



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 Istituto 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.

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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.