CUE

No. 9

- THE MAORI WAY OF LIFE
- SCHOOLS EXPEL FASCISM
- PATENT MEDICINE RACKET
- THRILLS AT THE TILLER

an Information Bulletin for 2·N·Z·E·F

Message to Maoris

WITH this issue, CUE presents an appreciation of the Maori from the viewpoint of the Pakeha. So general is the white man's admiration for his native brother's achievements that it was deemed a fitting topic on which to base future articles. The ball having been set rolling, it remains to the Maori members of 2 NZEF to further the active interest which it is hoped will be aroused. Opinions or criticisms from both races would be welcomed.

A translation in the Maori language of the preceding message is now given:—

I ROTO i tenei pukapuka matauranga kua oti i nga kaihanga te wehe he wahi hei whakatu mai ki te ao i te miharo o te iwi Pakeha ki te Maori.

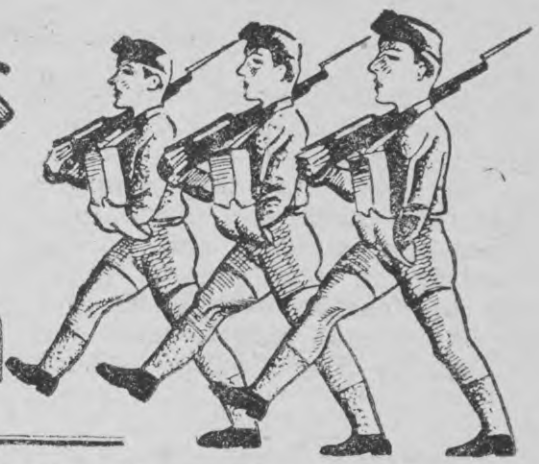
Kua kite te Pakeha ka tarea e te Maori te mahi nga mahi katoa e tarea ana e ia.

No reira kakite a ia he mea hui tenei hei korero tanga mo tana pukapuka. He karanga tenei ki te iwi Maori i roto i te ope pakanga i rawahi nei kai whaka oho ngia o koutau matauranga ka homai he korero mo roto i ta tatou pukapuka.

Kua timata ngia e etahi Maori torutoru nei, e ngari ko te hiahia kia homai e te nui nga o ratou whakaro mo te taha o te Maori me te Pakeha-ara me nga whakahe pea a etahi ki nga korero e puta ake ana i roto i tenei pukapuka mo te Maori.

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. Views and opinions expressed in this publicaton are not necessarily from official sources. 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.

SCHOOLS EXPEL FASCISM



VARIATIONS to which the education system of Italy has been subjected during the rise and fall of Fascism are surveyed in this article, written for CUE by an Italian pastor. The change from free, uninfluenced education until it became the path to Fascism, and the recent restoration of more normal practice, are shown and readers can compare Italian and NZ schooling.

The Italian School, before Fascism, was grounded on liberal principles. It knew complete freedom of conscience in matters both political and religious. No religious teaching was given in school, on the principle of the *laic school* which meant that the State should not interfere with the conscience of the individual, and so could not give in public schools, teaching on a private matter such as religion.

The School was divided into two main branches—the classical and the technical. The former branch was represented by the Ginnasio-Liceo, low, medium and high school and the other branch by the Technical Institute, Nautical Institute, Commercial Institute and so on.

Historical Influence

No attempt was made to influence the pupils, but the scientific bent of the instruction tended to create an attitude of mind sceptical toward religion. Patriotic sentiments were nourished by the teaching of the history of the revival and uniting of Italy in the 18th century and by the ideals of such great men as Mazzini and Garibaldi.

At the beginning of this century education was not widespread. Illiteracy was common, especially in the South of Italy. Parents did not value learning, particularly for girls. One man refused to send his daughters to school lest they should learn to write to their sweethearts.

A big change has since occurred. The value of education has been increasingly appreciated. Illiteracy has diminished. At present almost all children go to school, and in parts of Italy parents are not satisfied with the low school, but insist on their children attending the medium and high school as well. It is not uncommon to meet country folk whose children are graduates of a university. This attitude has grown up spontaneously in the course of time. The only State compulsion is attendance at low school but the law has never been fully enforced, particularly in Southern Italy.

Illustrations accompanying this article were copied by the CUE artist from murals decorating the interior of a school building once occupied by NZERS in Southern Italy.

All grades of schools have been always directly under State control. The State schools are the most numerous and important and normally only their diplomas are valid. Municipalities, private institutions, and individuals used to be free to open schools, which when sufficiently developed and organised, could be *pareggiate*—that is, classed as State schools.

When Fascism seized power in

Italy, the School along with every other aspect of national life, came under its influence. The influence was extended to the School's principles, teaching, curriculum, organisation, staffing and pupils. According to the general principles of Fascism everything and everyone existed only to serve the aims of the State. The School

therefore became a tool of Fascism and was called The Fascist School.

The transformation took place through sundry reforms—the Gentile and Bottai Reforms, the Carta della Scuola (School Charter), and many laws and regulations. The School then ceased to be an institution for the spreading of pure knowledge. It became a political instrument. This was shown when teachers and leading pupils wore badges and often the Black Shirt uniform.

These were concrete indications that teachers were compelled to join the Fascist Party and had to act and speak in school according to party directives. Fascist culture was made an important subject in the altered curriculum. School books, especially on history, were given a Fascist twist. Parades of a paramilitary nature became a feature of school life.

All pupils were enlisted in the Fascist Organisation, first called Opera Nazionale Balille (ONB), and then Gioventi Italiana del Littorio (GIL), or Italian Youth of the Lictory. This was the major educational instrument, to which the School was linked and to some extent subdued.

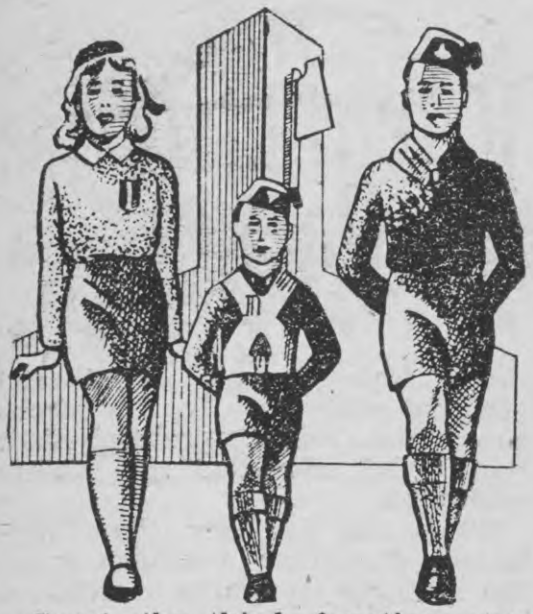
The GIL had one branch for boys, another for girls. Children were enlisted at a tender age. Some parents inscribed their children while still babes-in-arms. Until attaining the age of six the boys were known as Figli della Lupa (Sons of the Wolf) and from six to 11 as Balilla, after a Genoese boy who started a liberation movement there. At 12 they became Avanguardisti, and at 18, Giovani Fascisti (Young Fascists). Finally they entered the Fascist Party. The girls passed through similar stages as Figlia della Lupa, Piccola Italiana, Giovani Italiana, Giovani Fascista.

Education became neither more nor less than the path of Fascism. This was perfectly logical. Fascism was proclaimed the highest ideal, and education could have no better task than leading youth to it.

The GIL had a threefold function—military, sporting and educational. Boys started military training at a very early age. Once

they became young Fascists they had to do pre-military service. Dodging service entailed severe penalties. This was in accordance with the Fascist principle that education must be military as well as intellectual. (*Libro e Moschetto—Fascista perfetto.* Book and gun—a perfect Fascist.)

Schools Expel Fascism.



Sport, the third function, was made more important than learning. During the school years, study was continually encroached upon by sporting engagements. Sports were held in the GIL fields. In May, a public mass demonstration was staged by the pupils. National and regional athletic meetings were common. Every school sent representatives. Summer camps were established. Pupils slept under canvas and took part in athletic and military exercises.

With the fall of Fascism all this was changed. The schools needed rebuilding from their very foundation. This was not easy for it involved creating a new feeling among scholars toward the aim of education. All Fascist subjects were eliminated, curricula were radically altered, and many teachers were dismissed or left. The GIL was abolished and the pre-Fascist organisation was re-established, but much uncertainty and confusion still prevails in education, as in all departments of Italian life.

Foundation subjects are taught in the low schools—the three Rs, Italian grammar, history, geography, science and geometry. In the medium school these subjects are continued and elaborated according to the type of school. Latin is universally taught and in classical schools, Greek tuition is given. Foreign languages are French, English, Spanish, and German. One of these is compulsory in the low-medium and two in the high-medium school. French and English are the most popular choice.

Mathematics, physics and science are common to all schools. The amount varies according to the type of school, being highest in the Liceo Scientifico and the Instituto Industriale. Italian history is studied in the low schools, general history in the high schools and the history of art, music and philosophy in special schools.

In the Scuole Magistrali where teachers for the low school are trained pedagogy is important, and in the Scuole di Avviamento Professionale (Business College) all commercial subjects are taught. Important changes can be expected when Italy has had an opportunity to settle down after the war.

* * *

Fastest time for the 100yds in NZ is 9.8sec, established on February 7, 1891, by W.T. MacPherson (NSW), at Auckland, and since equalled nine times—by four New Zealanders and two Americans. It was last done by W.J. Fitzsimmons (Hawke's Bay-Poverty Bay) at Napier on February 27, 1937. The world record for the distance is 9.4sec set by Frank Wykoff in 1930 and equalled five years later by Jesse Owens. Both are Americans.

Highest radio mast in NZ is that of 2 YA Wellington, located at Titahi Bay. It stands 710 ft high. Second tallest is the 515 ft mast radiating 1YA, Auckland, at Henderson. The Christchurch and Dunedin masts, towering from Gebbie's Pass in the Cashmere Hills and the Otago Peninsular respectively, are also over 500ft high.

The Patent Medicine Racket

NEW ZEALAND, long considered fair game by the quick pill-vendor, introduced a somewhat desperate measure known as the Medical Advertisements Act (1942) in an endeavour to reduce the racket to manageable proportions.

Hoardings, newspapers, magazines and radio all combined to probe the luckless John Citizen's innards and display them before his horrified gaze as being in varying stages of decay and disrepair. Glib-tongued advertising men hastened to utter an awful warning of the results consequent

By Salamander.

upon neglecting the simple precaution of consuming vast quantities of Smiths Lung Linctus—or Brown's Pills for Pimply People—or even Robinson's Elixir, which was guaranteed to shift anything from leprosy to housemaid's knee.

New names for diseases unknown to medical science were coined, fast and furious, and the citizenry was treated to anatomical details which left them aghast. « B.O.» and your « best friends won't tell you » jostled and jockeyed for position against even more startling revelations of the ills to which, the advertising men noisily insisted, mankind was peculiarly subject. The frenzied populace crowded the chemists' shops everywhere and clamoured for whichever particular draught they fancied that would save

« He's discovered a cure for which there is no known disease.»

them from instant social and physical oblivion. In the meantime, the makers rubbed their hands and shovelled the takings with glee.

When the fad for the little-known glandular products swept the seething multitude of artificial hypochondriacs, the manufacturers abandoned all shame and rushed headlong to cash in on the new craze which resulted in an orgy of quackery of the most ludicrous kind. No part of the body was neglected and the nostrums, gaudily packaged, distressingly expensive and mostly quite useless, were foisted on the afflicted public by the wagon-load.

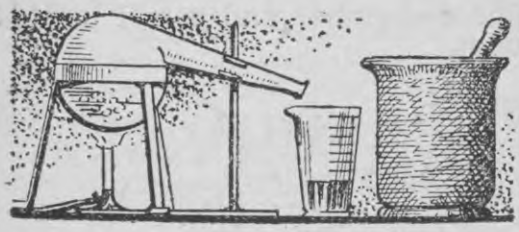
To be sure, far too many people will gladly dose themselves with all manner of concoctions before consulting a qualified physician. Fortunately half their ailments are largely imaginary but the rest who are really suffering from a genuine disease arrive on the doctor's doorstep in a condition which often defies expert treatment.

Yet the public are not altogether to blame. Quite unknowingly, the medical profession itself does much to foster the layman's insatiable thirst for a branded medicine by actually prescribing it. Many products marketed by reputable firms of manufacturing chemists are, in themselves, excellent physics and based in the first place on a medical man's prescription. Others are, of course, the result of deep research in the companies' laboratories, and these firms nearly always stipulate that such products should only be taken on the physician's advice.

But this by no means compensates the increasing quantity of worthless medicaments bearing resounding but meaningless names

that are available to any fathead who cares to dip deeply enough into his or her pocket. Thus, the doctor who takes the least line of resistance and succumbs to the blandishments of the patent medicine manufacturer by prescribing their articles, actually whets his unfortunate patient's appetite to sample the prolific medicine market on his own account. Had he written that very same prescription to be dispensed by the local chemist the patient would probably have had his medicine at half the price.

The British Medical Association once published a series of books entitled « Secret Remedies.» These books set out in clear language the exact analysis of practically all the better known patent medicines, and the cost of each drug used in their dispensation, together with the market price. Some of the ingredients used in these preparations were astonishing in their simplicity—and futility; while the difference between the cost and selling price easily explained the tremendous dividends paid by some manufacturing companies.



In an effort to stem the tide of loot arising from the gullibility of the public, the Medical Advertisements Act sets up a committee headed by the Director-General of Health, assisted by an analyst, a medical practitioner and two other nominees. Their task is to call upon any advertiser of medicines, cosmetics, dentifrices and the like to justify his published claims.

Failure to do so results in an injunction to refrain from further advertising and if the manufacturer persists in his defiance of the law, heavy penalties are prescribed.

The intention of the Act is important and should perform a valuable service to the community. There are, however, too many loopholes to prevent the unscrupulous drug-vendor gathering his harvest from the dope-swilling public. A complete remedy could lie in the most rigorous analyses, the results of which should be made known to the populace in a voice of thunder only equalled by the manufacturer himself.

If the product is genuine, then no harm is done and a reputable firm would welcome investigation. But the quacks should be exterminated ruthlessly.

However, the goose that lays the golden eggs is a prolific fowl and not easily discouraged. Judging from recent indications it should ovulate cheerfully forever.

FOUR YEARS AGO

3 Oct 40.—Late Brig. J. Hargest assumed command 2 NZEF (UK) on departure for ME of late Brig. R. Miles.

4 Oct.—1 NZ Convalescent Depot arrived Moascar from Maadi to take over Egypt Command Convalescent Depot on 12 Oct.

5 Oct.—General Freyberg left Maadi for Western Desert to recce forward areas.

7 Oct.—1 NZ General Hospital left the Clyde in the *Georgic* for Egypt via Freetown and Capetown.

8 Oct.—2 NZ General Hospital took over Grand Hotel, Helwan, from 4 NZ General Hospital, which was disbanded.

9 Oct.—6 NZ Field Ambulance and reinforcement draft with Third Contingent returned to Bombay from Deolali and sailed for Egypt in the *Felix Roussel.*

10 Oct.—29 NZ Battalion (UK) transferred from 7 Infantry Brigade to 5 Infantry Brigade.

11 Oct.—Detachment of 16 Railway Operating Company began duty on Daba-Matruh section of Western Desert line.

12 Oct.—General Officer Commanding, British Troops in Egypt, Lt-Gen. Sir Maitland Wilson, inspected all units in Maadi Camp.

—2 NZEF Official Archives Sec.

Plywood's Role in the Modern Home

(By « ART.»)

PROGRESSIVE strides made during the war in the uses to which plywood may be put, suggest that in peace, too, there will be greater demands for veneers in the home, office and factory. It is not hard to visualise sweeping changes in furniture designs, with the architectural trend favouring prefabrication of built-in equipment.

Veneering is a method of producing pleasing wood-grain effects not obtainable in plain boards. Plywood is built up in uneven numbers of veneer sheets—3 to 11—primarily for strength but also to retain flatness. With even numbers of cross-grain sheets, buckling is more likely to occur.

When the timber log arrives at the mill it is treated in a hot bath or vat. This process loosens or softens the wood before it is introduced to whichever cutting machine will be employed One, known as the slicer, cuts the log lengthwise into thin layers, like a knife cutting cheese. Another is the rotary lathe, which operates rather like a vast pencil sharpener, in paring off the log as it revolves a long thin strip of veneer.

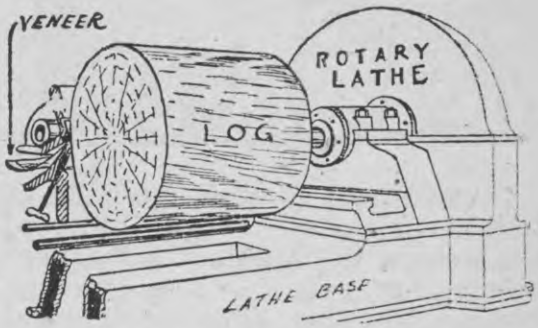
Pared Like Tissue

If a slicer is used, the log is usually broken down to four quarter-sections. The slicer knife may come up and down or across, cutting thicknesses of from one-eighth to one-hundredth of an inch. The great, continuous sheet skinned off by the rotary lathe, from a-quarter to one-sixty-fourth of an inch in thickness, is further cut into workable strips, generally 72 by 36 inches.

The next process is to dry the veneer sheets in kilns. Fibre saturation point is reckoned to be 26 per cent of dry weight. After drying, about 5 to 10 per cent of the moisture content remains.

Up to this point, the processes described have not altered in principle for years. It is known that ancient Egyptians even produced a form of plywood. However, it is in the next step, where glue is applied, that experimentation has led to definite advancement in recent years.

Plastic plywood is a misnomer for resin bonding, the advent of which has revitalised the plywood industry. Direct issues of its discovery have been the development of the sensational Mosquito fighter-bomber and patrol torpedo boat.



Simply, the advantage of resin bonding lies in the absence of extra water, in mixing the glue. With cold glues, the solids are variously mixed with about two parts of water, whereas in sheet resin no extra water is added to the ply, eliminating swelling and subsequent shrinkage. As wood shrinks 40 to 1 across the grain, a sheet of three-ply glued by cold-water glue has one veneer in stress. This will cause warping if the sheet is not kept flat for 12 to 14 hours after leaving the

press, so that the « will » to twist is removed.

Stronger Than Metal

Strength in flat sheets is best obtained by setting the veneers at 90 deg to the face. Should a curved surface be desired, a 45 deg set is best, but the angle varies according to the percentage of wood in the crossband as against the total. In strength-weight ratio, plywood holds the advantage over metal, which aeronautic designers have been quick to recognise, but in winning this advantage, plywood still cedes to metal a margin in bulk.

Moulding of plywoods calls into play a series of presses, operated by hand, hydraulic and fluid pressure principles. Fluid pressure is a comparatively recent discovery, involving the use of a flexible bag. The plywood to be moulded is shaped according to the required design and placed in a chamber. Heat and pressure are applied simply by pumping steam into a rubber bag, which itself is in a metal chamber.

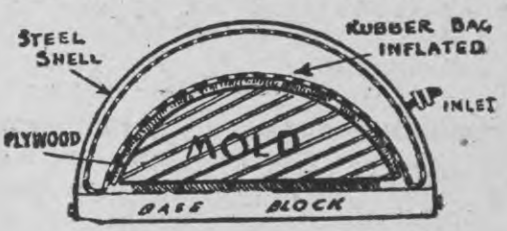
The resin agents are thus forced into the wood cells as the plywood is taking shape. Even pressure on curved structures is assured by the flexible bag process, thereby facilitating the manufacture of such equipment as hulls, fuselages or wings, either in one piece, in halves or in sections.

By its new qualities plywood has become a new material—flexible, purposeful, reliable. It must be regarded in a new light, for it will surely revolutionise future building and joinery industries.

Slicing Machine

New Zealand represents a fertile field for the progressive minds of these allied industries.

With closer co-ordination among architects, furniture makers and joiners, the development of prefabrication and built-in fittings need not threaten small industries, but rather offer a fresh opportunity for factories large and small to raise the standard and specialise in the manufacture



of home equipment, calling for skilled use of tools.

Blueprint on Trends

The cabinetmaker has the chance of preventing his business from pouring into other channels by moving with the trend and accepting it as his right, rather than fighting the idea and perhaps reducing his products in quality and value. Instead of turning out a wardrobe, the cabinetmaker should answer with a new-design product, complete with appropriate hardware, ready to be set in the measured space of the blueprint. Taste will dictate how the product must be patterned and finished.

This new aspect brings in its train the need for better understanding among the architect, builder and cabinetmaker. The designer and constructor of any building should have a fuller appreciation of the cabinetmaker's shop and the furniture factory to meet their needs more harmoniously. Actually as the architect and builder are likely to be his new customer—not the individual buyer as of yore—the cabinetmaker must make ready to become a sub-contractor, as it were, for there must continue to be an excessive call on his skill, time and machinery in the production of better-standard, modern, practicable furniture.

NEW ZEALAND FACTS

Six permanent air passenger services are operated by three NZ companies.

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There are 39 forms of diseases notifiable by law. One of them is bilharzia, or that dread Egyptian water disease.

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Minimum admission charge on which amusement tax is payable is 1/6d. A sum of L95,000 is collected annually.

* * *

Building society investments average over L11 for each investing share and about L2/11/- for a capital share.

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Film-hire tax produced nearly L100,000 in 1942. Ten per cent is payable on British films and 25 per cent on foreign quotas.

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Of children leaving school, 65% go on to full-time post-primary schooling. The average stay in State secondary schools is 2½ years.

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Total taxation in 1942 was L68,000,000, or L42 a head. Social security and war demanded L33,000,000, or L22 from each taxpayer.

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Air mails have operated since 1920. The first permanent service was inaugurated in January, 1934, between Hokitika and South Westland.

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Rimu is the most-used NZ timber. Four times as much of it is used as the next favourite, pinus insignis. White pine ranks third, kauri seventh.

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Two years ago pensions and social security cost NZ L15,160,000, or L9/6/- per head of mean population. Ten years earlier the payments were L3,089,000 and L2 respectively.

* * *

New Zealanders usually write and receive around 300,000,000 letters a year, mail nearly as many newspapers, circulars and packets, send about 11,000,000 parcels, and register 6,000,000 articles.

There are 3390 miles of railway open for traffic—1756 in the South Island, 1634 in the North.

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In a decade the number of building societies has increased only by five. There are 93 in existence.

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First wireless-telegraph station to work ships at sea opened in Wellington on July 26, 1911. There are now 34 such stations.

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Six hundred and forty-five locomotives are used to haul NZ's 241 first and 1034 second-class cars, 29 sleepers, and 31,732 wagons.

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Railway engines with tenders in working trim vary in weight from 66 to 143 tons. Tank locomotives weigh from 29.5 to 72 tons.

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A county, statistically treated as part of the South Island, Stewart Island has a mountain, formerly a volcano, of 3200ft. It is Mount Anglem.

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Greetings recorded by the boys overseas in 1942 numbered 2800 and 180 talks and commentaries from men in NZ forces were broadcast.

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Parcels for men in the forces have reached astronomical figures. In one year 600,000 were despatched to MEF, 200,000 to Britain and 20,000 to Australia.

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NZ law restricts membership of a partnership to 20 at most, a private company to not fewer than two or more than 25, and a public company to seven or more.

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War conditions affect applications to register inventions. The 1941 total (1856) was the lowest on NZ record. Each year in the last war the figure was about 2000.

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Determining factors in the promotion of Public Service officers are *efficiency* and *suitability*. Recourse to *seniority* is made only when it is impossible to separate officers on the grounds stated.

The Maori Way of Life

New Zealand has often been complimented on her successful treatment of her native race—and the Pakeha has rather tended to plume himself on his skilful handling of what other nations have found so thorny a problem. He tends to forget two things. The first is that his native race is a much smaller proportion of the total population than in other countries where bitter feeling has grown up between skins of a different colour. The second is that probably the Maori is entitled to even more praise for his skilful handling of the Pakeha problem.

(By « Chameleon.»)

HOW has he done this? The most outstanding feature of the relation between Maori and white man, when compared with that of other mixed populations, is the free and equal attitude of each to each. There is no white sahib, no brown subservience. This is so rare in the world that it is worth considering how it occurred.

The writer's suggestion is that when the white man first came to NZ the Maori was living in conditions by no means wholly savage. He had a strong social organisation through hapu and Iwi to the tribe, based on an aristocratic tradition, where birth and the heroic virtues, moral and physical courage, and skill with arms and tongue, received due honour.

The Maori had also a high and strict moral code—a gentleman in the old sense of the word. He did occasionally eat his enemies, it is true, but in a strictly ceremonial manner. In fact, the meal was a compliment to the defeated foe, as it was thought that by such means the victim could acquire that foe's good qualities.

The native had many accomplishments beside the martial ones. His traditional art was rich and varied, his agriculture was fairly developed, and he was no mean exponent of the art of living. Maori family life was generally happy, and, if hard, had many lighter moments. Before the coming of the Pakeha, the Maori was not progressive, but he was the inheritor of a traditional way of life which satisfied, as modern life does not, both the emotional and the creative sides of man's nature. The intellectual side was underdeveloped but in the absence of writing and under circumstances where the mechanics of getting a living demanded so much time, that was not missed.

In any case the Maori, as Mr Justice Alpers pointed out in *Cheerful Yesterday*, is a spiritual cousin of the Celt, and like the Celt it is unlikely that he will ever be too keenly interested in the pursuit of that severe and naked lady Truth, when he can often spin such delicate embroideries for the lady Romance out of his fertile and poetic brain.

Mostly, the first whites the Maori met were whalers and beach-combers, men of no education, with foul tongues, diseased bodies and no discoverable morals. It can be imagined that the Maori formed no very high opinion of the Pakeha from early representatives. He did not feel inferior to them, in spite of their guns, axes and hatchets. He accepted the iron age but formed his own judgment on its messengers.

Later he met better samples of the white race. But they arrived so gradually that the Maori, if he had to resign a first feeling of superiority, certainly never acquired the opposite attitude. He had to withdraw before the better-armed immigrants, but he withdrew proudly, never yielding his rights without a struggle, and ready to negotiate only on free and equal terms, as between one sovereign people and another. The Treaty of Waitangi, however incomplete, established the Maori right to be considered as an equal race and not a conquered savage.

And what of the modern situation? The Maori has suffered much at the hands of the Pakeha. We brought new diseases which ravaged the race as new diseases always do. We bought land from chiefs who had no right to sell, and not all the disputes that these purchases caused have yet been settled. We upset the Maori moral code and way of living and have not replaced it with one demonstrably more satisfactory.

We have given him the mixed blessings of modern civilisation, from dental caries to aeroplanes, and we have had in return a free gift of the best blood of the Maori nation to help us in two wars to maintain the way of life that we have introduced. In that is the Pakeha's great encouragement to hope that he has brought the Maori something worth having, since he is ready to fight to retain it.

Today, after a hundred years of living together, in various degrees of harmony, Maori and Pakeha still do not see eye to eye in all matters. The Pakeha tends to think the Maori lazy. The Maori very fairly retorts that the white man is often unnecessarily and fussily energetic.

The English wartime slogan « Is your journey necessary? » if applied to many of our peacetime activities might considerably reduce them. The Maori has never consented, as the white man has, to become the slave of the clock. And there is much to be said for his point of view. A little laziness has its place in the good life.

The American nation has recently been discovering, somewhat excitedly, the beauties of relaxation and Mr Lin-Yu-Tang, who showed them the way, has reaped a rich harvest with his book on « The Importance of Living.» The Maori, like the Chinese philosopher, has never needed to read a book to learn that secret.

But, like most white races, the Pakeha can benefit from occasionally asking himself why he hastens to do this and that. Needless strain, the doctors say, is a potent poison. Millionaire dyspepsia is a disease that can affect even the moderately rich. It is not recorded that the Maori suffered from it overmuch. We can learn from him.

It can be said that in many ways both races have gained. We have in some respect made up for our gift of too-lethal weapons by introducing the Christian ethic. We have shown the Maori an easier way of winning a living from the land. If we introduced new diseases and dental troubles we have also given the benefits of mod-

ern medicine and modern dentistry. And we have made an honest endeavour to give compensation for some of our ancestors' doubtful deals in land.

We have learned in return to appreciate a rich, fertile culture, with poems and myths of great beauty. We have been shown a form of communal living that really worked and we still have, in the Maori's devotion to his family and his tribe, an example which we might well follow.

The Maori has shown that his magnificent qualities as a fighter have not degenerated, and has applied them in the service of the ideals we share with him, of freedom to live in the democratic way. Although most Maoris have some white blood, there is no sign that the characteristics of their race are dying out. And it would be a great loss to the country if they did. No country, especially one as newly settled as ours, can afford to neglect a culture with its roots so deep in the soil as the Maori.

It is indeed a question whether schools should not devote much more time than they do to teaching what that culture has to give. No country can live indefinitely on an imported tradition and if we are to be New Zealanders in fact and not merely transplanted Englishmen, the absorption of the best the Maori tradition has to give us might well form a starting point for a truly national development in art, music, literature.

THE BORGIAS

(By Major G. Blake Palmer.)

IN this second and closing instalment on the Borgia Family, the story begins on Good Friday, 1497, when Giovanni Sforza, Count of Pesaro, perceiving an increasing danger of veiled Borgia hostility, secretly fled.

Before long dynastic ambitions and injured pride made it desirable for Lucrezia to repudiate Sforza and the marriage was annulled on the grounds of her husband's impotence, to which effect Sforza signed an admission much in the spirit of Galileo. During the negotiations, Pedro Caldes, a Spanish envoy, appears to have consoled her and shortly afterwards the newly freed Lucrezia was unable to conceal from Cesare the fact of her pregnancy.

Cesare's rage at losing such a valuable pawn was followed by action and the bodies of Pedro and Lucrezia's lady-in-waiting, Pantansilea, were found tied hand and foot in the Tiber. They were the forerunners of a long series of victims which the Tiber boatmen were to drag up from time to time.

Despite the inconvenience of Lucrezia's by now patent loss of virginity, a new marriage was concluded with Alphonso, natural son of the King of Naples, and this unfortunate nobleman was only too pleased to leave Rome and return to his estates. He was

the Duke of Bisceglie and his lands were far from Rome.

Lucrezia was sent to govern Spoleto and was there joined by her husband to whom she became quite attached. In 1500, the Duke of Bisceglie became an obstacle to Cesare Borgia's plans and in the vicinity of St Peter's was attacked and wounded, but nursed carefully by Lucrezia and her women in the protection of the Vatican he almost recovered his health.

Alas, one day in August during the momentary absence of his wife, he was set upon and smothered by some of Cesare's supporters. The grief of Lucrezia was real and intense but, as on the earlier occasion, she was not able for long to escape the ambitious intentions of her father and brother who were already planning a new alliance.

As may be supposed the person upon whom the choice fell, Alphonso D'Este, son of the Duke of Ferrara, was by no means happy especially when he considered the fate of Lucrezia's previous husbands and lover. Nevertheless, on 6th January, 1502, the marriage was celebrated in Rome and Lucrezia D'Este left the city never to return.

In Ferrara, she gradually built around herself a distinguished court which attracted well known writers and wits. She devoted herself to the good government of Ferrara and the bearing of eight children, while her husband interested himself in the many campaigns of the day.

Alphonso D'Este was a somewhat coarse and rude personality, more interested in the development of artillery than in the cultivation of the arts or the government of his dominions, and Lucrezia was forced to seek intellectual interests elsewhere. In 1519 she died in childbirth at the age of 39 years.

During her last years she was scrupulous in her religious duties and for a long time wore the hair shirt of the ascetic.

Let us return to Cesare. After a short dalliance with Sancia of Arragon, the beautiful wife of his 12-year-old brother, Joffredo, he turned to more active fields. He soon proved himself a formidable and unscrupulous commander. He reduced the petty states of the Romagna to obedience, conquering in turn the cities and dependencies of Umbria, much of Tuscany, and the cities of the Marches. By October, 1499, Pesaro, Imola, Urbino and other places north of the Appenines had already fallen to the Holy See and the French danger of Charles VIII was definitely gone.

In his train the great Leonardo Da Vinci was superintendent of military engineering and Niccolo Machiavelli was his political adviser if, indeed, he needed any advice in the arts of princely cunning. He left governors in the conquered territories and the key posts remained with Romans and Spaniards. The new states paid their tithes and his return to Rome in 1500 was indeed a tri-triumphal procession.

In Rome, his association incognito with the notorious Fiametta Micheli has given rise to some famous pretended dialogues and many stories of which may be cited.

One evening in the St Angelo quarter he was dining with Fiametta and discussing how she should launch her 14-year-old daughter on her chosen career of courtesan. A fortune teller entered and after looking at Cesare's hand refused to reveal the future.

Cesare pinned the hand of the fortune teller to the table with his dagger and threatened to remove her tongue if she did not reveal all. She did and left with a bag of coin. She had foreseen his death in exile.

Plots were naturally formed against Cesare and of these the Magione conspiracy of 1502 is typical. On learning of the plot Cesare wrote separately to all the conspirators and invited them to

visit him at the Castle at Senigallia, the Rocca Priora, for a New Year's feast. As each guest arrived he was summoned to Cesare's room, strangled, and the body returned to the attendants. Only one escaped and the Castle of St Angelo greeted the news as yet another occasion for public rejoicing.

The year 1503 was, however, destined to end badly. On the 10th August a banquet was held in the Vatican, following which all the guests, including Cardinal di Corneto, popularly supposed to be next due for disappearance, were seized with a violent sickness. Alexander VI, then over 70 years of age, lingered for eight days.

Cesare had himself placed in the bowels of a newly killed horse and there he sweated out the acute phase of his fever, recovering in time to hide himself against the Spanish purge which he knew must follow his father's death. The body of Alexander VI underwent an amazingly rapid change and within a few hours was black, swollen to twice its size, with fluid oozing out of every orifice while lying in state — a fact strongly in favour of an infectious and not a poison death. Thus passed one of the ablest and strongest characters of the day whose greatest vice was probably that of being an over-indulgent father.

In a few days the new Pontiff proved to be one well-disposed towards Cesare, but he too died after a reign of only 20 days and a Della Rovere, mortal enemy of the Borgias, was elected.

Cesare was imprisoned first in Rome in the same apartment in which Alphonso of Bisceglie was murdered, and then at Chinchilla in Spain, finally attaining a precarious freedom only to die heroically in battle in 1507.

The Borgia genius was not, however, spent and the grandson of the murdered Juan, Duke of Gandia, became renowned for his learning, asceticism, and saintly life, concentrating within himself that ascetic strain which was so noticeable in Callixtus III and during the later years of Lucrezia.

Francesco became Director-General of the Jesuit Order and almost immediately after his death in 1572 was canonised. Another Borgia became Viceroy of Peru. Thus, this gifted but unprincipled family produced in the space of 130 years two Popes, nine Cardinals, eight reigning princess or dukes and a saint.

The cunning and meticulous industry of Burckardt was, however, to bring about what he perhaps foresaw. The chronicle in which ceremonies, audiences, acts of state, frivolities and the every day incidents, both seen and reported, found equal and commentless mention, helped to keep alive the bad memories.

In 1610 the bodies of Callixtus III and Alexander VI were dug up and thrown into an obscure vault. In 1931, during the revolution in Spain, the body of St Francesco Borgia was similarly treated by the Madrid mob and in Valencia even the statue of Callixtus III was destroyed.

Before concluding, a word as to the Borgia poison. It is by no means certain that many, if any, of the deaths attributed to it were indeed carried out by members of the family, nor is it certain that the fatal illness of Alexander was due to poison or food-poisoning. If poison were used in some cases it was almost certainly arsenic.

A final word on the Borgia women. If any of Cesare's contemporaries deserved a reputation for licentiousness, it was the beautiful Sancia of Arragon, whose behaviour in Naples compelled the Borgias to bring her to Rome. There, with Julia Farnese and others, she took a prominent part in the festivities dryly recorded by Burckardt. Lucrezia seems to have been much as her later portraits suggest—an able, intelligent woman.

Thrills at the Tiller

THE irrepressible call of the sea runs strong in the Kiwi's veins. Right through the darkest days of war, many New Zealanders have hastened on the flimsiest pretext to get down to the sea and its ships. Always a healthy interest has been maintained in yachting, and every opportunity has been grasped to indulge in this virile and thrilling pastime.

Without the type of boats in which he gained his love of the sport at home, the enterprising Kiwi overseas worked to remedy the position by building his own craft. In Egypt it was not long before an NZ influence was discovered among the yachts on the Nile, and in subsequent competition Dominion crews and craft favourably upheld the tradition of the sport.

More recently yachting has become an integral part of convalescence among soldiers, both in Egypt and Italy. At an NZ Rest Home, located at a beautiful seaside resort near Alexandria, a keen recuperating patient built two or three small yachts. They have given many hours of ceaseless joy, not only to yachtsmen, but to others who have never previously experienced the excitement of sailing.

Now at an NZ Convalescent Depot in Southern Italy, the use of a Yugoslav cargo boat has gladdened the hearts of a host of ardent and would-be yacht lovers. Named the Sokol—meaning falcon—the boat represents a novelty in that its shallow draught, designed for inter-island work, often makes sailing on the Adriatic a tricky business. None the less, favourable light days find more than ample numbers clamouring for a seat, and the open smiles of the bronzed sailors are full proof of the enjoyment this odd old craft affords.

New Zealanders stationed in the Pacific made full use of their leisure to fashion yachts from native outrigger canoes. They scooped out the hulls and streamlined the outrigger floats, sometimes built up the freeboard and covered in the deck, stepped masts with jungle stems and cut sails out of damaged tents. At Tonga there were some 20 of these boats, ranging from 8ft to 18ft. A canoe club was established, and regular Sunday races were held for a trophy, won eventually by a unit CO.

By
PHILIP VELTON

Sailing such craft demanded expert handling. Before the wind, they had a snappy turn of speed, but would overturn in a trice, especially if the hamar (float) were lifted as the boat leaned. Running into the weather, however, they were sluggish, but none the less tricky. All sailing was done inside the reef, and as the water was tepid all the year round, capsizing was lightly

treated. Sharks represented no real danger.

At New Caledonia several small yachts were specially built to favourite NZ designs. Contests were organised, and many exciting races were witnessed.

Back home these last five war years, the dwindling ranks of yachtsmen have endeavoured to keep the sport active until absent enthusiasts return. Competition has been mainly confined to local contests, and all are keenly awaiting the day when once more they can sit at the tiller of a sailing « dish » or keeler in a good stout breeze.

A new-style boat has aroused wide interest this year. Good things are expected of her, and her appearance in the V-class contests at Auckland in the coming season is awaited with enthusiasm. She was built in Auckland to an American pattern, 18ft overall, 9ft waterline, and 18in maximum depth.

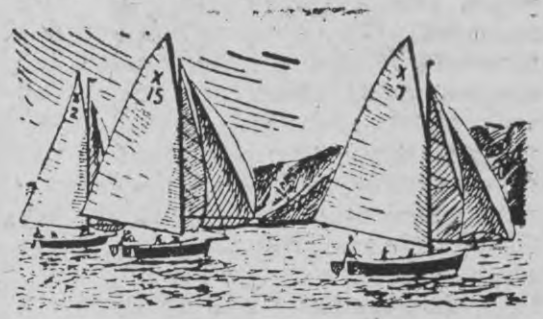
She scarcely possesses the dryness and comfort characteristic of the better-known 18-footers, but the builder claims yachtsmen who delight in speed and ease of handling will get thrills in double doses and still be in no more danger than if sailing an orthodox V-class boat.

The hull is like a gigantic surfboard, with the greatest depth from deck to keel only 18in. The flat bow is 3ft wide, and this with a 4ft stern gives the boat a « skim dish » effect. She has no sheer. The forward deck curves outward and downward with a streamlined sweep, and the bow is formed where the topsider tapers away from 9in amidships to 1in forward. She has a long, narrow cockpit, about the same size as a « zeddie.»

All enthusiasts remember the champion Wellington 14-footer Betty, which built up a phenomenal record from the time she took the Sanders Cup from Otago in 1926. Her magnificent sailing qualities have retained for her the honour of being the wonder boat of the Jellicoe fleet. It was not until the Auckland contender Caress appeared that an equal of Betty was found. There has been great disappointment that Caress has not had more opportunity of proving her class. In view of her performances, many maintain that she would have beaten Betty in a straightout contest.

The last Sanders Cup series was held at Auckland in January 1941. Caress made history by claiming the cup in three straight wins, the first time this has occurred in the 21 years of the race. Caress also won the cup for Auckland in the two preceding years.

A week before the 1941 Sanders Cup contest, the small fry competed for the Cornwell Cup on the Wanganui River. The holders, Wanganui won the first race of the series, but eventually had to bow to the Christchurch brothers, B. and P. Lamb, who won with the Blue Peter.



It is in these cup races that NZ yachting interest is principally centred. However, wherever salt spray and white wings fly, talk usually veers round to the famed America Cup contests and England's failure ever to build a boat to wrest the trophy from America.

It was in 1851 that the first race was sailed, and that grand old doyen of yachting, Sir Thomas Lipton, spent a lifetime of vain endeavour to create a Shamrock to raise England's pennant. He built five of these beautiful yachts—a new one for every challenge.

In the last two of the eight America Cup contests, always sailed in American waters, England's bid was made by Endeavour I and II but with victory still at bay. The last race was held in 1937. The American yachts which have successfully defended the cup down the years were Columbia (1899 and 1901), Reliance (1903), Resolute (1920), Enterprise (1930), Rainbow (1934), Ranger (1937).

Your Guess is as Good as Mine

Questionnaires ask many apparently trifling and stupid questions. An official document of this character circulated among Allied servicemen is no exception. On reading it New Zealanders have wondered what value could ever be placed on the answers given to such inquiries. This article explains how questionnaires, probing the soldier's mind now, may aid smooth re-establishment in civil life after the war.

THE scientific study of man is in its infancy. Although some progress is being made, we know less about man and his habits than we know about the physical properties of matter, and not much more than we know about the weather. This ignorance, and our inability to predict and control what groups of men will do under a given set of circumstances, permit wars, revolutions, depressions, and other regrettable but so far unavoidable consequences.

Social studies were for many years the Cinderella of the sciences. There were reasons for this which, at the time, must have seemed good. For instance, there was the code which for many years forbade the dissection of the human body, forbade also experimentation on the human mind. The holder of the Chair of Psychology at one of the leading English universities has still, as a condition of his appointment, to swear that he will not indulge in psychological experimentation.

Toward the end of the last century, the social sciences started on an experimental basis, and like most infants made considerable noise in the process. In order to finance themselves—for even psy-

chologists must eat—they advertised on a large scale the results of their experiments. Psychology swept America like a tidal wave, not unaided in its course by the entertaining works of Sigmund Freud and Havelock Ellis. This was a bad thing in every way, for it led to the publication of half-baked experimental results, and to sweeping statements, the truth of which was doubtful, to say the least.

The flood is now subsiding, but even today in the digests, we continue to get a collection of psychological articles. Quacks are often encountered, offering to « jack up your personality in three easy lessons for 10 dollars.» Yet some honest work has been done by the back-room boys in the last 30 years, and we are a little further forward in our research.

The human being is not an easy subject to study. For this reason: while we can observe his behaviour easily enough, we have no means of observing directly what he is thinking. We have to ask him, and this asking involves a good deal of what may easily appear to be indecent curiosity. Furthermore, man being what he is, the answers he gives are not always true.

Collecting experimental data is a slow and exacting task in the social sciences. Working the results out statistically and trying to assess their value is also a slow business, for in studying groups of individuals we have to make use of statistical technique to get the answer. A few odds and ends will give you an idea of how much has been done in the industrial field alone.

Some people are personally more liable to accident than others

through some fault of their make-up. The 40-hour week is the best economically and psychologically. Rest pauses during the morning and afternoon are good for production. You get more work done if you have a « cuppa.» To some extent we are able to select people for jobs and jobs for people. We know enough, at any rate, to be able to say that there is a square industrial hole for every square peg.

What about the future? The war has thrown millions of men out of their civilian jobs. It has split social groups. It has changed people's outlook. Nothing is surer than that the pieces of the jigsaw are not going to fit back into the old places. We are going to have a new picture after the war, and arrangements for that picture have got to be made now—not when it is too late and trouble has started. What the picture is going to be depends on what you and I and everyone else is thinking, and unless we can find out what everyone is planning for his future we cannot hope to plan for the future of mankind.

The social sciences can help to some extent if they get a fair spin. As we saw earlier, in order to find out what people are thinking we have to ask them. There are two ways of doing this. The best way is for the research worker to interview every person affected. Unfortunately, with millions of people involved, it would be impossible to cover enough ground by this means to get a fair picture.

So we often have to fall back on the questionnaire method. There is nothing fundamentally wrong with this means of inquiry, for it only substitutes the process of writing to a man for the purpose of questioning him. Not so good perhaps, but good enough if he co-operates.

Unfortunately the questionnaire, in some hands, goes off the rails altogether. Some use it to ask questions which they would never dare ask man to man, and they make it so complicated that it would take a five-year apprenticeship to learn to fill in the answers.

An example of this sort of questionnaire was circulating in Italy not so long ago. You may have seen it. The best that could be said for it was that it gave a man a chance to get his opinion of the Army off his chest anonymously, which might have been a good thing. At the worst, it was impertinent.

Filling in a questionnaire may seem stupid at the time, but when the results of thousands of returns are put together, it is possible to build up a rough picture and make predictions of some value.

As things stand at present, your guess is as good as mine about what people want in the future. If no one knows what people want, then they have no hope of getting it. A little research now may save a lot of gunpowder and starvation later.

Sugar Beet

Experiments to determine if sugar could be profitably produced from sugar beet were conducted in South Canterbury. The scheme was unsuccessful and is now in abeyance owing to economic factors. The plant grew best in South Canterbury, where yields of up to 35 tons to the acre were harvested, compared with average yields elsewhere of about 25 tons. Sugar beet is grown for pig food in Taranaki, Hawke's Bay and to a minor extent in the Waikato. It would probably suit Nelson's soil and climate, but there is no record of any trial growth there.

*A Cue Report

A Raid on Radio

HOPE that a radio commission similarly constituted to the British Broadcasting Corporation and devoid of State control and possible political influence was expressed at a recent 2 NZEF unit discussion in Italy. It was one of several clear-cut findings, which also embraced opinions on radio advertising and education sessions.

Miniature lectures by a technical expert, an educationist, and an advertising agent before the discussion gave a picture of the radio business and provided a solid background for debate. A strong party held that broadcasting should, primarily, provide entertainment, but a militant body of educationists felt that valuable work in their field was being done by radio. A remark « Education is *never* amusing » threatened to sidetrack the discussion.

One school-teacher speaker, in reply to a suggestion that teachers should be sufficiently trained to conduct their own educational programme, said a radio in a school was useful when the teacher became tired. The same speaker, however, vigorously denied that this was a frequent event.

More serious discussion from other soldier-teachers produced evidence that educational broadcasting played an important part in extending the scope of lessons as the talks were usually given by experts in their own field. It was pointed out that no school teacher could hope to be an expert on everything. That novelty appealed to the child, and radio lessons were popular, was their collective opinion.

The aspect of « objective » broadcasting was left for the time being and the international viewpoint was considered. Nobody could define exactly the controlling body for frequency allocation before the war. It was thought that such a body functioned under the auspices of the League of Nations. In any case it was considered imperative that an international body should operate again after the war and that NZ should have some allocation of short-wave frequencies, capable of covering the Dominion's sphere of influence in the Pacific.

An international research organisation was also thought to be advisable and that NZ should subscribe to such a movement. The fact that radio research work was at the moment going forward in NZ was not overlooked, but the best results would be ensured by pooled discoveries. Television and frequency modulation were mentioned as probable future developments in radio.

Amateur radio operators have contributed greatly to the development of radio. It was considered that they could and did produce valuable data by their own enthusiastic efforts, and should be encouraged. It was suggested, however, that strict control should be maintained in view of the potential nuisance amateur sets might be to broadcast listeners. The question of national security, too, was raised and a case quoted of a youthful amateur who, in all innocence, obligingly gave the Germans before the war all manner of information—complete with photographs—which they no doubt turned to good account.

While it was agreed that New Zealand should not presume to dictate her propaganda and policy to the world in general, she should at least have a 24-hr shortwave service covering the Pacific.

The leader of the discussion put a question « As an aid to education, does the radio have any value? » A general chorus of « No! » first greeted the query, but upon examination by the various occupational groups represented, it was found that, for instance, the farmers' broadcasts had a definite value and were in demand by the farming community. Gardening, health and home science talks, too, played an important part in teaching the casual listener something he or she did not know before—and that after all is an aid to adult education.

Commercial broadcasting came under some pretty intense fire and the general concensus of opinion thought that the actual advertising script was « tripe,» but the accompanying entertainment was often good. The usual argument about advertising raising the prices of commodities was developed but the solitary advertising serviceman present refuted the contention in a few well-chosen words. The evil of radio advertising seemed to be summed up in the opinion that the gullibility of women was exploited to the detriment of the male pocket.

In spite of the disfavour with which radio advertising seemed to be regarded it was generally agreed that more people listen to commercial broadcasts than otherwise—probably because of the more popular type of entertainment provided. The American trend in commercial broadcasts was deplored, however, and opinions on this matter were definite.

A suggestion was put forward that the handsome surplus revenue from radio advertising should be diverted to reduce listeners' licence fees, and to encourage New Zealand talent. Niggardly payments in vogue in New Zealand, it was considered, restricted NBS and CBS programmes to the mediocre, and the best local talent was not attracted.

Considerable argument arose over a proposal that the Government control of radio should be abolished. Instead, there should be set up a Radio Commission somewhat on the lines of the BBC. State control of radio, it was held, tended to make it the tool of political parties.

Summing up the discussion, the following points were agreed:—

1. New Zealand should be a party to international control and development of radio.

2. Radio programmes should be balanced, catering for both entertainment and education.

3. School broadcasts are of proven value and their scope should be extended.

4. Adult education; broadcasts to definite groups fulfil their purpose and at the moment are sufficient in scope.

5. New Zealand talent should be encouraged to a greater extent. A reasonably good standard should be aimed at and higher fees to artistes and writers would probably not only achieve this object but also help to strengthen cultural groups in the Dominion.

6. There should be a non-political, non-commercial control of radio, although many felt that this would hardly be practicable now in New Zealand.

7. New Zealand should conduct a short-wave transmission broadcast to the Pacific area.

8. Radio advertising must continue because of financial reasons, although its present lack of good taste was deplored.

Stamp Deals

Export of stamps from NZ is prohibited as a wartime measure under censorship regulations. Normally, stamps cancelled or not could be sent to other countries either by letter or parcel post, provided such countries permitted the importation. It is understood that a free licence to sell or deal in stamps was formerly granted to applicants, but even if granted at present a licence to send stamps out of NZ would not cover the prohibiting order.

Listen To Your Music

INTELLIGENT listening as the primary essential for appreciation of good music develops further abilities. Love for music cannot be rammed down anybody's throat. The extent of the listener's appreciation depends upon himself—on the development of his discrimination and perception through careful listening.

By FRED PORT

Incidentally this has an important bearing on the musical education of children, which might profitably be brought to the notice of future parents. Little Egbert, who is herded unwillingly to the piano and told to get on with his practice—or else—cannot be expected to develop a fervent enthusiasm for music or anything pertaining to it. Music should be made alive and intriguing to him. Lessons and practice should be events to which he looks forward. Music is the freest of the arts. When it becomes a bore its charm is entirely destroyed.

As the discrimination of the listener increases, he will notice more distinction between types of music than the one between contrapuntal and chordal music. He may also notice that the art of music has been one of steady growth and development. It may be of interest to him, and increase his appreciation of the music of different periods and composers, if he knows something of this growth of music.

Music probably started as the rhythmic thumping of some caveman on a hollow log or other resounding object, accompanied perhaps by a gibberish chanting. This, by the way, would seem to establish a case for regarding much of the banshee cacophony that today is termed music as being merely atavistic.

Many of the ancient civilisations—the Chinese, the Indians and the Greeks—were quite musically literate. The Greeks had a method of writing their music, and they also developed a system of scales called *modes.*

There was no harmony. All music was sung in unison. Everybody sang the same tune together, much the same as church congregations sing today. What instruments existed were primitive and used mainly as an accompaniment to the singing.

Even up to the present, no instrument has been evolved which surpasses the interpretative qualities of the human voice. Beethoven, in his 9th Symphony, appreciated this, and, having plumbed the possibilities of the orchestra, incorporated a choir into the final tremendous movement.

For many centuries after Christ, music was of the type known as plainsong. Much of it still exists, especially in church music, and the listener will notice immediately its distinctive tonality or sound. The scales used differ from present scales and are termed modes.

If we sing from *doh, ray, me* up to *doh,* we have our present major scale. If, however, we start on *ray* and sing up to *ray* an octave higher, we get an entirely different progression of notes. These various modes then, started on the different notes of the scale, and it is the different progression of notes that gives plainsong its distinctive tonality.

The modes are now returning to favour. Many composers are using them, combined with some measure of modern technique. Many beautiful results are obtained with the use of modes, and any opportunity of hearing modal music should not be lost.

About 900 AD an elementary form of harmony came into being. The tune would be sung at the top by sopranos and trebles. Deeper voices sang five notes lower. The result was ungainly, but harmonic sense gradually improved. Later the fifths were eliminated and the tune was accompanied by other parts in the sixths and thirds. That is to say other voices sang at intervals of six and three notes from the tune.

Gradually counterpoint, with its interwoven melodies, came into its own. It was raised to its highest level by Bach.

Music made great strides during the Renaissance, especially in England. It is recorded that Henry VIII himself possessed 48 virginals—an early type of piano. Apparently, he was a wholesaler in music, as in other activities.

After Bach, music became mostly of the chordal type—one tune accompanied by chords. The harmonic possibilities of music were further enlarged by the use of chromatic harmony, containing chords foreign to the key in which the piece was written. This type of harmony was developed mostly by the Romantic composers — Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn and others. Music became much richer and more colourful in its tonality.

Serious music today is in the process of seeking new avenues of expression. Some composers, including the Finnish composer Sibelius, are proceeding along more or less conventional lines. Many readers have no doubt heard and enjoyed the *Valse Trieste* and *Finlandia* of Sibelius.

Other composers are radically altering the technical aspect of music, e.g., by using new forms of scales or micro-tones. A micro-tone is an interval smaller than a semi-tone or half-tone, which is the difference in sound between a white note and the black note next to it on the piano. This is not a new device. It was used centuries ago by many Oriental races, and even occurred in early Maori music.

No doubt many readers have at some time or another heard various compositions of such modern composers as Stravinsky or Kodaly. Their music may be a little difficult to understand at first but the ear soon becomes used to the tonality.

In this respect the listener should not always listen solely to the music he likes. Occasionally, at least, he should hear out a work he dislikes and try to discover just why he dislikes it—whether it is because of weakness or bad taste in the music (misuse of instruments) or because of his own lack of appreciation. He can do nothing about the former, but the improvement of the latter rests with himself.

QUIZ KEY

(Questions on Back Cover.)

1: Kauri, rimu, totara, pohutukawa, manuka. 2: Anna Hato, Dean Wharatene. 3: 4,800,000 acres, 3,700,000 acres in the N.I. 4: 1867, under Maori Representative Act. 5: No; only to Government. 6: Maori P.T. 7: Pakeha is phoenetic native derivative of vulgar European epithet, in which P replaces B. 8: George Nepia, Dick Papakura. 9: Messrs T.P. Paikea, T. Ormond, H.T. Ratana, and E.T. Tirikatene. 10: Te Wherowhero, in May, 1857. 11: 52 letters shortened to Taumata. 12: Te Pahi. 13: King Tawhiao. 14: Chief Tupaea. 15: Six main tribes, one in S.I., and 28 off-shoots. Additional tribe in Chatham Islands includes Morioris. 16: N.I., Te Ika a Maui; S.I., Te Wai Pounamu; Stewart, Rakiura. 17: Tuki and Huru. 18: Maggie Papakura (Makereti), Arawa chieftainess. 19: Hongi Hika. 20: 1872. 21: Pomare was first Medical Health Officer to Maoris, representing Western electorate from 1911 to 1930. He was CMG, KBE, MD, MP. 22: No; only for Maori members. 23: 54 signed by June, 1840. 24: Sir Apirana Ngata. 25: Hinemoa and Tutanekai. 26: L1000 was paid for 80,000 acres in 1848. 27: (a) Pukeko, (b) korimako, (c) kotare, (d) tokoeka, (e) toroa.

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Maori Quiz

(Answers Inside Back Cover.)

1 Names of five native trees ?
2 World-renowned Maori singers ?
3 What area of NZ is owned by Maoris ?
4 When were Maoris granted franchise ?
5 Can a Maori sell his land privately ?
6 Favourite form of military exercise ?
7 What is the origin of the word Pakeha ?
8 Two most famous Maori All Black full-backs ?
9 Who are present Maori members of Parliament ?
10 Who was elected Potatau King of NZ and when ?
11 How many letters in longest Maori place name ?
12 Name of prominent early Maori whaling figure ?
13 What Maori chief's head adorns NZ pound note ?
14 First mediator between Captain Cook and Maoris ?
15 How many main and subsidiary Maori tribes exist ?
16 Native names for North, South and Stewart Islands ?
17 What two natives first planted potatoes for whalers ?
18 Rotorua guide presented to Royalty in 1901 and 1911 ?
19 Which chief had audience with King George IV in 1820 ?
20 When were Maoris first elected to Legislative Council ?
21 Who was Sir Maui Pomare ? What letters followed his name ?
22 Are Maoris entitled to vote at any Parliamentary election ?
23 How many Maori signatures were there to Treaty of Waitangi ?
24 Noted Maori scholar who lost seat at last General Election ?
25 Govt. lighthouse steamer named after chief's wife. Name both ?
26 How much was the Maori paid for land on which Wanganui was built ?
27 Native names for (a) swamp hen, (b) bell bird, (c) kingfisher, (d) South Island kiwi, (e) mollyhawk ?

Literary Competition

The Progressive Publishing Society offers an opportunity to New Zealand writers to enter in open competition, a NOVEL or SHORT STORY—or both. Details are:—

(a) L100 PRIZE NOVEL. No restriction as to subject or or length, closing date April 30th, 1945.

(b) SHORT STORY. First Prize L15, Second Prize L5. Maximum length 10,000 words, closing date December 31st, 1944.

Full details as to the different conditions may be secured from the Unit Education Representative. Manuscripts may be forwarded through the NZERS, 2 NZEF, CMF.

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