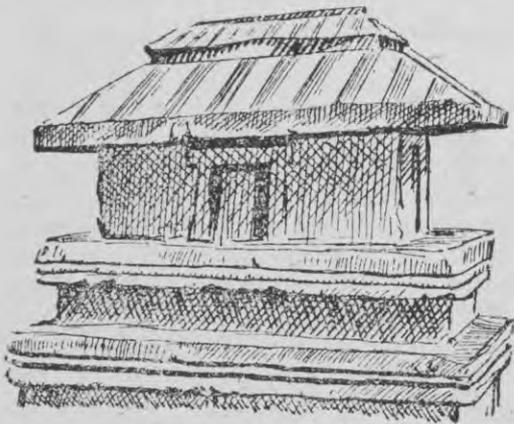
The Etruscans were essentially a people of city-states and traditionally 12 cities formed the nucleus of the nation about the time of the founding of Rome in the 8th century B.C. It should be remembered that, later, the Etruscans had a powerful settlement in the Rome area and extended their influence to the south towards Capua. Pompeii had a large Etruscan element which survived until comparatively late giving the older city its street plan and other characteristics.



Chimæra Bronze from Arezzo —
V Cent., BC.

have largely survived in the foundations of the mediaeval city wall, such as those of Cortona, not far from Lake Trasimene.

The walls of the Etruscan cities were built of very large stone blocks of irregular size and in many ways recall the cyclopean walls of an earlier age. It is interesting to note that the Etruscan walls of many Italian cities enclose an area almost twice that of the modern town. This is es-



Terra Cotta Model of Etruscan House, from Tomb.

pecially noticeable at such places as Volterra.

Before proceeding further it would be perhaps useful to give a list of the principal Etruscan cities:—Volterra, Arezzo, Cortona, Perugia, and Chiusi; Populonia, Vetulonia, Roselle — these last three are near the coast opposite Elba — Saturnia, Volsini, Vulci, Tarquinia, Cere, and Veio. Other cities with Etruscan elements are Rome, Capua, and Fiesoe.

Smaller centres include Sutri, on Route 3, the tombs of which are clearly visible from the roadside. These tombs are cut in the rock and are much larger at their entrance than the Phœnician tombs which were so conspicuous in Palestine and the Lebanon on the route from south of Haifa to north of Beirut.

The organisation of the Etruscans was essentially a federation of city-states and monarchy was the early form of government. The king commanded the army and was at the same time the chief priest of the most important cults. The Etruscans provided some of the early kings of Rome and their great hero, Mastarna,

has been identified with (6th cent. B.C.) Servius Tullius, who is said to have built the Servian wall in Rome. Later, an oligarchy appears to have largely usurped the king's powers and the priests also encroached on his prerogatives.

The Etruscans had the good fortune to occupy those parts of Italy which are relatively rich in those minerals important in antiquity. Above all they controlled very important sources of iron and became skilful armourers and workers in bronze. In the Arezzo region, they built up a large ceramic industry which carried on into Roman times.

These Arezzo vases are among the most interesting and beautiful of antiquity, and even the Greeks scarcely surpassed the best of the Arretine ware. The decoration of the vases soon acquired the best motives of the Greek and an example is illustrated.

The houses of the Etruscans are well shown in many little terra cotta models taken from the tombs. Earlier types were possibly circular with roofs not unlike those of the trulli. Later and more characteristic models were rectangular, three-roomed, with over-hanging eaves and very simple internal furnishings. The materials were terra cotta, wood, and some mud walling and stone.

The clothing is known from the vases and the many frescoes of the tombs. It appears to be somewhat different from the Roman clothing of the later periods. A simple tunic or long shirt bound with a finely buckled belt was common. Men retained for a long period the heroic custom of the bare torso. Slaves and athletes were often entirely nude. Arms were the crested morion type of helmet, circular shield, breast plate and greaves for the shins. In cold weather a cape-like garment was worn.

The footwear assumed very curious forms—a popular type having a long sole which curved up and back over the toes. (See illustration.) The men were bearded and the shape of the beards recalls Egypt and Phœnicia.

The Etruscans

The Etruscans, who appear to have arrived in Italy about 1000 B.C., reached the height of their power before the 5th century B.C., at which time they had come into conflict with Greek settlements such as Cuma and had undergone a severe naval defeat.

In antiquity, they had a reputation for piracy which indeed seems to have flourished along the western coast throughout the sixth-fourth centuries B.C. Some credence may be lent to this idea for the Roman pirates of Anzio are known to have been encouraged to attack Carthaginian shipping. The stories of piracy, however, appear to be much exaggerated, but the essential point to remember is that the Etruscans did employ sea power long before the Romans.

Our most detailed knowledge of Etruscans has been learnt from their curious and elaborate funeral customs. In their tombs, either cut in rock or built up on a rock cut foundation, are to be found frescoes as vivid and interesting as any of antiquity. The

and towards the end of their dominion religion took on a progressively more gloomy and important part in their lives. The names of their gods are known to correspond closely with the Hel-



An Etruscan before a Divine Image. Note the shoes.



Ossuary Urn from Chiusi.

Greek and Egyptian influences cannot escape the notice of any who are familiar with the art of those peoples.

The Etruscans appear to have had a very strong religious sense,

lenic Pantheon. Many of the deities of the Greek and Roman world reappear with slightly different names among the Etruscans. The exact way in which they were supposed to influence the people and by which the people could obtain their intervention is not so clear.

Elaborate funeral games were an essential part in the ceremonies for the departed. In many ways these games recall the funeral games in Homer, but as time went on they acquired a progressively more cruel and bloodthirsty character. This was entirely to the taste of the spectators if one is to believe the facial expressions portrayed in frescoes in the tomb of the Biga, at Tarquinia.

The games consisted of acrobatics, athletics, and gladiatorial combats with considerable bloodshed and mutilation, and it is considered that the more depraved Roman taste in gladiatorial games and public executions largely arose from the Etruscan model.

The burial customs vary with the district. In the north, they seem always to have practised cremation, but this gave way to inhumation or burial. In the southern area, the early tombs had a domestic character as if the departed lived for a time in the vicinity.

Later tombs devote much fresco space to such scenes as hunting, funeral games, and the passage of the soul towards a hell whose demons are only exceeded in frightfulness by the christian frescoes of the 11th century and later mediaeval times.

The soul of the departed Etruscan was taken by the demons into the depths of a terrifying hell, whose tortures are sometimes represented, and from which, unlike its christian successor, the priests appear to give little assurance that there was any exit. Later Etruscan religion appears to have been one of unrelieved gloom and predestination.

Of the other priestly arts the curious method of divination by examining the entrails of a ceremonially slaughtered animal was widespread (aruspicina). In this, of course, they were in keeping

with many other Mediterranean peoples. In Umbria, they, neighbouring peoples, practised the even more hazardous method of foretelling the future by means of observing the flight of birds.

The Etruscans exerted a very big influence on the early development of Roman art and institutions. Among other things they appear to share with the Romans the first widespread use of personal and family names. The individual had a personal name which could vary and the family name of his «gens» which was transmitted in the male line exactly as is the case to-day. They made no new contributions to the art of war on land or sea and, unfortunately, even that little part of the literature which has survived in inscriptions is mostly indecipherable.

The many artistic survivals are most interesting and are a refreshing change from Roman columns and gilded madonnas. It is well worth while trying to visit some of the small provincial museums which still keep what material has not been removed to Florence or Rome.

DIESEL'S IMPORTANT ROLE

DIESEL power has played a great part during the present war and particularly in the recent invasions of France. The bulk of the great fleet of 101 newly developed types of landing craft were propelled by diesel engines. Its role has been a most important one.

Engineers have used diesel power very consistently during the last 15 years. Its application in every day life may be seen in gritless trains, heavy duty trucks, ships, submarines, dirigibles, planes, power plants and agricultural equipment. But its rise to commercial importance is little known and its telling provides an interesting story.

The inventor, Rudolph Diesel, was born in Paris of German parents in 1858—the era of the storage battery, balloon, gas engine, electric lights, dry-plate

photography and many chemical novelties.

In his youth he spent a great deal of his time in one of the earliest industrial museums, the Conservatoire des Arts, at Metiers, near his home. At school he showed himself to be mechanically gifted. On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 the family moved to London.

Later, he attended the Technical High School at Munich where his brilliance was soon noticed by the celebrated Professor Carl Von Linde, pioneer of mechanical

Diesel's Important Role

refrigeration. Diesel was soon convinced from Linde's lectures of the low efficiency of the steam engine and he was impressed by such engines and machines which transmit power—the windmill and the water wheel.

Following Diesel's graduation, Linde sent him to work at his factory in Paris where his first job was the assembly and installation of refrigerators. Soon he was in charge of the whole plant. He had not been idle. He patented methods for making «clear ice» and for producing ice in a water bottle at the dinner table.

This work, the extraction of heat from water, proved invaluable in his later experiments of turning heat into work. Diesel realised that high temperatures can be produced by compressing gas. An apt illustration of this is the heat felt at the nozzle of an ordinary bicycle pump.

Using this basic principle, Diesel evolved his motor. It differs from the petrol internal-combustion engine in that it has no electric ignition. Air is drawn into a cylinder and compressed by a piston until its temperature rises to about 1000 degrees F. Fuel is sprayed into the cylinder and ignited by the heat. The resultant explosion drives the piston.

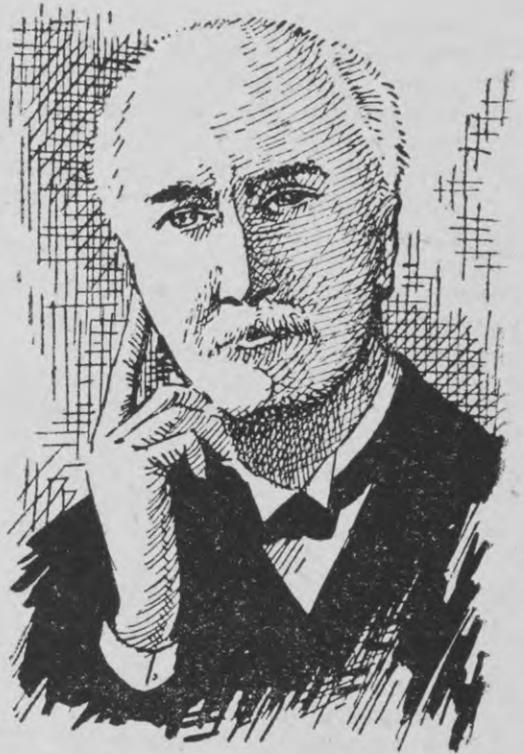
Details of the action of a four-stroke diesel cycle can be explained as follows:—

(1) Suction—Piston moves down from cylinder head drawing air only into the cylinder through an inlet valve. Exhaust and fuel-injection valves are closed. (Illustration 1).

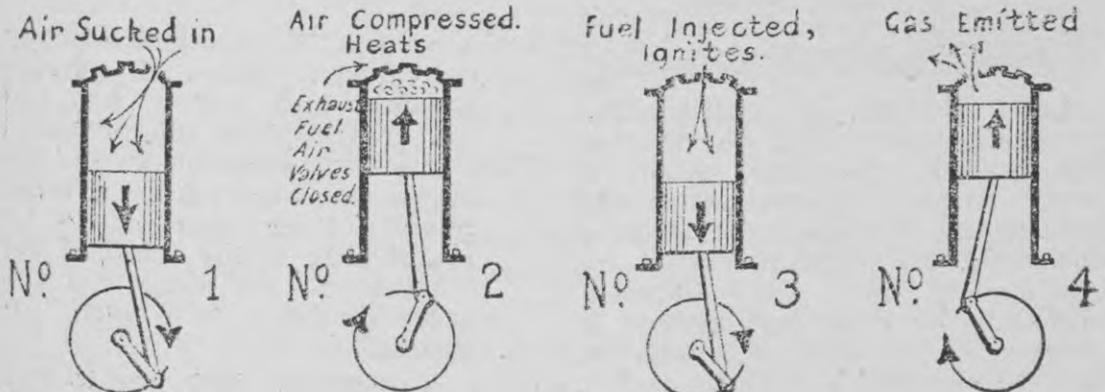
(2) Compression—Piston moves back toward cylinder head compressing air in cylinder to pressure of 400-500lbs to square inch, raising its temperature to about 1000 degrees F. The valves are still closed. (Illustration 2).

(3) Power-stroke—Near end of compression stroke, the fuel valve opens and atomised fuel is shot into the cylinder. The heat ignites it and the fuel valve closes, while the expansion of heated gases drives the piston downwards. (Illustration 3).

(4) Exhaust-stroke—Near finish of power-stroke the exhaust



Rudolph Diesel.



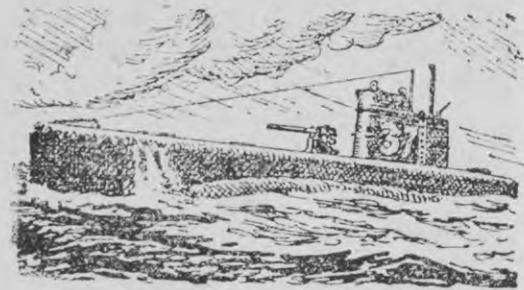
valve opens and the piston returning upwards drives the gases through the exhaust valve into the exhaust pipe. The air inlet valve and fuel injection valve are closed during this operation. (Illustration 4).

Thus, it can be seen that the diesel is almost identical with the petrol engine. The main differences in the diesel are:—

- (1) Compression and temperature — before entrance of fuel — are higher.
- (2) Air only is drawn into the cylinder during suction.
- (3) Fuel is sprayed into cylinder at high pressure.
- (4) No electrical or mechanical action is required to produce ignition; and
- (5) Combustion temperature and compression are higher.

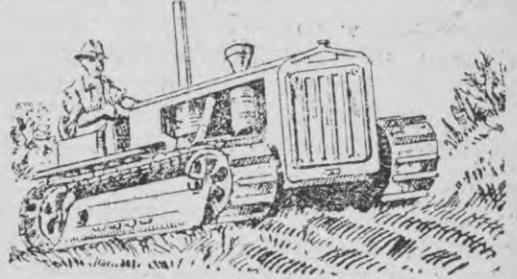
The two-stroke engine is less complicated. There is only one power-stroke for every complete revolution of the crankshaft. Suction and exhaust strokes are eliminated as simple strokes.

In 1892, Diesel took out a patent and his first engine, a 13 horse-power unit, had its trial the following year. To Diesel's satisfaction the engine blew up, as it proved his theory that sufficient heat was in the cylinder to ignite the fuel. Countless modifications were made during the next four years, but in 1897 his machine was ready for commercial production.



Diesel became a millionaire. Contracts were sold to manufacturers in Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Russia, America, Switzerland, France and Belgium. However, the difficult period of development still lay ahead. Although the trials had proved a success, the selection of a suitable fuel still formed a difficult problem.

An oil company finally saved his engine from the world of « Won't-work » inventions by producing a crude lubricant which assured that the engine would work efficiently and economically. In the meantime, it had created tremendous interest at the Munich, Paris, Brussels and St. Louis Exhibitions.



The year 1910 marked the development of the small diesel engine with the introduction at the Brussels exposition of an automobile powered by a four-cylinder diesel. Following this, Amundsen used a diesel marine engine in the « Fram » for his Antarctic Expedition, while the Selandia, built in Copenhagen and fitted with a diesel engine, completed a voyage to Bangkok and back.

The last years of Diesel's life were hardly a fitting reward for this genius. He had invested his money foolishly and most of his capital disappeared. In a book published in 1913, he expressed a realistic philosophy for inventors:—

- « An invention consists of two parts: the idea and its execution.
- « An invention is never a purely intellectual product, but it is the result of a battle between the idea and the material world.
- « The birth of an idea is the happy moment in which it appears possible and reality has not yet entered into the problem.
- « The inventor must be an optimist, since the full driving power of an idea is to be found only in the mind of the originator. He alone has the sacred fire to push it through.»

The summer of 1930 was to end in tragic circumstances for

Diesel's Important Role

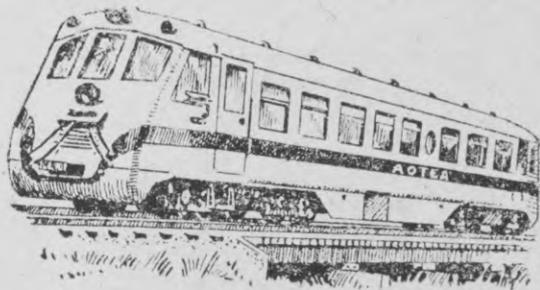
Rudolph Diesel. It is reported that he left Munich for the purpose of attending the opening of a Diesel factory at Ipswich, England. During the Channel crossing in the hours of darkness he disappeared and to this day no clue or trace of his body has ever been found.

Although Diesel's loss was greatly felt in the world of science, nevertheless his ideas are today being applied with maximum success.

To the farmer the diesel unit has proved an economic means of bringing under the plough thousands of acres of formerly waste land. In all branches of farming it has proved a great boon and has proved undoubtedly a most suitable engine for heavy work.

In New Zealand diesel power is being put to an ever increasing

use on the railways, particularly with regard to rail-cars, in the larger omnibus services, and on coastal shipping routes, while in the factory it is playing a great



part in the expansion of the Dominion's industries.

Rudolph Diesel had many hopes: one was that his engine would one day be given preference over steam. Perhaps this will some day become a reality.



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

THIS final group of questions concerning NZ covers a wide range of topics and each should prove suitable for a 15-minute discussion. Future subjects will cover international questions.

Group leaders are reminded to forward to this HQ any worthwhile findings or marked tendencies of opinion:—

- 1 Employment of barmaids?
- 2 Radio control in NZ by corporation—like BBC?
- 3 Stricter censorship on all literature?
- 4 State subsidies for furtherance of the arts?
- 5 10% tipping system on hotel and restaurant bills?
- 6 Strict universal cash payment system?
- 7 Buffet cars on long distance trains?
- 8 Owner's responsibility to prevent soil erosion?
- 9 Stricter supervision of apprenticing contracts?
- 10 Certain fixed income before marriage?
- 11 Compulsory swimming lessons for all children?
- 12 Higher payment and bonuses for hospital nurses?
- 13 Right of purchase of State leaseholds?
- 14 Ban on all radio advertising?
- 15 Abolition of speed limits on main highways?
- 16 Adoption of White Paper system for legislation?
- 17 Is the Party-Government system ideal?

Seven Wonders

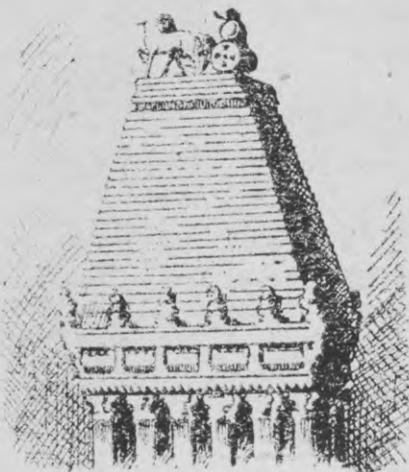
THE Seven Wonders of the world are the subject of many queries replete by 247 BC. Some doubt the following comprise the list as compiled by Herodotus:—



Costing £70,000 and taking 12 years to complete, the COLOSSUS OF RHODES was completed between 292 and 280 BC. The Colossus was placed at the entrance, not astride, to the Harbour of Rhodes, an island off the Turkish coast and at present occupied by the Germans. An earthquake destroyed it in 224 BC and it lay on the ground until 672 AD, when it was purchased for melting down by a Hebrew from Edessa. It is reported that 900 camels were required for its transportation. It is interesting to note that the present day usage of the word colossal is derived from a Greek word used to denote large statues.

★ ★ ★

In honour of her husband, the



wife of King Mausolus, of Caria, ordered the erection of a huge tomb. Completed in 353 BC, the MAUSOLEUM was for centuries the pride of the Greek town of Halicarnassus in Asia Minor. The ground measurements were 142ft x 92ft. In a British museum are housed the remains of the chariot group taken from the Mausoleum.

★ ★ ★

Well known to all are the PYRAMIDS, of Egypt. Most fam-



ous are those of Gizeh, a few miles from Cairo. The largest, Cheops, was built over 5000 years ago as a tomb for King Cheops and is 451ft high and covers 12½ acres. Its construction required 6,000,000 tons of rock taken from quarries on the other side of the Nile and transported across the river and on to the site by means of a huge ramp which took 10 years to build. Constant employment was given 100,000 men for 20 years.

★ ★ ★

A sure guide to the mariners of old was the great PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA, a lighthouse built by the Egyptian King Ptolemy II

Of The World

which have been the sub-
at this HQ, were all com-
s as to the actual seven, but
e Seven Ancient Wonders

between 283 and 247 BC. Ptolemy was an ancestor of Cleopatra. The lighthouse was 400ft high, cost about L187,000 and by the light of fires built on top ships were guided to the safety of Alexandria harbour.

★ ★ ★

Next is the **STATUE OF JUPITER**, known as Zeus, at Athens. The statue was made of gold and ivory and later disappeared, its shape and posture being known



only from designs on ancient Greek coins. It is recorded that the Greek sculptor Phidias was thrown into prison for having carved his own face on a shield held by his famous figure of the Goddess Athena. The charge was one of impiety and there was also the crime that he had misappropriated some of the gold intended for the statue.

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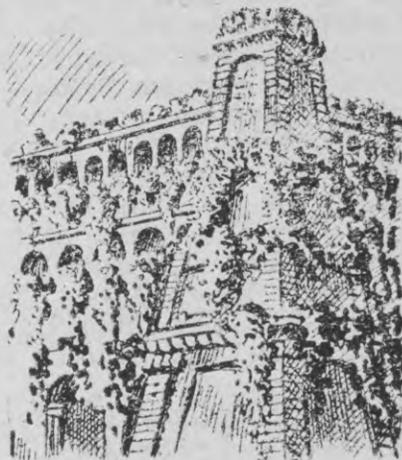
The Goddess Diana — known to the Greeks as Artemis — was known as the deity of chastity. It is reported that because a youth had watched her bathing, the goddess had slain him and turned



another into a stag. In her honour the Greeks erected the great **TEMPLE OF DIANA**, at Ephesus, in Western Asia Minor — now Turkey — some 2000 years ago. It was rebuilt in 356 BC, but was destroyed by the Goths in 263 AD.

★ ★ ★

According to legends a woman, Semiramis, was responsible for sponsoring the **HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON** nearly 5000 years ago. However, it is claimed that they were probably built by Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, from 604 to 551 BC, in honour of his wife. With a base which covered four acres, the gardens formed a pyramid structure of terraces with trees, shrubs and flowers, and rested on arches supported by hollow pillars ranging from 75 to 300ft in height.



PERSONAL WARRANTS OF FITNESS

(By «Medico.»)

COMPULSION and regimentation are normally so totally foreign to the Colonial that service experience has often proved doubly distasteful. Yet these very factors, as applied through the Army medical system, have given men better care than they have ever known before, all because they are compelled to take the obvious paths open to them.

This very system affords immeasurable opportunities that may never be realised in any post-war State, even fertilised by social security, but it is timely to consider the introduction of some form of universal and compulsory medical examination, especially and immediately for persons contemplating early marriage.



Frankly, there are few of us who have not failed to expose ourselves to some sort of infection or contagion in the last five to 10 years, even without the advent of the war, which has hardly improved discretion and allowed us to live a very artificial existence.

We are taught so little about preventive medicine and, on the whole, we are so pathetically ignorant of our own physiology that we either gloss over the odd symptomatic pain as being of no consequence or—if we belong to the other human category—almost go crazy with worry, which in itself is the beginning of all manner of ills, abstract or concrete. There are also a few who don't really care for themselves or their dependants. They never listen to sound counsel and, for that reason, are beyond the pale.

It is astounding how the average man has to be spoonfed before he takes advantage of obvious benefits that accrue under active

service conditions. The Army has sound reasons for making men look after themselves, because it demands of them abnormal mental and physical strain. Men are obliged to accept the condition of being guinea-pigs or pin-cushions to maintain this end, while they are also afforded a set of routine circumstances that allow most of their real ills to be investigated under ideal conditions.

The same advantages will not be available when we return to our pre-enlistment routine. Some men, appreciating this, are even now striving to have their odds and ends remodelled and patched up while the going is good.

Let us presume, for the sake of argument, that you are proposing to get married on your return. Naturally you further expect a progeny in which you will take just pride. If you have such thoughts of a happy existence you will readily understand why you should have freedom from worry, at least in the matter of your own constitution. Few people, unfortunately, have the common decency to learn how fit they are.



Some perhaps fear hearing the truth, but this must be conquered if unselfishness is to pave your path of happy companionship.

You owe a clean bill of health to one another—if not to yourself. You owe it even more to your children. Can you imagine

anything more pathetic and painful than having to watch your own child suffer from a hereditary condition easily avoidable if you had checked up on yourself in time? Initial effort will pay thousand fold dividends.

Nearly all diseases can be discovered with modern laboratory and X-ray techniques long before they produce symptoms that classify them. Invariably people fail to seek advice until something can be seen and felt and often suffer unnecessary discomfort.

Some people are loth to give in to the odd ache until it becomes a major disability interfering with their earning power. It is amazing how many people spend pounds on advertised patent medicines, accepting claims as gospel without bothering to inquire if their malady comes under the category they imagine. It is to be hoped that New Zealand will protect her population in this connection as has recently been the case in America.

Of course, there is always the horrible vision of the hypochondriac or the neurotic who will blast all hope of success for comprehensive medical schemes. However, a patient can only be put in either of these categories after a complete investigation reveals nothing organic.

Answers given to the MO on Army sick parades prove how few people know anything of their anatomical functions. Perhaps 30% of those who present themselves, under all conditions of stress, do so because of their ignorance, and although it may seem incredible, a similar state of affairs exists in civilian life.

For these reasons, then, and for supplying a lead to universal peace of mind, there seems to be a solid case for compulsory medical examination. But to find a method of putting such a system into operation is a subtly different thing. It entails not only something people have never been compelled to do before, but a something involving their own

bodies — sacred enough conventionally but not physically. There would undoubtedly be the usual period of insurrection, moaning and indignation. Sanity of purpose would eventually reign and produce an overdue scheme, which would supply for the young, adolescent and aged a sense of real security.

There must be a gradual education of the man in the street on topics of fundamental medical interest. Simplicity and not secrecy must be the guiding star



in all professional advice. Everyday laws of sex, for instance, properly taught on lines now deemed unconventional, with frank discussions based on medical principles, would open the eyes of even those regarding themselves omniscient.

No one in NZ has dared up to now to provide such teachings because of deep-rooted criticism. The younger generation is showing greater tolerance in this matter, and perhaps soon educationists will get the break they deserve.

If the State initiated health lectures half the battle would be won. Preventive medicine is the paramount science of the post-war world. The plea, then, is for compulsion, however uncomfortable it now sounds. It might even be suggested that pension benefits, especially invalidity payments, should be withheld if the required medical certificate of a recent examination cannot be produced. Within 10 years the whole procedure would become a habit, never to be lost by a single unit of an ever-increasing and healthy population.

FISHING IN ITALY

WITH the exception of the Adriatic and the Malta Channel, profitable Italian fishing waters are not particularly numerous. Obsolete fishing methods and an extreme shortage of motor-boats do not help to swell the harvest which, in these short-rationed times, would be most welcome.

The Italian fishing fleet is estimated at some 100,000 boats, about 1 per cent of which are powered — and even they are, of course, faced with the fuel problem. Bari, Molfetta, Ancona, Rimini, Cagliari and Leghorn are the chief ports for the greater part of this fleet, but in pre-war days Civitavecchia, just north of Rome,



maintained a small fleet which operated in the Atlantic off the West African coast. About 130,000 fishermen are engaged in the industry.

Sardines comprise the most important catch but the war, in common with other pursuits, has imposed restrictions. The chief ports for this industry are Porto Empedocle, Licata, Sciacca, Lampedusa, Leghorn and Rimini. Anchovies are to be caught near Lampedusa, tunny in the region of Sicily and Sardinia and swordfish in the Straits of Messina. By way of a by-product, sponges are to be found near Lampedusa and coral for decorative purposes in the Tyrrhenian Sea, near Sciacca.

Different fishing methods are used for various fish. Nets are mostly used for open sea work. For the cod, however, long ropes are used and buoyed with pieces of cork, from which hang thousands of hooks. When fishing inshore, bow-nets shaped like huge baskets and well baited are used. The traps are known locally

as « nasse » and are usually left for some days on the sea-bed close inshore.

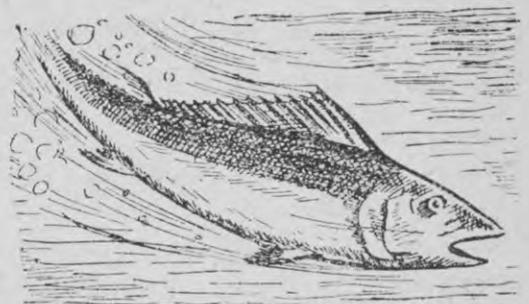
Mullet are harpooned and, as can be easily imagined, a considerable amount of skill is required to produce results.

A tunny catch requires specially prepared places called « tonnare, » where it is trapped and caught at leisure. Incidentally, the tunny heads the list for swimming speed, touching 44 m.p.h.

Night fishing for octopus — a great Italian delicacy — is carried out extensively. The method employed is to use a strong searchlight from the bow while the fisherman peers through a long tube, the end of which is below the surface. The creatures are blinded by the glare and are easily harpooned.

The breeding of eels, known as « vallicultura, » is carried out in the lagoons of Comacchio, Venice, Grado, and Caorle, while oyster beds exist at La Spezia, Taranto and on the neighbouring coast.

River and lake fishing has not been developed to any great extent but attempts have been



made recently to increase the production from this source. Special breeding grounds have been established. Fry are transported in specially constructed containers from one place to another in an endeavour to obtain some uni-

formity of stock. Breeding of carp, trout, tench, pike and perch is conducted in inland waters. A certain amount of ornamental fish breeding provides a further valuable source of revenue.

The preserving of fish and the manufacture of fish sauces have received particular encouragement, especially in Venetia. Comacchio is the pickled eel centre, while Southern Italy and

Sicily control a flourishing trade in salt fish and tunny preserved in olive oil.

Although the war brought Italian sea fishing to a virtual standstill, there is every indication that the industry will gradually come into its own once more, and in waters dominated by Allied occupation there has already been a healthy revival of all branches of the pursuit.



RINGSIDE MEMORIES

The pugilistic giants of yesteryear have a glamour that will never fade in the eyes of lovers of the game. Their doughty deeds pale into shame some of the commercialised efforts of one or two «horizontal heavyweights» who flourished in the doldrums of boxing.



There are exceptions, of course. It is to be hoped that those recent top-liners such as Joe Louis, Tommy Farr, Freddie Mills, Henry Armstrong, Jack Dempsey, Gene Tunney and other worthies, will provide examples to the younger aspirants to the craft whose chance will definitely come in the post-war years.

A brief thumbing back of the pages of boxing history which often portray stories of pluck and endurance should prove of interest. The conditions and terms under which old stalwarts often fought would humiliate some of the gloved pansies who have graced—or disgraced—the canvas.

The old prize-fighting days saw some terrific battles lasting an incredible number of rounds. In fact, there is one fight recorded between Jack Jones and Patsy Tunney in 1825 which lasted for 276 rounds and took four and a-half hours before these indomitable knucklers felt that the cash customers had been given their money's worth. It must be

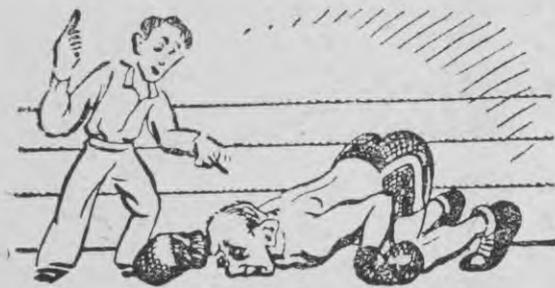
remembered, of course, that in those days a knock-down constituted a round, but even so, their gameness under the appalling battering they must have given each other cannot but excite admiration and wonder.

The first international championship came to England at the rock-like fists of Tom Cribb in 1805 when he beat the American negro, Bill Richmond, into insensibility. Cribb's fame is well known to students of the sport and he has often figured in the many famous sporting prints of the period. He fought and defeated Tom Molineaux twice previously to his championship fight—once in 40 rounds and again in 11.

John L. Sullivan, himself, who captured the hearts and imagination of all, had a tremendous following and was a romantic figure in his heyday. But he was often endowed with all manner of legendary powers and skills he never really had. True, when in condition and in his prime, he was a heavyweight *par excellence*.

Some, however, contend that he would have suffered a severe mauling at the hands of a scientifically trained fighter such as Jack Dempsey — but that can only really belong to the realms of conjecture.

John L. fought under the London Prize Ring rules for a so-called world's championship in 1888. In view of the fact that Sullivan at that time never held



a clear title to the world championship and that his opponent, Charley Mitchell, was not even heavyweight champion of England, the object of the bout was somewhat hazy — apart from a long-standing grudge between them.

Sullivan, with his Irish origins, had more than a passing hatred for the English, in this case epitomised in Charley Mitchell. They had met in the ring five years previously but the contest had been stopped by the police, not, however, before they had soundly walloped each other and altogether created a thoroughly bad atmosphere by mutual insults and accusations.

In any case, the alleged championship meeting was staged on Baron Rothschild's estate at Chantilly in France amid pouring rain. The two bruisers agreed to a draw after 39 rounds lasting 3 hrs 10 mins 55 secs. Both contestants were completely exhausted and several unpleasant incidents occurred during the long-drawn-out bout which did little to improve their relationships.

The first title bout under the Marquis of Queensberry rules saw Sullivan bite the canvas to James J. Corbett on September 7, 1892. The story of this memorable battle has been excellently portrayed in the film « Gentleman Jim.»

Jim Corbett lost his title to the Cornishman-(New Zealander, Bob Fitzsimmons on March 17, 1897. Fitz had a haymaker in the shape of a solar plexus punch which some ringsiders swore used to sink into the victim's middle, wrist deep. In spite of this Corbett never felt that he had been out-boxed and itched to make his comeback.

Finally, on June 9, 1899, Fitz lost his title to Jim Jeffries on a knock-out in the eleventh round, the winner scaling 206lb, and spindly-shanked Fitz, a paltry 167lb. Here was Corbett's chance. Loud and long were his assertions that the new titleholder would be easy meat, culminating in Jeffries' acceptance of the match.

The tussle took place on May 11, 1900, and the rivals bounced into the ring with a difference of nine years in age but an equal share of boundless confidence. Despite his advanced years — for a boxer — of 34, the erstwhile champ showed the customers that he had lost none of his cunning. He punished the holder unmercifully and bade fair to recover the title.

Jeffries, however, ripped home a few spine-shuddering punches to the ribs and eventually in the twenty-third round, when Jim's legs were failing, sent a pile-driver which caused the ex-champ to lose all interest in the subsequent proceedings.

Still not satisfied, Corbett wheedled Jeff into yet another meeting on August 14, 1903. But the story was much the same. Corbett boxed, danced and ducked, but a well-considered buffet to his old weak spot, the solar plexus, put him down for the count — and then some. This convinced the elegant Jim that his chosen retirement, running a saloon in New York, was more profitable and definitely more comfortable.

Jack Johnson, that ebony « magnificent brute,» was a joy to watch in action. His animal grace of movement, perfect timing, stance and defence made him one of the outstanding exponents of the art and his fame will never dim.

One of his most brilliant fights took place in California on October 16, 1909, when he set Stanley Ketchel's birdies singing in the twelfth round. Johnson had the advantage of 25lb and disconcerted his backers by regarding the result as a foregone conclusion and by doing practically no training.

The wisecracks whispered to Ketchel that a fortune awaited him if he could stop the presumably flabby and overconfident negro. So eager was he to prove the truth of these words that three times he fell over his missed swings. About one in 10

blows landed on Johnson but even so they carried a fair amount of potential narcotic.

In the final round, Ketchel delivered a shattering blow to the negro's head and sent him to the floor with a thud. A second or two was sufficient to clear his brain and he jumped up to meet the «White Hope's» onrush. As Ketchel surged forward he met a swinging right uppercut. The blow started from the hip and lifted the unfortunate challenger clean off his feet. For 14 minutes he was out as cold as a mackerel. It was one of the most vicious knock-outs ever seen in the ring.

PLANNED MUSICAL DEVELOPMENT

(By Maxwell Fernie)

YOUTH must have the means of self-expression. If proper means for the development of this are not obtainable, the surplus energy, which is a characteristic of youth, may be used for other activities—anti-social and undesirable.

The subject of instrumental training for secondary schools and colleges must be approached with care, and if success is to be sustained in later years, the main fault to be avoided is that of attempting too much at the outset.

When such a scheme is started, the growth and development must be gradual, otherwise the art of music will become a subject associated with drudgery for both teacher and pupil.

Yet again, the whole scheme must not be allowed to become stagnant before full development, but be brought gradually to a good pitch of efficiency so that future citizens will be able to enter the world well equipped for the social life of the community, and not, as many are at present, entirely dependent for entertainment upon radio, gramophone recordings, and the cinema which are merely passive forms of amusement.

It has often been said that New Zealand lacks good symphony orchestras and other instrumental ensembles, as well as a greater

number of first class choral bodies. Organisations already functioning in the Dominion are very limited in the annual number of performances. Many reasons could be given.

In the first place, it is probable that if New Zealand were the proud possessor of the best symphony orchestras and other societies, there would be a doubt as to whether the public would



maintain its interest sufficiently and thus finance these organisations for regular and frequent performances.

On the other hand, financial resources alone will never produce flourishing and first-rate musical societies if the members are not sufficiently equipped.

technically to give a satisfactory performance. Nor will the appointment of good conductors or organisers with fabulous salaries improve the position and produce a lasting and continuous high standard of varied productions.

The writer is of the opinion that the whole question of the popu-



larity and standard of New Zealand music runs in a cycle — performers, performers' ability, musically educated audiences, wider general appreciation and financial support, the last governing the « performers » again. And so on around the circle.

At present or, rather, in pre-war years, the artists were mainly enthusiastic amateurs who were prevented from becoming full-time professional musicians owing to insufficient financial support preventing them from improving their ability.

Again, audiences were appreciative but not sufficiently numerous to give the above-mentioned requisite financial support. Thus, the « circle » was too small to be self supporting for the presentation of large musical works involving many performers.

soon as the assistance was withdrawn. This, of course, would be the case if education were not provided for the public at the same time.

In brief, the above statements are for the purpose of showing that, as advocated in previous articles, musical growth must come from the schools, colleges and other youth educational centres. Then, and then only, will the art of music flourish in a natural and self supporting manner.

It is opportune at this stage to outline a few ideas should the matter of temporary subsidies be considered in conjunction with an educational scheme.

In a symphony orchestra, there are string, woodwind and brass sections. The second of these, i.e., the woodwind — flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons — is sadly overlooked in the Dominion, but the encouragement of military bands — not to be confused with the well-known brass bands — in New Zealand, would at least give youthful aspirants incentive to study these instruments. Brass players are already happily united in their bands and every New Zealander is able to recall the pre-war contests. These are excellent for training for there is no Kneller Hall for New Zealand bandsmen.

The string section of an orchestra comprises the backbone and must always be sound and reliable. In every day life insufficient use is made of small string ensembles, but it is pleasing to note that the National Broadcast-



Assistance such as the granting of subsidies, would tend to balance the « circle » and instead of an assisted growth there would be an immediate stagnation as

ing Service is pioneering in this direction. From string trios and quartets to small ensembles, there are many ways in which groups should be employed for

providing accompaniments or incidental music at gatherings which are at present covered by gramophone recordings to which few people listen attentively.

Much could be written regarding opportunities for using string ensembles. However, greater opportunities for performance would lead to greater interest by both players and listeners. In this respect, too, performers would be well advised at the outset not to insist too much upon the «pound of flesh.» Co-operation and far-sightedness by all concerned would lead, as always, to a greater appreciation and directly to a greater demand.

In conclusion it must be borne in mind that these articles will serve no useful purpose whatever unless readers realise that within

the 2 NZEF there are possibly the Dominion's future Prime Ministers, politicians, mayors, councillors, educationalists, etc. It is for the soldier of the 2 NZEF to realise also that it will not be sufficient for him to «leave it to the others.» Ideas formed now must have an important bearing upon the future of the community.

These articles on music which have appeared to date have comprised a brief outline of suggestions for the purpose of aiding and encouraging music in the Dominion. As idealising without action is futile, the writer has submitted these suggestions in the hope there are soldiers who will give thought to the subject and be encouraged to take an active part in improving the post-war social life of their communities.



Information Service

Q: What is the longest run enjoyed by a production in the London Theatre?

A: The «Chu Chin Chow» production holds the record with 2236 consecutive performances. Nett takings amounted to L700,000.

* * *

Q: In your last issue you used the word «Irredentist» with reference to Trieste and Italian demands. What is its exact meaning?

A: Advocate of recovery to Italy of all Italian-speaking districts. It is derived from the Italian word, «Irredenta,» meaning unredeemed.

* * *

Q: When did the film star, Rudolf Valentino die? Did he take part in any «talkie» productions?

A: «Talkie» films were not marketed until 1928. Rudolf Valentino died on August 23, 1926.

Q: Could you give some idea of the effect customs and prejudices have on Indian economy?

A: Hindu veneration for the cow hinders the exploitation of the most valuable animal known to man. India possesses about one-third of the total cattle population of the world and the resultant loss is therefore great. It has been estimated that the animal loss caused by the maintenance of superfluous cattle is four times the total paid in land revenue. In other directions, religious feeling prevents the economic use of pigs, bones, eggs, and, in many parts of the country, the use of animal manure and bone meal. As animal life is sacred by Indian religion, the agriculturalist is handicapped in protecting his crops against monkeys, flying foxes, jackals, porcupines and rats.

- Q:** Who won the last Walker Cup golf fixture?
A: The last fixture between G. Britain and USA was played in 1938, the contest being won by Britain, 4-1.
 * * *
- Q:** Has every America Yachting Cup contest been won by the Americans? What is the history of the cup contests?
A: The first American yacht won on August 22, 1851, and every contest since has been won by the USA. In addition to the above date the cup was contested in the last 40 years in 1899, 1901, 1903, 1920, 1930 — by Sir Thomas Lipton in the Shamrocks, I to V — and in 1934 and 1937 by Sopwith in the Endeavours, I and II.
 * * *
- Q:** How many people were housed in the London tube stations during the Blitz?
A: The London Transport Board states that 16,000,000 were given shelter at 79 stations in one year—ie, on nights of raids. In all, 124 canteens were opened and 11 tons of food distributed nightly. Reservation tickets were issued to shelterers for numbered bunk and floor space positions.
- Q:** Who holds the world's speed-boat record?
A: Sir Malcolm Campbell, at Coniston Water, 141.74 miles per hour, 1939.
 * * *
- Q:** What County has been the most successful in English cricket?
A: Since the inauguration of county cricket in 1873, Yorkshire has established a clear lead with 21 championships, followed by Surrey nine and Notts eight.
 * * *
- Q:** Where is the longest overland oil pipe-line in the world?
A: Between Long View, Texas, and Phoenixville, Pennsylvania — 1388 miles, or the distance from London to Leningrad. The pipe-line, which is 24 inches in diameter, was constructed in 350 days and was first used on July 19, 1943. At Phoenixville, the line divides into two branches, one to the refineries at Philadelphia and the other to refineries at Bayonne, N.Y. It is built across nine states, carries 12,600,000 gallons daily and every gallon of oil takes 20 days to make the journey from Texas. The total cost of the line was about L9,000,000.

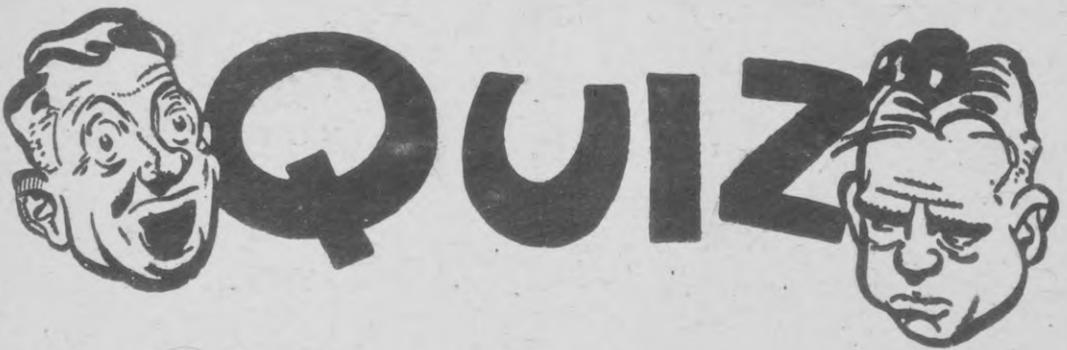


4 YEARS AGO

with the 2 NZEF in 1940



- 5 Sep Units of Second Contingent move to defensive positions in Kent and Sussex coastal sectors and are held in reserve for counter-offensive role in event of invasion.
- 5 Sep «T» & «R» Patrols LRP, leave Cairo for Siwa.
- 6 Sep HQ NZE arrives at Daba from Maadi.
- 7 Sep NZ Div arrives Daba from Maadi; defence of Baggush - Burbeita area assigned to New Zealanders.
- 9 Sep 19 Bn moves from Daba to Baggush and Div Cav returns to Daba.
- 12 Sep Gen Wavell (C-in-C ME) visits HQ 4 Inf Bde at Daba.
- 13 Sep First «killed in action» casualty 2 NZEF: Pte Osborn of Res MT killed by a Thermos bomb in Western Desert.
- 13 Sep HQ NZASC moves from Daba to Burbeita.



QUIZ

- 1 What is hydroponics ?
- 2 Origin of word « Private » as applied to a soldier ?
- 3 Commander of 1915 Gallipoli Expedition ?
- 4 Inventor of Radio Location ?
- 5 Composer of Overture, « Hansel and Gretel ? »
- 6 « It is quite a three-pipe problem.» Writer ?
- 7 Leading actor and actress in film « Random Harvest ? »
- 8 Opera written to commemorate opening of Suez Canal ?
- 9 Date and name of first full-length talkie film ?
- 10 English musician, composer of « Rule Britannia ? »
- 11 When did the present King and Queen visit NZ ?
- 12 When and how were the Pink and White Terraces destroyed ?
- 13 When were chilled beef shipments first made from NZ ?
- 14 Did Field Marshal Lord Kitchener ever visit NZ ?
- 15 Can the Victoria Cross be won by a civilian ?
- 16 Who has been acting US Secretary of State ?
- 17 Field Marshal Lord Gort's new appointment ?
- 18 Actual date of birthday of King George VI? When celebrated ?
- 19 How many States make up the USA ?
- 20 Design and colour of the USSR flag ?
- 21 Pioneer nation in payment of child bonuses ?
- 22 NZ author of play, « The Wind and the Rain ? »
- 23 Joint holders of 100 yards world's record ? Time ?
- 24 Scored most centuries in a season's first class cricket ?
- 25 Holder of Davis Tennis Cup most times ?
- 26 Half-back for NZ in all 1937 Springbok Tests ?
- 27 Record number of rounds in a boxing contest ?
- 28 NZ trophy named after Australian woman swimmer ?
- 29 Who has scored most wins in NZ open golf title ?
- 30 Professional boxer, holder of three NZ titles about 1930 ?

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

In recent years Australia has supplied merely 20% of the Dominion's imports.

* * *

There is a doctor for every 911 people and a dentist for every 2015 persons, according to the 1942 and 1941 registers respectively.

* * *

There are 139 public and 323 private hospitals in operation. Of these, 260 or over 56% are maternity institutions.

* * *

During primary school life every child has at least three medical inspections and constant treatment at centres ensures that all children should be dentally fit.

* * *

The North Island is worth nearly twice as much as the South on capital value of land and improvements. Respective values L453,472,929 and L219,645,321.

* * *

To wash their necks New Zealanders used about 100 tons of toilet soap less in 1941 than the previous year. Still they lathered with 7315 tons.

* * *

New Zealand's annual consumption of food per capita is as follows:—224 pints milk, 240 eggs, 167lbs meat, 107lbs sugar, 40lbs fat, 114lbs potatoes, 107lbs fruit and vegetables.

Illegitimacy in New Zealand reaches an annual rate of 4.08% of the total births.

* * *

Gold to the value of well over L1½ millions is still exported annually.

* * *

Immediate repatriation and rehabilitation loans, etc, after the Great War totalled about L30,000,000.

* * *

For the establishment of an Air Force a gift of 33 planes was made by the British Government in 1921.

* * *

The most powerful light-house on the NZ coast is at St Stephen's Island. The light is 600ft above high water and is visible for 32½ nautical miles.

* * *

A total of 2401 officiating ministers of religion are registered, including 511 Church of England, 428 Presbyterian, 437 Roman Catholic, 312 Methodist, 130 Salvation Army and 91 Baptist.

* * *

Flax is less commonly known as «phormium.» The South Island produces 8% more of it than the North. Areas under cultivation have dwindled in the past 10 years from 72,853 acres in 1934 to 47,264 acres.

QUIZ ANSWERS

(1) Growing of plants in liquid without soil; (2) From Latin «privatus»—deprived of rank; (3) Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton; (4) Sir Robert Watson Watt; (5) Humpdinck; (6) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; (7) Ronald Coleman and Greer Garson; (8) «Aida» (Verdi); (9) 1929—«The Singing Fool» (Al Jolson); (10) Dr Arne; (11) 1927; (12) 1886—Tarawera eruption (101 lives lost); (13) 1933; (14) Yes—reported on NZ defences in 1910; (15) Yes; (16) Edward Stettinius Jnr; (17) High Commissioner for

Palestine and Trans-Jordan; (18) December 14 - June 8; (19) 48 and one Federal district; (20) Red, with black star and white hammer and sickle in top left corner; (21) Australia; (22) Dr Merton Hodge; (23) 9.4secs—Wykoff, Owens, Jeffery (all USA); (24) J.B. Hobbs, 16 (1925); (25) America (10 occasions); (26) H. Simon (Otago, vice-capt.); (27) 276 rds (4 hrs 30 mins)—Jack Jones and Patsy Tunney, 1825; (28) Annette Kellerman Cup; (29) Seven—A.J. Shaw; (30) Artie Hay (Hastings).