

big) to remain in the country. Certainly they must be given the opportunity to go overseas from time to time to mix with other experts, but there is no reason why their base of operations should not be their own country and no reason why their own country should not benefit directly by their labours.

Further, before the war, the Colleges were concerned in what was known as adult education—not a very good term. The citizen wants information about all sorts of subjects from A to Z and very rightly so. We never become so dead above the ears that we don't sometimes want to know a bit more about something or other. The University should be able and willing to provide this information.

What we want, then, is a University that is an active part of the community, that comes into contact with the people closely and continuously and can help with all their technical problems. We want a University which can provide good facilities for research as well as a University which issues degrees on the basis of examination. It should be a centre of the discussion life of a democratic community in the centre of freedom of speech. This can be achieved in New Zealand if teachers and students will co-operate and the people are prepared to finance it. The expansion of university activity would, in time, pay to the country financial dividends as well as less tangible ones.

NEW ZEALAND FACTS

NZ operates the most powerful radio station in the Southern Hemisphere—2YA, Wellington, 60 kilowatts. Other main national studios in Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin use 10 kilowatts of power.

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Thirteen *aeradio* stations have opened at principal air ports since commercial aviation started in January, 1936.

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Diseases of the digestive system are twice as common as any others in NZ. In a recent year 16,000 men and 13,000 women received hospital treatment for such ailments.

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Some 400 schools representing over 20,000 children, get books from the State School Library Service.

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Bankrupts come more frequently from commerce and finance sections of the community than from any other. Farmers constructors and transporters follow in that order.

With an average yearly attendance of 25,246 pupils, 304 private schools are established in NZ.

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Heart diseases accounted for 4752 deaths in NZ in 1940. Cancer was the second greatest cause of death (1906), apoplexy next (1338).

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Industrial accidents are more likely to occur at about 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. than at any other working hour.

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Each yard of new railway line in NZ weighs 85lb.

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Geographically, New Zealand is divided into 129 counties, while 681 local authorities are actively functioning.

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125,669,502 passengers were carried on the New Zealand tramway systems during the last recorded year.

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There are more than 3,000 route miles of State railways in New Zealand.