



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 BORGHIAS ==

(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