

NEW ZEALAND

Victory Issue

LISTENER

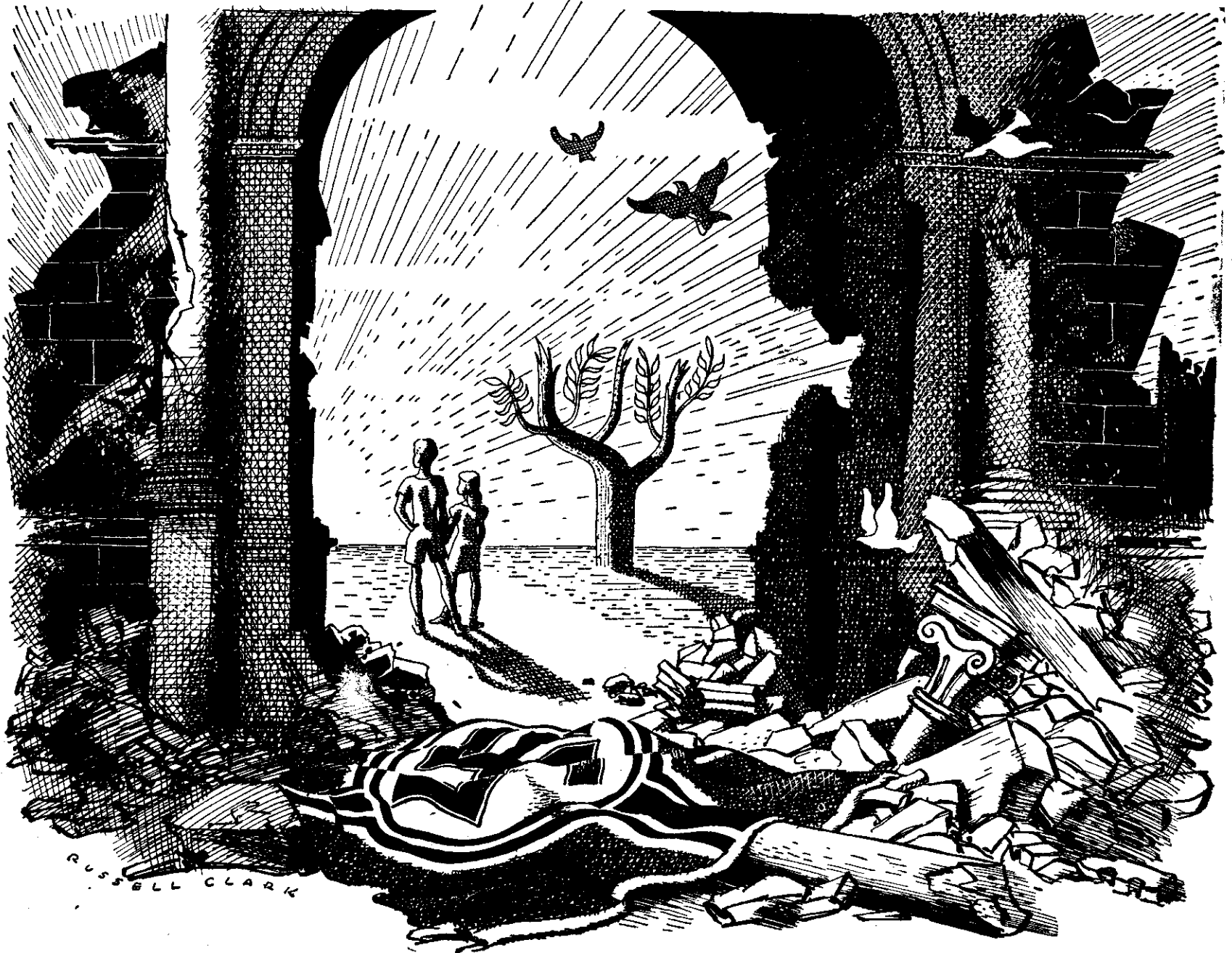
JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

Registered as a Newspaper
Vol. 12, No. 307, May 11, 1945

Incorporating N.Z. RADIO RECORD

Programmes for May 14-20

Threepence



SEPTEMBER, 1939 — MAY, 1945

ADVANCE PROGRAMMES FROM ALL STATIONS

ON ACTIVE SERVICE



U.S. Marine, Maori Airman, Cossack Veteran



Australian Digger, Free French Gunner, and Gurkha Rifleman



Nurses: Russian, United States, New Zealand

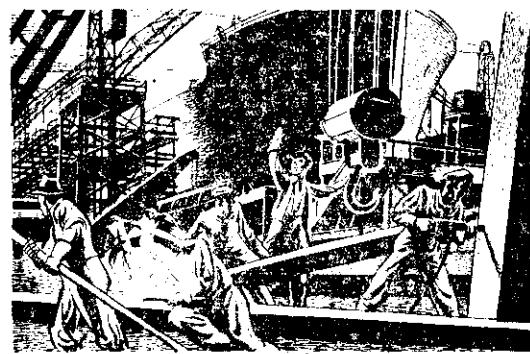


Sailors: Russian, Australian, British



British Parachutist, New Zealand Airman, Chinese A.A. Gunner

Chorus For Unsung Heroes



WE are the ones on whom the cranes slipped at the docks,
The ones who missed the gangplank and were ironically
drowned,
The ones who were lost in a blinding storm a few feet from
the hut,
Who died without any struggle, who perished without sound.

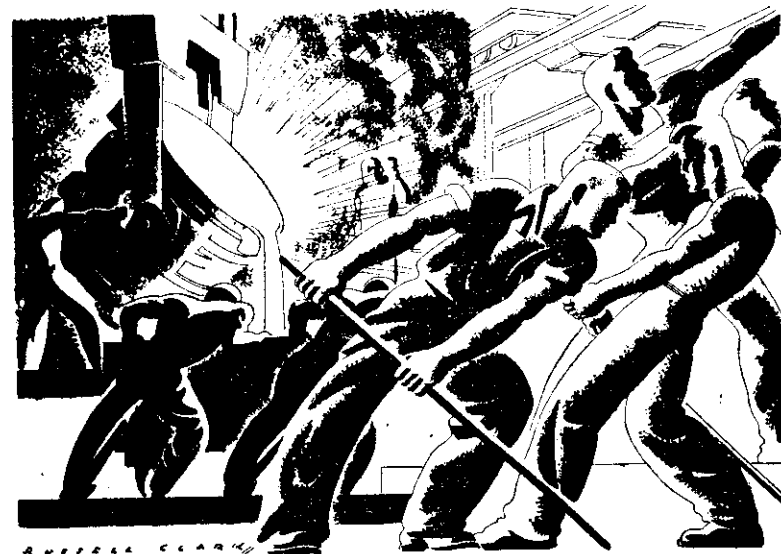
WE were the ones whom the fumes got, on whom the beams
were dropped,
Who kicked out one night of a minor infection of the heel;
We were there in the path when the vat of acid tipped,
When the defective length of fan-belt broke from the wheel.

WE were not in the heat of battle; there will not be any
citations or stars;
We did not get far enough to be targets for spent shell;
We were just quietly working or doing what we were always
doing
At the moment when we were quietly knocked to hell.

REMEMBER us briefly, then, when the bugles sing the
heroic dead,
When the orations and music and bronze memorial plaques
atone:

For it is not that we have died in war, but died ingloriously,
Not that we have gone into the dark, but gone alone.

—FREDERICK EBRIGHT (in the "Virginia Quarterly")



MAY 11, 1945

Victory in Europe

VICTORY tarried long, then came in a clap of thunder; but it was not, and still is not, peace. Peace is on the way. It will come to Europe, and finally to the whole world, but not at a single leap. Peace cannot come suddenly any more than a troubled pool can suddenly go calm. It is the settling of the waters, the dying down of the storm, and that is still some distance ahead. But this is victory, the most crushing, complete, and spectacular victory in modern history. Our enemies are scattered, crushed, disarmed and dishonoured, blown away like chaff from a thresher's floor, and we are entitled to harbour more than feelings of relief. It would not have happened if we had faltered or failed, and it is not boastful to say so. But it is not safe to say it too often. We did not falter, but we almost failed. We were not ready morally or materially when the storm burst, and it is with humble and contrite hearts that we now give thanks for our escape: thanks to God; to the soldiers, sailors, and airmen who fought and died for us; to the leaders who inspired us; the workers who produced for us; the civilians who endured for us when the sky rained mutilation and death. But gratitude is not enough; contrition is not enough. It is not enough, though it is important, to remember the bereaved and the lost. We dishonour the dead unless we use our victory to restore the dignity of the human race, which has sunk lower in five years (as well as climbed higher) than in any other such brief space in civilisation. New Zealand has been spared the worst horrors of this decline, as have most New Zealanders; but it no longer doubts them. It has seen knowledge perverted to bestial uses, the human mind glorying in brutality and crime. It has seen a great nation prostrating itself before a megalomaniac, throwing itself under his chariot wheels, disfiguring itself for life in his glory. All those things and many more we have seen with eyes that began by refusing to see anything in our enemies that we could not see round about us, and it is not enough now to repent. We must save ourselves, and salvation is by works as well as by faith.

NEW ZEALAND LISTENER, MAY 11

THREE VICTORY MESSAGES



HON. WALTER NASH
Acting Prime Minister of New Zealand

Message broadcast at 7 a.m., May 3, 1945:

THE news through to-day is the best that we have received since the war broke out in September, 1939. Field-Marshal Alexander's message records the surrender of all the German forces in Northern Italy and in several provinces of Austria.

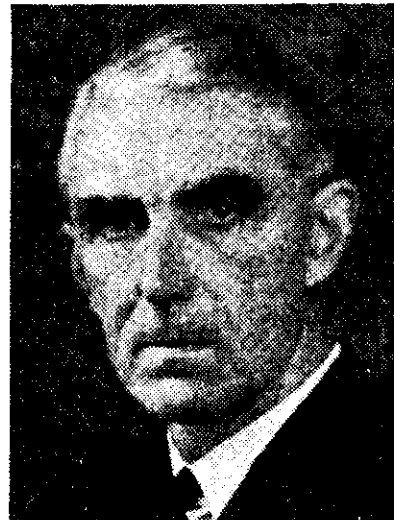
The people of New Zealand will receive the news of the capitulation with joy and thanksgiving. It means that New Zealand's share in the war in Italy has been brought to a brilliantly successful conclusion. The anxiety that has filled our hearts in the past few weeks as our men have been engaged in the bitter final struggle may now be banished. We thank God and rejoice that our men have completed their part of the task against Germany, and we hope that V Day with final victory in Europe is close at hand. There is other work ahead until Japan also is defeated.

In this moment of national rejoicing we remember the sacrifices that have been made to make it possible to have this day of victory. Thousands of our men have given their lives, many have been grievously wounded, others still overseas and also at home have rendered services that have built up the good name of New Zealand throughout the world. We owe them all a debt that can never be repaid.

In the area surrendered there are many prisoners of war camps in which New Zealanders have been detained, and we are looking eagerly forward to receiving the news of the liberation of large numbers of our men.

We thank Britain; we thank the United States; we thank Russia; we thank the other members of the British Commonwealth and all the United Nations.

We pray God that the deliberations at San Francisco may result in a united world and our joy and gladness and the thanksgiving associated with victory is tempered by the sorrow of the relatives of those who will never return and to them our heartfelt sympathy goes out this day.



SIR HARRY BATTERBEE
High Commissioner for United Kingdom

Office of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Wellington.

I HAVE lived in New Zealand as representative of the United Kingdom Government since shortly before the German attack on Poland precipitated the world conflagration which is now ending in Europe and will, we hope and pray, be shortly ended in the Pacific also. Living here all through these years, I have shared New Zealand's dangers and anxieties, her setbacks and victories, and now the hour of final triumph in Europe. I saw the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force set sail for the Middle East to win a glorious name for itself under the gallant leadership of General Freyberg; I followed the news of all the desert fighting, the retreats in Greece, Crete and North Africa, and then the victorious advance from Alamein to Tunis, across the Mediterranean and up the whole length of the Italian peninsula, until now, as part of the Allied Armies under Field Marshal Alexander, they have brought the campaign in Italy to a triumphant close. I remember also the work of the New Zealand Division in the Pacific. I recall the gallant deeds of the New Zealand Navy, especially in the Battle of the River Plate, and of the R.N.Z.A.F. in all parts of the world. My mind goes back to the dark days of 1940 and 1941, when the nations of the British Commonwealth stood alone against all the might of the

ADVERTISERS MAKE WAY

WE have been compelled in this issue to take liberties with advertisers as well as with contributors. To get the victory news in, most of the advertising news has had to go out, and in most cases it has not been possible to announce this in advance. We have had to assume that our advertisers have the same feeling about victory as we ourselves have, and that they have surrendered their space as cheerfully as we have surrendered their money. We thank them sincerely for this considerable concession.



HON. K. S. PATTON
American Minister to New Zealand

American Legation, Wellington.

IN commemorating the overthrow of Nazi Germany, we should be restrained in our joy of victory and must be gravely mindful that not only will the war against Japan demand its toll of sacrifice and sorrow and require the unremitting efforts of the armed and civilian forces of all of the nations engaged in the crusade against totalitarianism, but that, even when Japan is humbled, there will still remain the arduous task of welding the post-war world into an effective custodian of the peace.

It is a tragically sobering thought that men must still die in the Pacific before complete victory can be achieved. Let this time therefore be one of dedication, by everyone in the Armed Forces, in the mills and factories, in the transport services, and in the councils of the freedom-loving nations, to the hard work and generous, unrelaxing co-operation which are necessary to win the final victory, and to build a future of peace and happiness for the generations to come. Full Speed Ahead!

Axis Powers, and to the grim months in 1942, when the danger of attack by the Japanese on New Zealand itself was acute. All through these years I have watched the efforts and sacrifices made by the people of the Dominion and my heart has gone out in sympathy to all those who have lost their dear ones fighting in the common cause. Through all these experiences I have been inspired by the brave and steadfast spirit with which every new vicissitude and every new task has been faced. Now we can devote the whole of our war effort to the still arduous work of liberating the Pacific and the lands which border it from the Japanese invader. As soon as that work is accomplished, we shall be free to turn all our thoughts to the future and to devote the whole of our energies to the task of building a happier and better world for the generations to come. In that task I am confident, that New Zealand will be in the forefront of the nations as she has been in the war.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

An Outline

PHASE 2—
Britain Alone

In 12 months the Battle of Britain is won, the Navy keeps the Atlantic open, we drive the Italians out of Egypt and East Africa and are driven back by the Germans into Egypt.

(June, 1940 — July, 1941)

WHY the Germans didn't invade England at once, on the heels of the disorganised fugitives from Dunkirk, nobody knows. Perhaps they wanted to make sure of the French or perhaps they had a time-table and in the stolid old German way felt bound to stick to something at which they had looked so hard. Perhaps their plans were upset by the very speed of their advance. At any rate they waited, and it was not until the middle of August that the full weight of their bombs was felt in England. By that time the R.A.F. was ready; it was a pretty close thing but they pulled it off. In one of the great decisive battles of history the young men of Britain went up in their Hurricanes and Spitfires to meet the new barbarians in the clouds. By the end of September it seemed clear that, however fearful were the wounds, London was not going to share the fate of Warsaw and Rotterdam. Many disastrous raids were still to come, but Englishmen now knew that they had better planes and better men; the Battle of Britain had been fought and won, and Hitler had received his first check.

(continued on next page)



Desolation in Warsaw after the first Nazi air raids over Poland in the first week of war, September, 1939. A Polish boy sits amid the ruins of his home.

PHASE 1—
Hitler Strikes

For 10 months the Germans carry all before them.

(September, 1939 — June, 1940)

THE second World War began on the first of September, 1939, when the Germans invaded Poland. The first campaign was a walk-over. Poland's allies, Britain and France, were far away and were unable to lift a finger in her defence; the Polish air force could do little against the might of the Luftwaffe; the summer was unusually hot and dry and long and suited to mechanised warfare, and the German columns swept forward from the north and the west and the south with all the ease of the usual summer manoeuvres. The Poles fought well, but in little more than a month all effective resistance had ceased. The first campaign of the second World War was over.

There followed a strange interval of about six months that was neither peace nor war, while the Germans prepared for bigger things in the West. This was the period of "the phoney war," when the democratic world waited and wondered and wrangled and the whole thing seemed a bit unreal. There were still people who hoped that pamphlets would do the trick; and the R.A.F. was busy dropping paper over Germany instead of high explosive. The munition factories were busy, and in December in a real old-fashioned fight the Exeter and the Ajax and the Achilles sent the Graf Spee to the bottom, but somehow it still didn't seem like a real war.

But at last in April, 1940, the Germans struck, and Denmark and Norway

and Holland and Belgium went down with a rush. There was nothing phoney about it now; it was total war. In the Low Country whole populations of towns and villages were set going in panic along the roads to the south; a diligent army of fifth columnists spread confusion by means of false reports; the German bombers destroyed communication centres far in advance of the armies; the mechanised forces poured through the gaps in the Allied lines made by the concentrated fire-power of the tanks and fanned out behind the Maginot Line and towards the Channel ports; it seemed as if nothing could stop them.

At any rate nothing did. In less than three weeks after the invasion of Holland, the Belgian army laid down its arms and the British divisions, cut off by the rapid German advance, escaped by sea from Dunkirk, leaving their magnificent equipment scattered along the canals and the beaches of Flanders. There was talk in the English and American papers of a desperate stand in Brittany; but the French Government had lost its stomach for a fight and went instead to Bordeaux. Thither flew the British Prime Minister in an endeavour to persuade the French Cabinet to continue the fight from North Africa, offering to weld France and England into a single political unit: but all in vain—the French were beaten and on June 17 Marshal Petain asked for an armistice.

This was the darkest hour of the war. Routed out of Norway, escaped by the skin of their teeth from Flanders, abandoned by the French, and threatened with annihilation by the German Air Force, the British people had every reason to be afraid. In America it looked as if the war was over. But the British people did not despair. They listened to the rousing eloquence of Mr. Churchill and settled down to the job in hand. They were now alone, but at any rate things could hardly get any worse.



St. Paul's, ringed by the fires of blitzed London.

(continued from previous page)

All through these anxious days another battle was being fought, the Battle of the Atlantic, in which the Royal Navy and the Merchant Service were fighting to keep going the flow of food and munitions from U.S.A. and the British Dominions. The United States was neutral, but it was well understood by her leaders whose battle the British were fighting. When, early in 1941, British funds began to run out, a new device called Lend-Lease was invented to take the place of cash. The flow of planes and munitions went on. At sea the British sailor was fighting with all his old courage and something more than his old resources. For a short time magnetic mines gave us a nasty turn, but the scientists came to our aid and the work went on. The losses were colossal; in the single month of March, 1941, they were just under half-a-million tons and still rising, but the British seaman showed he could take it: in many a merchant ship, like *Rawalpindi* and *Jervis Bay*, the spirit of Captain Fryatt and the sea-dogs of 1914-18 was still awake, and in the monotonous day-to-day work of the convoys or in spectacular jobs like the boarding of the *Altmark* and the evacuation of Dunkirk, the Royal Navy showed it still could do its stuff. On the sea, as well as in the air, we were holding our own.

On land also we were now not doing badly. Early in June, 1940, a new enemy loomed up in Mussolini and a new danger had to be met in the Italian armies on the borders of Egypt. In the thick of the blitz the British Government decided to send supplies and men around by the Cape to the Middle East—little as they could then be spared; and, when in September the Italian army moved towards Suez, we had an army ready to meet them. It was not very big but it was enough. A swift and vigorous assault, in which South African and Indian troops were prominent, began the clearance of Abyssinia; and Wavell launched a brilliantly successful attack on the invaders of Egypt. By the end of the year 1940 the Italians were in full retreat towards Benghazi.

But the triumphant advance of our army in North Africa was suddenly checked by two events, the diversion of part of Wavell's small army to Greece and the arrival in Africa of the redoubtable Rommel and a powerful force of Germans.

The Greek campaign was brief. The Greeks were more than holding their own against the army that Mussolini had launched against them through Albania in October of 1940, when they were suddenly threatened in April of the following year by a German army coming down through Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. This was too much. In response to their appeal for help, a force of some 60,000 men, including the New Zealand and Australian divisions, were hurried across from North Africa. They too were unequal to the weight of men and armour that the Germans were able to put in the field. In a

succession of short and sharp engagements they were driven out, but continued to fight in Crete; then Crete also was lost and the 15,000 survivors returned to Egypt. Greece, like Flanders, was a hard school, but we were learning.

Meanwhile at the beginning of April, 1941, Rommel had attacked in Cyrenaica. He failed to take Tobruk or to pass the borders of Egypt, but he drove us back. For several months the position was critical, but supplies were now pouring into Suez and, when the hot weather arrived, the danger was over. The Germans were left to sizzle for a month or two in the sand. A little to the north in Syria, during the same period, another German stunt had miscarried; in order to crush the attempt to open Iraq to the Germans, we had been obliged in April to force the hand of the French in Syria, and in a short and sharp campaign we disarmed the French and crushed the rising in Iraq in the month of June. The northern approaches to Suez were now secure.

The year that ended in July, 1941, had been critical. But we had held our own. The invasion of Britain had been prevented, the Luftwaffe had received a nasty knock, the Atlantic had been kept open, we had failed in Greece and Crete, but the Navy was still in the Mediterranean and Malta was holding out, we had won a great victory in Abyssinia and Italian East Africa, we had kept the Germans out of Syria, and held them off in Egypt. We no longer feared the Italians either on land or sea or air, and we had taken the measure of the enemy and were ready for more. Britain and



Russian women watching their houses burning after a German attack.

PHASE 3— Hitler Attacks Russia

During six months the Germans advance into Russia and are driven out of Egypt.

(July — December, 1941)

THE invasion of Russia may have been madness, but it was at first a great success. The Russians appear to have been concentrated too far forward, and in the first few weeks they suffered terrific losses of men and supplies. The Germans advanced in four great drives, through Finland in the north and Rumania in the south, and a double thrust from East Prussia and occupied Poland in the west. It seemed as if nothing could stop them. They were soon at the gates of Leningrad.

A great armoured drive along the edge of the Pripet Marshes overran Smolensk and opened the way towards Moscow, and another drive to the south-east under the walls of Kiev opened the way to the rich cornlands of the Ukraine. When the first snows were falling in the north in September, Kiev was taken; a month later

Egypt were still besieged fortresses, but behind the walls the preparation for better things could still be carried on. The outlook in June of 1941 was still pretty black, but in the following month there was an important change; in July Hitler launched his armies on his long-prepared crusade to destroy the Soviet Union. However this crusade might go, it was going to use up a lot of German resources, and Britain was no longer alone.

Odessa fell, the approaches to the Crimea were threatened and Moscow itself was in serious danger. The Russians, however, were not routed; they retreated in good order, scorching the countryside as they went and leaving hardy guerilla forces to harry the German lines in the rear. They took a heavy toll of the invading troops and the fighting became extremely bitter. By the end of November, when the Russians' never-failing ally, General Winter, arrived on the scene, the invaders were knocking at the doors of Leningrad and Moscow, and had entered Rostov-on-the-Don. The great Dnieper Dam had been put out of action and the whole of the rich grain lands of the Ukraine and much of the raw materials of Soviet industry were now in German hands. There were many in Allied countries who reckoned that all would soon be over.

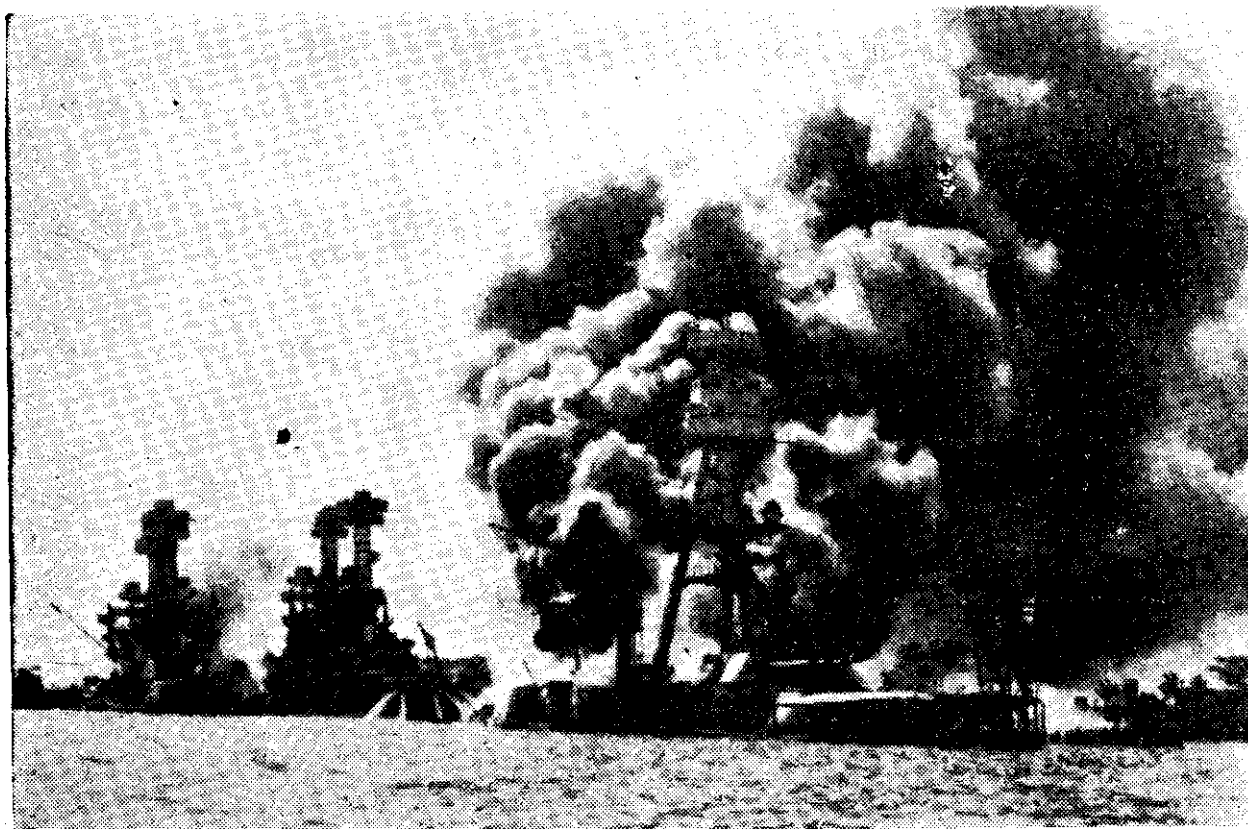
During these critical six months, while the Russians were steadily retreating and peace in the Far East hung in the balance, events were moving fast in North Africa. Under a new commander, Auchinleck, the 8th Army attacked and drove the Axis forces back. At the end of November the siege of Tobruk was raised, and by the end of the year we had reached Benghazi and were pushing towards the west. In this area things looked hopeful, but at the beginning of December something happened in the Pacific that was to alter the whole course of the war.

(continued on next page)

An Outline of the War

(Continued from previous page)

were now able to send 1000 bombers at a time to raid the German industrial centres. "The skies of Germany were black with chickens coming home to roost." This was nevertheless the critical year: the balance was still a long way down on the wrong side, but, if we could stave them off in Russia and North Africa and in China and the Pacific and keep the sea-route to America open for a few more months, all would yet be well.



United States battleships in Pearl Harbour after the Japanese attack.

PHASE 4— Japan Attacks U.S.A.

For seven months things look very bad: the Japs carry all before them in the Philippines and Malaya and the Dutch East Indies and reach New Guinea and the Solomons, Hitler still advances in Russia and Rommel drives the 8th Army back to El Alamein.

(December 7, 1941 — July, 1942)

AS early as July of 1941 the Japanese had made a deal with Vichy and had moved into Indo-China. This, together with other Japanese moves in the Far East, had produced American protests and demands for reassurances; a special Japanese envoy had been despatched to the United States and all eyes were fixed on Washington, when suddenly, early on the morning of December 7, Japanese bombers descended on the naval base at Pearl Harbour in Honolulu, caught the Americans off their guard, and sank four battleships and a good many other craft and put the whole base out of action. This terrible defeat completely altered the balance of power in the Far East. In order to make sure of the defence of Egypt and the Eastern Mediterranean, the British Government had gravely weakened our Far Eastern establishments both on land and sea and in the air; with the American fleet and base disabled as well, and the French offering no resistance in Indo-China, the Japanese had it all their own way. On the day of the attack on Pearl Harbour they landed in Northern Malaya and in a few weeks captured the great naval base of Singapore and a British army of something like 60,000 men—one of the worst military disasters in the history of the

British people. Hongkong had already fallen. By the end of February, 1942, most of the Dutch East Indies had been overrun; New Guinea and the Solomons soon followed, and early in May the Philippines and the whole of Burma were also in the hands of the Japanese. The whole campaign, from the attack on Pearl Harbour to the surrender of Corregidor and the evacuation of Mandalay, had so far taken barely five months.

The Japanese, however, had suffered serious losses, especially at sea: at the end of January in the Straits of Macassar, off Bali in the middle of February, in the Coral Sea battle early in May, and away in the north at Midway early in June. Air attacks on our Ceylon bases had been beaten off with very heavy losses. But the Allies had suffered what were for the present even more serious losses, beginning with the two battleships, Prince of Wales and Repulse, off the coast of Malaya in December. Fresh Japanese landings were still taking place in the South Pacific. By the middle of 1942, it looked as if the way to Australia and New Zealand was still open. To the people in the blacked-out towns of New Zealand and especially to the indifferently-equipped home guardsmen, watching anxiously behind the wire along the beaches, the outlook was exceedingly grave.

Meanwhile, with the Germans still carrying all before them in Russia, Rommel had mounted a fierce offensive in North Africa. After steadily pushing us back between January and May, 1942, he suddenly put in all that he had: on June 13 we suffered a disastrous tank defeat, lost Tobruk and retreated into

Egypt, with alarming losses of men and material. Auchinleck reorganised his battered forces and prepared to make a last stand at El Alamein, almost within sight of the great naval base of Alexandria in the delta of the Nile. In the thick of it now was the New Zealand Division, dramatically returned from Syria to help to hold the fort. It was touch and go, but Rommel was held. His long communications, the interference of the Navy with his convoys, the terrible heat of July and August, and the grim determination of the defenders made a further advance for the present impossible.

This was a black period—the worst days of the war. With the Germans triumphant in Russia and North Africa, and the Japanese carrying all before them in the South Pacific, with the Burma Road cut and our Chinese ally tottering after five years of war on the edge of a precipice, with shipping losses in the Atlantic amounting to 600,000 tons a month, the outlook for the Allies seemed almost hopeless. But things were not in fact as bad as they seemed. Britain and the U.S.A. were now on a proper war footing, the gigantic industrial resources of both countries and of the Dominions had been mobilised, women by the hundred thousand were releasing men from the factories, immense air-training schools were in full swing in Canada and the U.S.A., and Australia and New Zealand, a great ship-building programme was under way, and improved aircraft were coming out of the factories in ever-increasing numbers. While our own industrial machine was thus expanding, we were now in a position to hamper the German effort: we

PHASE 5— The Tide Turns

In the course of 12 months the 8th Army, with the help of a new army landed in Algiers and Morocco, drives the Germans out of Africa; Stalingrad is relieved and the German retreat begins in Russia; the Americans land on Guadalcanal and the Japanese begin to retreat in the South Pacific.

(July, 1942 — June, 1943)

IN the second half of 1942 there was a great transformation in North Africa. Under an inspiring new commander, who speedily infected all ranks with something of his own energy and confidence, and reinforced by new weapons and fresh troops, the 8th Army prepared to deal with Rommel. The splendid halo that had gathered round the German's head was about to be destroyed: in the Irish puritan, Montgomery, the dashing Nazi had met his match. On October 25 all was ready. Preceded by intense and far-ranging air attack, a terrific artillery barrage softened the enemy up, the engineers cleared the minefields, the new tanks went through, and the big battle was on. Nothing like such a concentration of firepower had yet been seen; and it was effectual. In ten days the *herrenvolk* were in full retreat and whole divisions of their Italian allies were laying down their arms. This time it was a rout: inside of a month the 8th Army was rolling into Benghazi, and by the end of December, aided by sea-borne supplies, they were approaching the port of Tripoli.

But by this time they were not the only Allied army in Northern Africa; away to the west the Germans had now to face a new enemy. A great Anglo-American army, borne by the greatest assembly of ships that the world had ever seen, had already landed (early in November, 1942) at a number of points on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coast, and was moving east. The landings were made with little loss either of men or ships, but the Germans got into Bizerta and Tunis first, and heavy fighting followed along mountainous approaches to these ports. There were hopes that Rommel's army might be cut off before it reached the shelter of Tunis, but these were disappointed. Instead Rommel dealt the Americans a nasty blow at the Kasserine Pass and things looked bad for a bit, but soon improved; the Allied forces from the east broke through the Mareth Line at the end of March, 1943, and joined up at last with the army of the west, to finish one of the most complete and spectacular victories of the war. The German attempt to evacuate was frustrated by the Navy and the Air Force, and more than 200,000

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

prisoners, including a handful of generals and Rommel's successor to the supreme command, were soon safe in the bag. In the great drive across the continent the New Zealand Division had played its part with great distinction and had taken its revenge for the defeats of Greece and Crete. By the end of May, the campaign was over. In the last stage the attitude of the French had been still rather uncertain, but at the end of November the French Navy scuttled most of the fleet, lying in Toulon, and a dangerous obstacle in the way of the invasion of the Continent was removed.

A little after the landings in Algiers and Morocco the situation in Russia began to improve. By the end of November, 1942, after a long and terrible siege, Stalingrad was relieved; and soon the whole of the German armies, except in the north, began their long retreat. By February Rostov had been retaken and in the following spring one by one in steady succession the key centres returned to Russian hands, beginning with Kharkov, Rjev, Viazma, and Orel. There was still a long way to go, but the Russians were now moving in the right direction: after two years of all-in warfare over a vast area, for the first time it began to look as if the Germans might be beaten.

In the Pacific also things had taken a turn for the better. There had been an uneasy pause after the Coral Sea battle of May, 1942—both sides had taken a heavy punishment and were not in a position immediately to resume the fight. But Allied bases were being rapidly built up in Australia and New Zealand; in April, the Americans occupied New

Caledonia and in June the first wave of Marines had arrived in New Zealand; by August, 1942, they were ready to advance, a great fleet moved out from New Zealand waters, and the Marines were launched on their attack on Guadalcanal. It was tough going. A surprise attack at night destroyed a large part of their naval support and for a time they were in great danger, but they held on. The attack was taken very seriously by the Japanese high command and six full-scale attempts were made, between August and November, to bring reinforcements to the threatened Japanese forces. In the final naval encounter in mid-November, the Japanese suffered heavy losses and were forced to retire. In these engagements, according to American communiques, the Japs had lost 77 ships and the Americans no more than 15. By February, 1943, Guadalcanal was completely cleared of enemy troops; and in the following month the annihilation by Allied aircraft of a Japanese convoy of 12 transports and 10 warships off the coast of New Guinea prepared the way for a general offensive that opened in the following June. Australia and New Zealand were now able to regard themselves as fairly safe, and the Japanese hold on New Guinea (where the Australians had played a very important part) and the Solomons was about to be loosed. It was going to take time and trouble, but it was going to be well and truly done.

So ended another year, with North Africa cleared of the enemy, the Mediterranean once more wide open to Allied shipping, the great German retreat in

Russia begun, Japanese naval supremacy in the South Pacific vigorously challenged, if not ended, and American land forces firmly established in the Solomons. There was still in June, 1943, much to be done in the Pacific, but American strength was rapidly growing and big things could now be hoped for. In Europe, there was now a possibility of establishing the second front for which the Russians had long been asking.

PHASE 6— Beginning of the End

During these 14 months the air attack on Germany reaches its height, Italy is invaded, the Japanese retreat all over the South Pacific, the Germans are turned out of Russia and France.

(July, 1943 — September, 1944)

BY the middle of 1943 the outlook for Germany had very distinctly worsened. The submarine menace to Allied shipping was well under control—in the next three months no fewer than 90 U-boats were sunk — and the Allies were reported to be building up substantial reserves of shipping. An uninterrupted stream of supplies and men was pouring into the British Isles and North Africa and Russia. A vast force of far-ranging bombers and well-trained crews had been assembled and was ever increasing, and the systematic destruction of centres of German war-production had been begun. Nothing like it had ever been seen. For over a year now Germany had been familiar with 1000-plane raids, but now the scale

and number of raids had been increased; Cologne and Hamburg and the Ruhr were receiving special attention. In the third quarter of the year our planes were dropping 100 tons of bombs for every ton dropped by German planes on Britain. Hundreds of thousands of civilians were reported to be dead or missing. Berlin was now receiving special attention—5000 tons in a single week. In the second half of the year the weight of bombs dropped on Germany was more than 100,000 tons. All this was generally regarded as a preliminary to an invasion, and in fact the invasion of the Continent from the south had already begun.

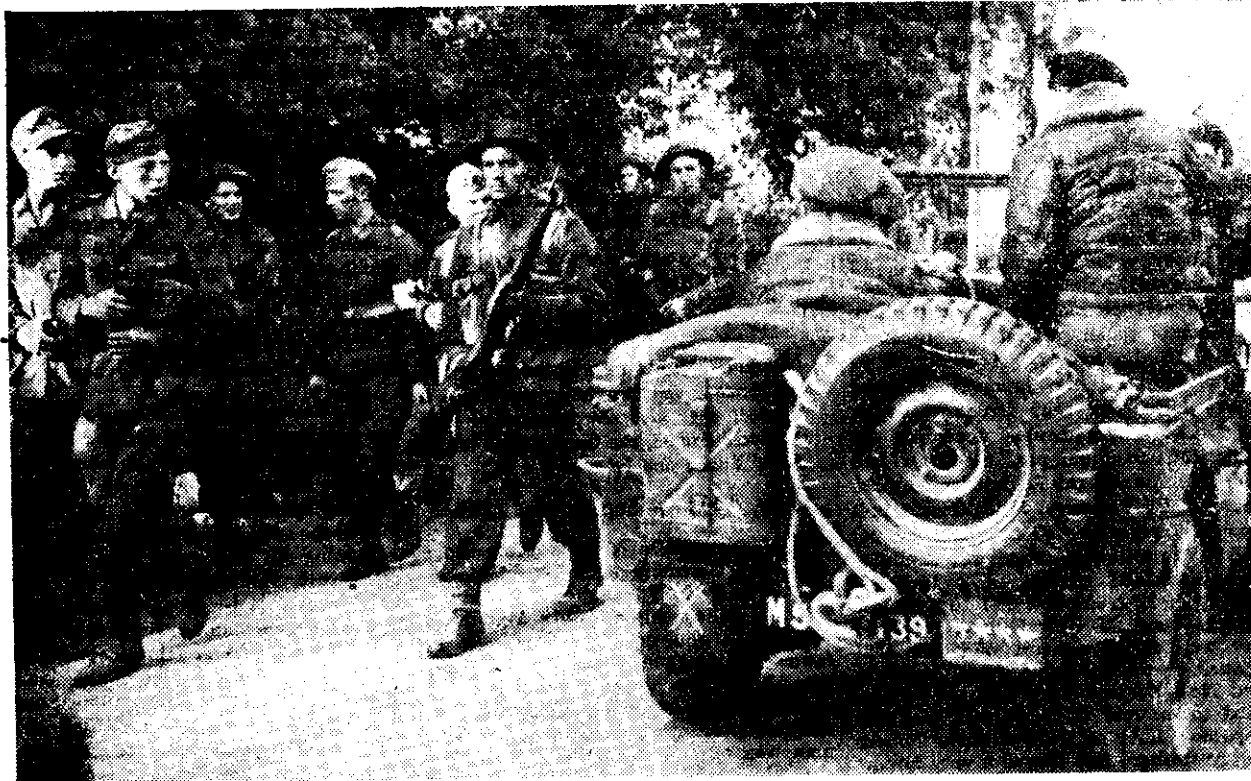
The Italian Navy made no attempt to prevent the landings in Sicily that began on July 10, 1943, and the shore resistance at first was surprisingly light; hard fighting followed, but in a little over a month the island was in our hands. At the beginning of September the victorious 8th Army, followed by the 5th Army, crossed into Italy proper. Although the Italian Government at once capitulated, the Germans rushed reinforcements into the country and disarmed the Italian troops and put up a stiff fight just south of Rome. There was long and stiff resistance at Monte Cassino and an anxious moment after the landing at Anzio, but at last, 10 months after the landing in Sicily, the German line was broken and the 5th Army entered Rome. There was hard fighting ahead, but the situation in the whole Mediterranean area was now transformed. Good Italian airfields were now available for the bombing of Southern Germany and Austria and the Balkan countries, the guerilla forces of Greece and Yugoslavia could be easily supplied with arms, the Italian fleet had been handed over, and the Mediterranean was now an Allied sea.

During those same months the Russians had been going from victory to victory: in August they retook Taganrog, by the beginning of September the whole Donetz Basin had been cleared, at the end of the month they took Smolensk (which had been in German hands for two years), by the end of October they were rapidly advancing everywhere in the south, early in November Kiev was once again in their hands. All through the winter they harried the retreating Germans, inflicting terrible losses; at the beginning of January, 1944, they crossed the Polish border, two months later they entered Bessarabia and a few weeks later they were in Rumania. By the end of June it was clear that the Russians had the Nazis where they wanted them. It had taken three years, it had cost gigantic sacrifices, but it had been done.

All this time the herrenvolk of the Far East were meeting a heap of trouble. Beginning in June, 1943, the Allied offensive in New Guinea and the Solomons has been pushed on with determination. Great reserves of men and supplies had been built up, the Americans were superior on the sea and in the air, and now the advance began. By August they were clearing the Solomon Islands one by one and were



New Zealanders in the North African desert with weapons captured from the enemy.



German prisoners in Normandy stare as General Montgomery passes in a jeep.

(continued from previous page)

threatening the large forces in New Guinea with extinction. In the second half of November the Japs were blasted out of the Gilberts and early in the New Year an attack was made on the Marshalls, shortly followed by a naval assault on the Carolines and the naval base of Truk. By the end of May, 1944, the New Guinea campaign was virtually over and the days of Japanese domination in the Pacific could be safely said to be numbered.

Meanwhile in the west preparations were nearing completion for the invasion of France. Great American air forces were now co-operating with the R.A.F. During the first six months of 1944 the bombing of German industrial centres reached a staggering height: on Berlin, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Frankfurt, Leipzig, and other cities, 2000 tons of bombs at a time were being dropped. Already in January it was announced that half of Berlin had been destroyed; in March, daylight raids and 12,000lb. block-busters were completing the havoc. In May 132,000 tons were dropped on Germany and occupied countries.

By June the softening process was over and on the 6th the invasion began: preceded by an attack of 10,000 aircraft, the great Anglo-American group of armies moved towards the beaches of Normandy. Opposition at the landings was unexpectedly light. British troops held the main German force off on the eastern flank, while the landing was consolidated, and the Americans prepared for a great encircling movement towards Paris. Some weeks of hard slogging at Caen, where Rommel threw in the full weight of his tanks and was held, and then the rout began. Early in September the capital was liberated and the invading armies swept on towards Belgium and were in a few days drawing near to the borders of the Reich,



During these nine months the Anglo-American armies cross the Rhine, the Russians invade the Balkans and cross Poland, the Americans land in the Philippines, and the war in Europe rushes to its end.

(September, 1944 - May, 1945)

FOR a short time it looked as if the war in Europe would end before Christmas, but the hope soon faded. A spectacular landing of airborne troops in Holland on a large scale was held up at Arnhem and Nijmegen in September, and more orthodox methods of making the Rhine crossings had to be employed. While the Allies were building up for a big offensive, Rundstedt assembled his armour and made a daring and very alarming thrust towards Liege and Antwerp; but this was held, and the Allied advance was resumed. By the end of March, Cologne and the West bank was in our hands. The first crossing was made by the Americans at Remagen; not long afterwards the British crossed south of Cologne; preceded by bombing on an unheard-of scale, armoured columns were pushed across the river in great strength, pinched off the Ruhr, and swept over the great northern plain towards Bremen, Hamburg, and Berlin.

During this last period there was little advance on the Italian front, but in the East the Russians were making great progress; one group of armies swept down into the Balkans through Rumania; in September they had occupied Bulgaria, and in the following month they entered Yugoslavia and were battering at the gates of Belgrade. There was hard fighting in Hungary and on the borders of Austria; but nothing stopped the Russian armies and by April of the following year Vienna was in their hands. Another group of armies to the north pushed up through Finland, and by the end of the year

had entered Norway; another pushed back large German forces in the Baltic States to the edge of the sea; another drove towards Czechoslovakia; another penned down the Germans in Danzig and Konigsberg; and another thrust straight ahead towards Berlin. In a great offensive at the beginning of the New Year Warsaw, Cracow, Lodz, and a steady succession of other cities fell into their hands, until the Red armies poured across the Oder into the Reich.

In the Pacific area the same sensational progress was being made. While Anglo-Indian forces were moving down towards Mandalay and the main strength of the British Fleet was moving towards the East, the Americans were moving from island to island towards the Philippines and Japan. Large forces landed at the end of October on the island of Leyte and the invasion of the Philippines had begun. One Japanese relief convoy after another was destroyed, Mindoro and Luzon were occupied, and then the Americans turned their forces northwards towards Japan itself.

In May the end came in Italy and Germany. There still remained much to do in the East, but the main battle was over. The German assault on civilisation had failed.



In Germany: Mr. Churchill, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Major-General Alvin C. Gillman, and "Monty" outside the entrance to the Citadel in Jülich



SUMNER WELLES

AND NOW WHAT? A Plan For World Peace

by SUMNER WELLES

(Former U.S. Under-Secretary of State)

AFTER the war, what? No one can say yet. Peace, as distinct from the Armistice, is a long way ahead. Many people who remember what happened after the war of 1914-18 hope, in fact, that the Peace Treaties—there will be several—will not be drawn up for some years. We must wait and see.

But many other people, some of them world figures, have of course been at work for a long time on peace and settlement plans. In addition, preliminary decisions have been made at Conferences of the United Nations. These we summarise elsewhere. But one plan that is bound to attract notice and provoke discussion—that of Sumner Welles, the former American Under-Secretary of State—has been made public. In full it makes a book; but an extended summary appeared in the American magazine "Life," illustrated with maps and diagrams, and "The Listener" has secured the right to use this in New Zealand.

It cannot be necessary to add that printing it in this Victory Issue of our journal commits nobody in New Zealand to any degree of acceptance or approval. We print it (1) because the author has lived for several years in the very centre of world politics; and (2) because the first thing most people will wish for, now that the time for dealing with Germany has arrived, will be a draft outline of any possible plan that has intelligence and authority behind it.

A BASIC decision affecting the stability of the post-war world and the problem of maintaining peace is the part the German people are to be permitted to play in the world of the future. One conclusion is inescapable. During a period of some 200 years the Germanic peoples, and specifically the Prussian people, have been a destructive force in the family of nations. Throughout that time they have never made any constructive contribution to regional or world peace.

What became the motivating force of Prussian ambitions, operating through the brilliant but brutal genius of Bismarck, what actually made possible the creation of the Greater German Second Reich of 1914, was the germ brought to life by a handful of Prussian military scientists. It is their unholy inspiration that brought into being the German General Staff. And that instrument is responsible for the havoc which Germany has been able to wreak upon mankind during the present century.

What is the record of the German people since Bismarck first undertook to carry out the policies of Prussian militarism?

The war of aggression against Denmark in 1864.

The war of aggression against Austria in 1866.

The war of aggression, based on falsehood and misrepresentation against France in 1870.

The attempt to wage a further war against a too-rapidly recuperating France in 1875, averted only through joint British and Russian pressure.

The continuous effort between that date and 1906 to weaken France by insidious interference in her internal affairs, such as at the time of the Dreyfus case, and finally the ultimatum checkmated only by the Conference of Algeciras.

The Agadir incident of 1911, which for long months had Europe trembling on the brink of a general war.

The policies of political and military aggrandisement having as their

inevitable consequence the outbreak of the first World War in 1914.

To the average person the German General Staff has been nothing more than a board of army generals appointed to determine military strategy, similar in nature to the French, British, or American general staffs. It is there that the basic error has existed. All German foreign policy during the past 75 years, and to a considerable extent German internal policy as well, has either been initiated by, or has required the approval of, the German General Staff. This body has not been an agency of secondary importance in times of peace, as in the democratic states. Nor did it evaporate, as so many of us were led to believe, in the years after Germany's surrender in 1918. Though it went under cover, the organisation remained intact.

The Partition of Germany

IN thinking about how to deal with the German menace in the future, it is necessary to take as a starting point the assumption that a practical world organisation will be established at the close of the present war, and that it will have the power to enforce decisions believed by us to be expedient and wise.

Germany became a menace to the rest of the civilised world only after two major developments in her history. The first of these was that the German people came to believe in German militarism as the supreme glory of the race. The second development was the centralisation of authority over all the widely-divergent peoples of the German race. With each successive stage in the centralisation of authority, the power of the German General Staff was correspondingly increased. Without such centralisation it could not have attained its position of supremacy in 1914. If Hitler had not abolished all the remaining barriers between the former German states, German militarism could never have carried out its policies so successfully in the years between 1933 and 1939. Nor could it have obtained the

complete control which it had acquired when the war finally began.

Many people will agree that German militarism must be crushed and are satisfied that the major military powers should take care of this as soon as Germany is occupied. They say, however, that there is no similar justification for destroying her present unification. Many responsible Americans are already maintaining that any partition of the German peoples is inherently unjust and will prove unworkable. My whole individual predisposition is in favour of the unity of the German people. It is only because of my conviction that German unity means a continuing threat to the peace of the entire world that I have reached the conclusion that partition is the only way of offsetting the German menace in the future.

The so-called centripetal urge on the part of the German people is far from being the powerful force that so many have claimed during the past 20 years. The vociferous demand for the reconstitution of the German Reich and the unification of all the German peoples has been largely stimulated by the German General Staff. It has provided Hitler with some of his most effective propaganda in consolidating his own regime. Certainly the unification of the German peoples is by no means a pre-requisite for the happiness and prosperity of individual Germans. The several German nations were both happy and prosperous during the 19th century.

Those who favour the continued unification of Germany are inclined to overlook for how brief a period the German states have been governed by a central authority and how bitterly many of the German peoples struggled against unification.

Bavaria, for instance, came under Prussian control 70 years ago and has been a part of the present form of German state for barely a decade. As against this short span, the Bavarian people for over 1000 years had maintained their independent national existence. Is it conceivable that those deep roots established during a millennium of independence and autonomy have been destroyed

in less than three-quarters of a century? Is it possible that the Bavarian people have so soon forgotten their struggle against Prussian domination and their hatred of Prussia, even though they have fought with her in several wars?

It is equally unbelievable that many of the older generations in the former German states do not also still prefer their former autonomy.

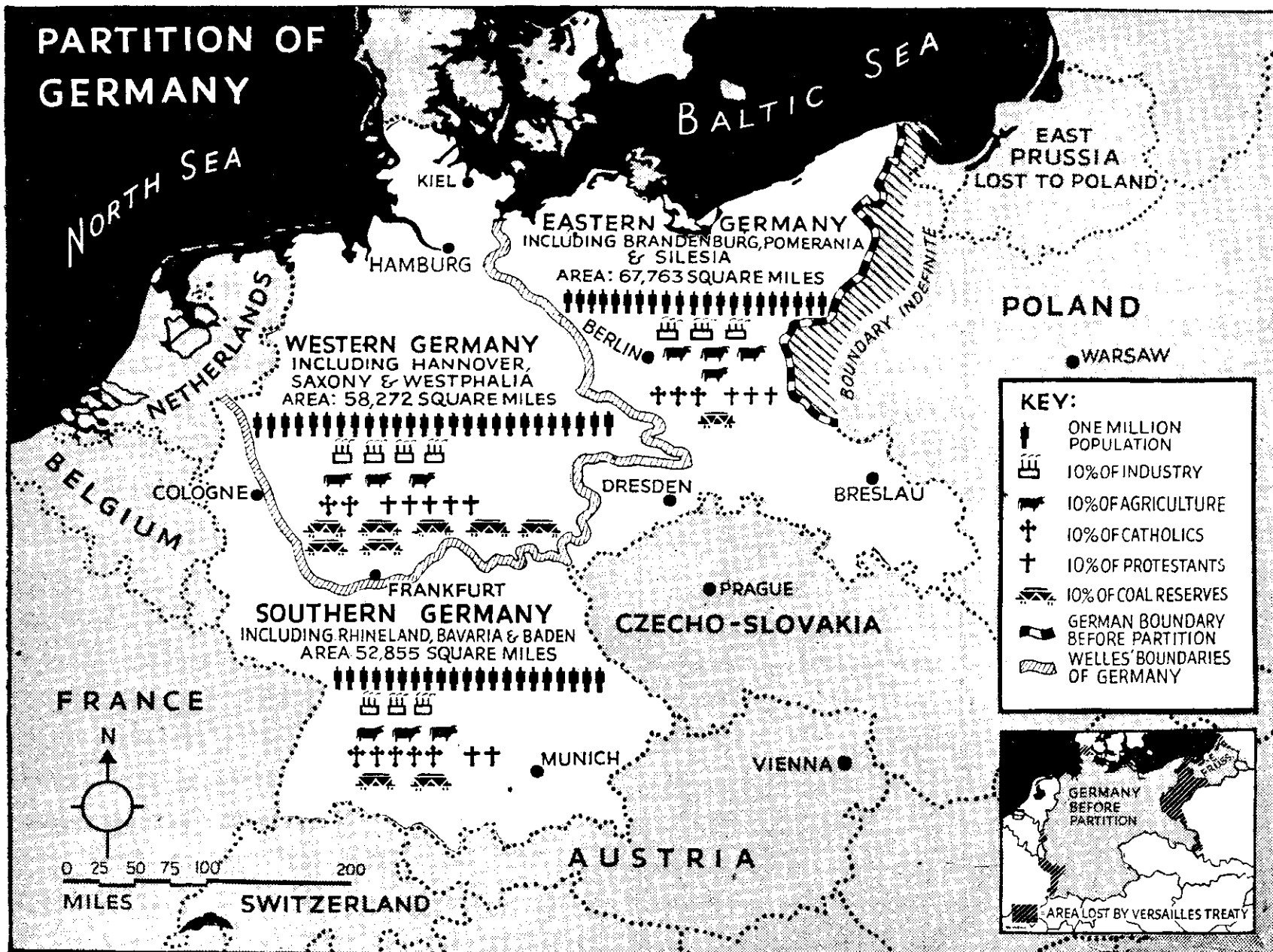
If the economic prospects of the German people were to be irreparably damaged by partition, the objections raised on this score would be conclusive. But there is no valid reason why they should be. In my opinion no greater safeguard can be devised against future German military aggression than measures that will afford every German equality of economic opportunity with the citizens of other European countries. He should be assured that he need not look ahead to the same dark and uncertain future that he faced in 1919. Such economic security can be obtained only if basic economic security can be obtained; only if basic economic arrangements which ensure the eventual prosperity of the German people are taken into full account in any division of the present German Reich. Next to the military considerations, these appear to me to be the determining factors.

There is of course not the slightest doubt that many Germans for one or two generations to come will make every effort to evade the results of partition and to pave the way for a renewed unity. For some years they will have to be forcefully repressed by the future world organisation. But the surest guarantee of permanence will lie in the kind of partition undertaken. It will be effective only if it proves practicable from the economic and political standpoints, and is based upon economic, political, and cultural considerations.

Three German States

IF one proceeds upon the theory that Germany is to be divided solely to prevent her from again becoming a military menace, and that at the same time individual Germans must be given every opportunity to achieve economic security, and ultimately to comprehend and to enjoy popular government, the following basis for partition seems to me the one best calculated to procure these results. Exclusive of East Prussia, Germany should be divided at the time of the armistice into the following three separate states, the boundaries being determined primarily by cultural, historic, and economic factors:

1. A new state of southern Germany, comprising the former sovereign nations of Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt, together with those regions which may roughly be defined as the Rhineland and the Saar. It will be noted that the populations which would be comprised within this division are predominantly Catholic.
2. A state consisting of the following old German subdivisions, together with the smaller subdivisions contiguous to them: Upper Hesse, Thuringia, Westphalia, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Hamburg.
3. A state, omitting the enumeration of small contiguous political subdivisions, composed of Prussia (exclusive of East Prussia), Mecklenburg, and Saxony. It will be noted again that in the second and third states the populations are predominantly



THREE INDEPENDENT NATIONS would be made out of Germany by Mr. Welles' proposed partition, with each of the new nations getting a fair share of the total population, and agricultural and industrial resources. In effect, this would return Germany to the historic, religious, and cultural divisions from which she grew into the present Reich. Into Southern Germany would go the former Catholic nations of Bavaria and Baden. Western Germany would incorporate the Protestant Electorate of Hanover and the old Duchy of Saxony. Eastern Germany would include the Protestant junkerdom of Prussia and the Republic of Saxony.

Protestant. In each one of these three new states the historical as well as the religious and cultural divisions which existed during the centuries prior to the creation of the Third Reich have been maintained.

By this suggested division a complete economic balance, both agricultural and industrial, would be established within each of the three states, and the proportionate relationship within each state of the prime economic factors, such as agricultural and industrial production and mineral resources, would be roughly equivalent to that in each of the two others. If, as I hope may prove to be the case, the end of the war sees the lowering of customs barriers within Europe and the creation of customs unions, the new German states should be afforded free opportunity to take part in such customs unions.

The capacity for economic development in each one of the proposed states is almost unlimited. What would vanish would be the giant combines which could be used again as a means of military penetration in other countries. It

cannot be claimed that the existence of these huge cartels was in any sense necessary to a healthy German national economy.

A New Polish State

THE problem of the disposition of East Prussia affects world security not only with regard to Germany but with regard to eastern Europe as well. There are four main points to consider:

FIRST, it is now generally recognised that the Polish Corridor, far from providing a permanent solution of Poland's need for an outlet to the sea, was, on the contrary, a major source of danger to her. The Corridor was an alien sovereignty separating one portion of Germany from the other. It left Poland at the mercy of Germany whenever Germany felt strong enough to close the gap which the Corridor created.

SECOND, the legitimate requirements of the future Polish state include unimpeded access to the sea, without the

complications resulting from such artificial arrangements as those involved in the international control of Danzig, and from the juxtaposition of Danzig and Gdynia.

THIRD, we must take into account the insistence of the Soviet Union that the eastern frontier of Poland, as it existed in 1939, be rectified to include within Russian territory the regions inhabited by non-Polish populations living to the east of the Curzon Line.

FOURTH, inasmuch as these boundary changes would deprive Poland of a considerable portion of her eastern territories, some equivalent restoration must be made if she is to become that "strong and independent Poland" which not only the U.S. and Great Britain are pledged to see reconstituted, but which likewise has been proclaimed officially by the Soviet Government as an objective of its own policy.

The only solution of these four questions is to give Poland the province of East Prussia, at the same time readjusting the frontier between western Prussia

and the old Polish Corridor so as to give the new German state, of which western Prussia will form a part, an area of the old Corridor. This will leave the seaports of Danzig and Gdynia in Polish hands.

Transfer of Populations

IN any readjustment of so radical a character, the resultant transfers of population must take place over a reasonable period of time under the direct supervision of the international organisation. Any individual who desires to remove from one sovereignty to another must be afforded free opportunity to do so, with a guarantee of full and equitable compensation for such property as he is unable to remove or of which he may be deprived.

It is roughly estimated that only one-third of the population of East Prussia consists of individuals who are either Polish nationals or of Polish descent.

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

The human problem involved in a transfer of populations on so vast a scale is very great. However, in the only instance in recent times—the exchange of populations between Turkey and Greece, after the first World War—the transfer was not only humanely and successfully carried out but is to-day recognised by both Greece and Turkey as having been beneficial to both.

It will of course immediately be alleged that any such adjustment as that proposed would constitute a flagrant violation of the assurance contained within the Atlantic Charter relative to the right of self-determination of all peoples. As I interpret that assurance it would prevent the transfer of peoples against their will from the jurisdiction of one sovereign government to that of another. It should make it impossible for Germans to be forced to become Polish nationals counter to their own free decision. It should prevent Poles from being compelled to live under Russian sovereignty, or vice versa. That, it seems to me, is the essential freedom implicit in the promise held out in the Atlantic Charter. If the assurance of the Atlantic Charter were to be so construed as to make impossible any orderly transfer of territories in any part of the world, there could be undertaken at the close of the war no remedial measures to provide for the solution of problems which have afflicted central and eastern Europe for many centuries, and the continuation of which in the post-war years would make impossible the creation of a stable and peaceful Europe.

WORLD ORGANISATION

PARTITION of Germany is only one of the steps which Mr. Welles sees as necessary for a stable world. Here the former U.S. Under-Secretary suggests the mechanics of a world organisation, the Provisional Executive Council, which would see that peace is kept. Some readers will like to compare his plan below with that adopted at Dumbarton Oaks.

Transition Period

IT is essential that the United Nations agree to a transition period to follow the surrender of their enemies. During this transition period the United Nations would have a chance to complete the first and most urgent military steps required; to correct the cardinal territorial errors of the past; to carry out such transfers of populations as may be necessary; to conclude the more immediate programmes for rehabilitation and reconstruction; and to pave the way for their ultimate assumption of international trusteeship over such dependent peoples as are not yet ready to enjoy the rights of self-government. During this period, as the hatreds and bitternesses engendered by the war years gradually burn themselves out, the United Nations can, little by little, determine the specific machinery needed for a permanent and effective international organisation.

Before and during the transition period, there must be effectively functioning some executive agency of the United Nations able to make political and military decisions for all of them. At the present moment no such executive agency exists. It is lamentable that this

executive agency should not have been set up for some time in order that it might carry over from the war into the post-armistice period. For it is inconceivable that the United Nations, let alone the few remaining neutral states, will reconcile themselves to being dominated for an indefinite period by a dictatorship composed of the four great powers. They are not fighting a war to liberate themselves from the domination of Hitlerism solely to replace the Axis tyranny with a new form of world dictatorship.

Provisional Executive Council

ANY provisional executive council of the United Nations must afford the other members of the United Nations full right to share now in all non-military decisions.

This provisional council should be composed of 11 members, including a member designated by each of the four major Allied powers, namely, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, China, and the U.S.; two additional members chosen by the group of European states; two additional members chosen by the group of American states; one by the group of Far Eastern states; one by the group of states of the Near and Middle East and of Africa; and one by the British Dominions.

The members of the executive council representing the regional groups of states would be elected for a term of one year by all of the states comprised within that region, from a panel consisting of two nominees designated by each state within the regional group, such nominees being chosen from among the nationals of any of the states within that region.

By using the regional system of representation the U.S., under the plan proposed, would be given one vote in the provisional united nations executive council and the United Kingdom would also be given one individual vote. In addition, the U.S. would have the right, as one of the sovereign republics of the Western Hemisphere, to participate in the election of the two representatives from this hemisphere. In the same manner the United Kingdom, in addition to its individual representative, would have the right to vote for the two regional representatives from Europe. It would also have the right to participate in the selection of a representative of British Dominions.

Two Basic Problems

THIS plan is intended to reconcile the two basic problems which proved difficult of reconciliation in the Covenant of the League of Nations and which are to-day perhaps even more difficult to reconcile.

It is to meet the first of these problems—the need to give the four major powers scope for their present military action—that I have proposed to give them direct representation in the provisional executive council; and further to make it necessary that their votes be cast affirmatively before any action is taken by the executive council.

The second problem—to give full representation and protection to the interests of the smaller nations—will, I believe, be met by building the world organisation upon a foundation of regional systems. By giving each region full representation in the executive council, and by guaranteeing to the council supreme authority, any trend toward regional antagonism and any tendency to use the regional systems for the aggrandisement of an individual power should be successfully combated.

The provisional United Nations executive council should come into being as soon as the protocol providing for its creation has been ratified by at least 20 states, members of the United Nations, including the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, China, and the U.S. Provision should be made within the protocol for the adherence of other sovereign states, not originally members of the United Nations, subsequent to the termination of the present war.

Duties of The Council

THE executive council should be charged with the following duties:

1. The assumption of responsibility for determining the form of the administration of any Axis territory from the date upon which the military authorities of the major powers which have occupied that region agree that the purely military objectives in that region have been attained.
2. The determination of the procedure to be adopted for the pacific settlement of any dispute which may arise subsequent to the armistice and which threatens the peace.
3. When pacific methods of settlement prove ineffective, reference of the dispute, actual or threatened, to the police agency functioning under the authority of the executive council.

It is proposed that a security and armaments commission be designated by the executive council to function under its control and act as the policing agent of the council whenever armed force is necessary to keep the peace or to enforce the council's decisions. The security and armaments commission should be composed primarily of military, naval, and aviation representatives of the states and regional groups of states represented on the executive council.



NEW POLAND would be reduced in size by the Russian demand for an area east of Curzon line where the population is mostly non-Polish. To compensate Poland, she would get East Prussia from Germany. Poland's western border would also be redrawn to include in Germany a slice of territory where the population is mostly German. East Prussians may migrate to Germany, leaving the new Polish state without important minorities.

Regional Force

THESE are two ways in which their responsibilities can be carried out. The first is through the creation of an international police force. The second is through the agreement of the major powers that each will contribute its military, naval, or air strength whenever that becomes necessary to check or prevent hostilities.

I do not believe that the first of these alternatives is either feasible or desirable. It is not feasible because, I believe, no one of the great powers will be willing for many years to come to reduce its own armed strength to a level lower than that of an international police force over which it does not possess full control. And unless an international police force is superior in strength to the military, naval, or air power of any nation, and even to the combined power of several nations, it will serve no practical purpose.

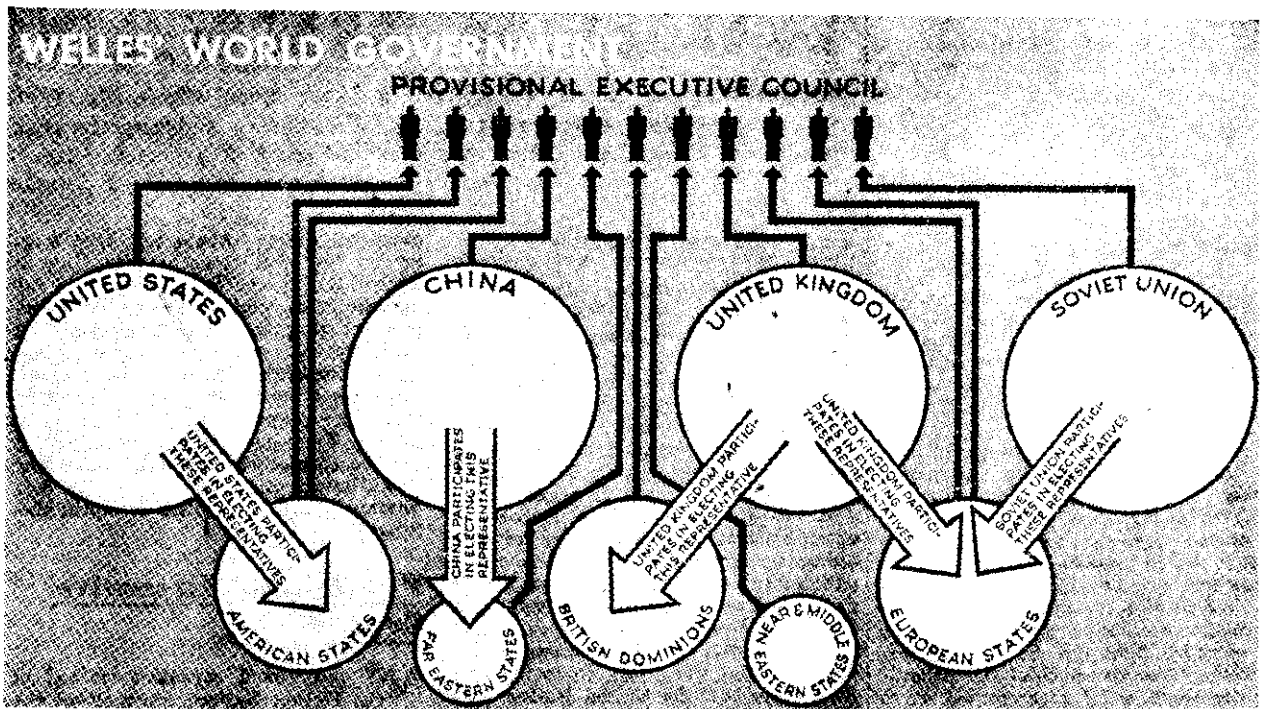
The second alternative seems to me the only practical solution. It would be both expedient and wise, therefore, for the nations within each region to agree upon the manner in which they will make force available, should it be required to prevent the outbreak of war within that area. The plans must, of course, be subject to the approval of the executive council and its security and armaments commission, which will co-ordinate them with whatever overall agreement for world security it may have devised.

From the standpoint of preserving world peace and expediting world order and stability, regional systems have great practical advantages. It is obvious that the states composing each region are far more familiar with their local problems than states geographically distant from them. They are more competent to work out constructive solutions and to take the initial steps necessary to prevent the growth of controversies. Should war break out between two American republics, for example, and should the present pacific methods for the solution of such controversies fail to prove effective, none of the American republics, it must be frankly stated, would willingly see British or Soviet or Chinese troops or airplanes sent to the Western Hemisphere to quell the outbreak. They would unquestionably prefer to try to settle the conflict within their region through the use of a strictly inter-American force, one designated for such a purpose by agreement between the American republics and yet operating in accordance with the provisions of an overall plan laid down by the supreme international organisation.

For very much the same reason, the European nations would not care to have U.S. troops and airplanes used to check hostilities within Europe. It must be also admitted that the people of the U.S. would not be willing to have American soldiers or airplanes utilised whenever a Balkan controversy flared up or whenever minor disputes outside the world areas in which the U.S. is directly concerned required police action.

Colonies—The Acid Test

I BELIEVE that two great moral principles must from the very outset be an integral part of the constitution of even a provisional international organisation.



SUPREME AUTHORITY in Mr. Welles' world government, which would eventually give way to permanent world congress, rests with executive council of 11 members. To allow full scope for continued military action

against Axis, the four major powers would have one delegate each in the council. All other United Nations would have a voice in transition from war to peace through regional delegates, in whose election major powers

would participate. Each region would have own police force. If a region failed to police itself, the executive council might apply force borrowed from other regions.

The first is the recognition by all nations of the inalienable right of every people on earth to enjoy freedom of religion, of information, and of speech. There can be no peaceful or free world of the future unless every nation recognises these freedoms as human rights. Every government, before it joins the world organisation, should be required to show that its citizens are enabled to enjoy these rights through effective guarantees contained in their national constitution.

The second principle is equal in importance. Hundreds of millions of people at the outset of the present war were under alien sovereignty as colonial subjects of the imperial powers. Can we conceivably envisage a peaceful or stable world if it is to continue, when the war is won, half slave and half free?

The peoples of Asia, of the Near East, and of Africa are waiting to see what the victory of the United Nations is going to mean to them. They will regard the decisions taken by us as an acid test. Unless the forces of nationalism, which are fast growing more and more powerful in all these vast areas of the earth, are canalised into constructive channels, a devastating state of chaos will ensue. The determination of some of these peoples to secure their freedom cannot longer be thwarted.

The international organisation must consecrate in a practical form the basic principle that no nation has an inherent or unlimited right to govern subject peoples. The colonial powers must recognise that their control is to be exercised first of all to prepare these peoples for self-government as soon as they are capable of exercising

this right; and that until they are fitted for autonomy the colonial power will be regarded by the international organisation solely as an administering power—as a trustee—and as such must be responsible to world public opinion through the international organisation itself. Peoples capable of self-government must be given this right by the international organisation whatever their race or colour, or whatever the vested interests of any present colonial power may be.

The United Nations must not evade this problem as the Allied Powers evaded it in 1919 by creating on paper a mandate system and then washing their hands of all further responsibility. No power on earth should again be permitted to ignore the obligation to demonstrate that its control of subject peoples is being exercised to expedite their fitness for autonomy, and that, until such time, its administration of their affairs is primarily in their interest.

The Final Steps

DURING the transition period, the United Nations, through the provisional executive council, should likewise at the earliest moment instal a world court to which justiciable matters could be referred. To the court would be brought international controversies or problems whose solution it would be unnecessary to refer to a political body such as the executive council itself.

The executive council should also prepare the way for the creation of a world congress in which every sovereign state may be individually represented, and in which even the defeated Axis states may have representation as soon as their period of trial has ended and they have had the opportunity to select popular governments.

Only after a period of years, during which peace must be maintained; only after a provisional United Nations executive council and its security and armaments commission have carried out their preliminary tasks; only after a world court and a world congress are functioning; and only after the defeated Axis powers are under control and definitely on the path to regeneration, can, in my judgment, the final steps safely be taken to complete that permanent world organisation which the peoples of the world are seeking.

The Soldier And The Lady

IT is undoubtedly the thing to laugh at hapless drunks who sing and lurch in swaying trams and splutter incoherent damns. Tipping forward the feathered hat, giving the hair a complacent pat, making a grimace of disgust as one who under duress must endure the presence bravely smiling of some infinitely loathsome thing, she shrinks away with feigned alarm and cries aloud—"He's lost an arm!"

HOW annoying after the bridge afternoon, the tea and the cakes and the silver spoon, to have to sit in the crowded car and face the thought of this dreadful war! She looks at death in a live man's face and says—"These drunk soldiers are a disgrace!"

T.W.

SETTING THE INTERNATIONAL STAGE

AT the Moscow Conference of November 1, 1943, the Foreign Secretaries of Britain, United States, and the Soviet Union declared on behalf of their governments that they recognised "the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organisation, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States, and open to membership by all such States, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security."

In furtherance of this common purpose, officials of these three governments met at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, in August and September, 1944, and this meeting was immediately followed by one between the officials of Britain, the United States, and China. These meetings have become known as the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. The Conference was described as consisting of "informal conversations." It was purely a planning conference, and made no decisions binding on the governments concerned. The governments merely agreed to examine further the tentative proposals made by the Conference, and to take steps to prepare complete proposals to serve as a basis of discussion at a full United Nations' conference.

To Replace the League

The proposals have nothing to do with the immediate problems of the peace. They do not concern the treatment of defeated Germany or Japan, nor the question of post-war Europe. They are directed solely to setting up an international organisation designed to ensure peace for many years. They are the machinery of an incipient world government to replace the League of Nations.

In place of the League of Nations Dumbarton Oaks proposed an international organisation to be called "The United Nations." Its purposes would be to maintain international peace and security, and to develop friendly relations among nations. It would be based on the principle of sovereign equality, and would be open to the membership of all peace-loving States. The members would undertake to settle their disputes by peaceful means, to refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations. It would have four principal organs: (a) A General Assembly, (b) A Security Council, (c) An International Court of Justice, and (d) A Secretariat.

Scope of the General Assembly

The General Assembly would consist of all members. It would have power to consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of peace, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, to discuss any questions on these matters brought before it by any member or by the Security Council, and to make recommendations on such questions. But it cannot make any recommendations on any matter before the Security Council, and it must refer to the Security Council any question on which action is necessary. Each member would have one vote, and on all

What Has Already Been Done

ELSEWHERE in this issue we outline the course of the war and some proposed steps for securing the peace. Necessarily they are speculative. So we have asked G. R. POWLES, Vice-President of the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs, to review the plans so far announced that can be accepted' as official



The Big Three at Yalta, February, 1945: Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin

important questions voting is to be by a two-thirds majority.

The General Assembly is thus almost purely an advisory body. It is the Security Council which is to have the power. This body is to consist of one representative of each of eleven members—six of these non-permanent and elected by the General Assembly, and five consisting of the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, China, and France.

Plan to Keep Peace

The plan for the preservation of the peace is this—the Security Council is to investigate any dispute or situation in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger peace, and is to call upon the parties to effect a peaceable solution. This may be done by reference to the International Court of Justice, or by any appropriate procedure the Council may recommend. If in the opinion of the Council the failure to settle a dispute peaceably constitutes a threat to the peace, a breach of the peace, or an act of aggression, the Council may not only make recommendations but also decisions as to what is to be done, and all members of the Organisation are to act as decided by the Council.

The types of action proposed are three:—

(1) Complete or partial severance of communications and economic or diplomatic relations, similar to the "sanctions" under the League.

(2) Armed action by special Air Forces, and

(3) Armed action by all or any forces of all or any of the member States as decided by the Council. These special Air Forces are national contingents to be held immediately available for urgent military measures. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and the plans for their combined action are to be determined in advance by the Council on the advice of a Military Staff Committee, and within the scope of agreements to which it is suggested all members should conclude relating to the use of their armed forces, and military facilities for the purposes of maintaining peace.

The important fact about these proposals for the use of armed force is that the major arrangements are to be made beforehand, and as part of the constitution, so that all members of the Organisation will be bound to act to a pre-determined extent immediately the Security Council gives the word.

Agreement at Crimea

At Dumbarton Oaks the delegates were unable to agree on the question of the voting procedure on the all-important Security Council. At the Crimea Conference in February of this year, Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin are reported to have solved this knotty problem, but their solution was not published at the time.

The published declaration of the Crimea Conference dealt mainly with more immediate and practical problems. The "Big Three" set down their agreement in principle on the occupation of Germany, on reparation by Germany, on a policy towards liberated Europe, towards Poland and Yugoslavia; but they also expressed their resolve to establish, with their allies and as early as possible, a general international organisation to maintain peace and security.

This, briefly, is the setting of the international stage, but upon it there have been some curious and interesting episodes in the prologue.

Votes for Interested Parties

The voting procedure for the Security Council agreed upon at the Crimea Conference was that decisions are to be taken by a majority of seven of the eleven members, but the five permanent members must be included in the majority of seven. Further, a member which is an interested party in a dispute, may vote on the question as to whether or not the "sanctions" measures—whether diplomatic, economic, or military—are to be applied. This makes a radical contrast to the voting procedure in the Council of the League of Nations, where decisions had to be unanimous but the interested parties could not vote. It means that one small State cannot prevent action, as it could under the League Covenant, but it also means that the sanctions measures will not be applied against any of the "Big Five."

But more voting surprises were in store. Six weeks after the Crimea Conference Mr. Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, announced in answer to press rumours, that at Yalta the Soviet representatives said they wished at the San Francisco Conference to raise the question of the admission of the Ukrainians and White Russian Republics as members. This would, in effect, give Russia three votes in the Assembly. The United States reply had apparently been to agree to this, but to determine to ask for three votes for herself also. Later Mr. Stettinius stated that the United States claim for three votes would not be made.

Of Supreme Importance

Yet, by one stroke Stalin, who is still largely the enigma in international relations, swept away the cloud of cynicism which had begun to hover over San Francisco as a result of the voting wrangle. After having given notice of his intention to abrogate the Soviet treaty with Japan, presumably because he desired less friendly relations, and having abrogated the Soviet treaty with Turkey, presumably for an opposite reason, he agreed to President Truman's request to send M. Molotov to San Francisco.

At once this Conference became of supreme importance. It was no longer on the purely official and discussional level, nor far removed from the tentative nature of Dumbarton Oaks. It was capable of settling troublesome issues and making binding decisions, or at least decisions which governments would do their best to put into effect. From it, therefore, we are entitled to expect much.

THE news of this war has been brought much closer to the peoples concerned than the news of any other war.

It took eight days for the news of the Battle of Blenheim, fought in Bavaria, to reach England. The messenger travelled as fast as horse and sail would carry him. It took 16 days to get the intelligence of Trafalgar to the Admiralty.

Then came the era of the telegraph and the daily newspaper with regular and quick news services. Civilians far behind the battle-line learned of developments within a few hours. But there were gaps. Save for the issue of extras, there was no press service to the reader between late afternoon and next morning. People waited from Saturday night until Monday morning for news. This method of linking battlefield with public lasted until after the first World War. Then came radio, and the news came, not by the printed word, which could only be issued at infrequent intervals, but by spoken word, which could be carried at any time of the day or night, straight into the home.

Propaganda Weapon

Before this war radio had become a potent instrument for distributing news and opinion. It had been developed as the greatest weapon of propaganda in history. The governments of Germany and Italy, bending it entirely to their purposes, flooded the world with news and opinions to implement their policies. Without radio Hitler might not have been able to mould a nation so completely to his will. Every country made broadcasting policies against the contingency of war. In New Zealand restrictions upon broadcasting, and arrangements for its special use in the war effort, were included in the Government's "War Book," and immediately the war came these precautions were put into operation.

Then began the great period of listening to war news and commentaries. The BBC news bulletins were re-broadcast directly from London, or broadcast from recordings, several times a day from NBS and NCBS stations. Some New Zealanders went further afield and tuned in to London, to Sydney, the United States, Berlin, Rome, or Tokio, but the BBC bulletins were the fare of most. And right well did the BBC do its job. Comprehensive, accurate, unemotional and steady, its bulletins set a standard for the world.

"HERE IS THE NEWS"

Radio's Role In The War

(By the Supervisor of Talks, NBS)



A corner of the BBC News Room, from which originate the bulletins and other news services listened to eagerly by people all over the world

Radio showed from the outset that we were in a new era of communication. The whole Empire heard Mr. Chamberlain's own voice declare a state of war. At this opposite side of the world we listened to tidings of defeat and victory coming from the receiving set in this most astounding of all wars. Frontiers were burst suddenly open; armies were scattered; capitals fell; nations capitulated. We listened to the story of our Achilles in the Battle of the River Plate, and the rescue of the men in the Altmark. We heard Denmark fall, and Norway, and Holland and Belgium and France. We went through the agony of Dunkirk, and chalked up the score in the Battle of Britain. High peaks of news out of the blue, bad and good, come to mind—Italy's entry, the German attack on Russia, Pearl Harbour, the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse, Rommel in full and final

retreat, the Allied landings in North Africa, the invasion of Sicily and Italy, and the news for which the world waited with more expectancy than it has given to any anticipated event in history—D-Day.

We got all this news, not in cold print—though of course we read the print as well—but by the human voice, right in the home. If this method made bad news sound worse, it also made good sound better. Announcers became friends; so did the commentators who clarified the progress of this most vast of wars. Wickham Steed, Macdonald Hastings, Cyril Falls, Vernon Bartlett, J. B. Priestley, H. S. Ferraby, and others, bucked us up in days of desperate defence, and amid their cheers when things went well, they advised us not to be complacent, not to slacken. At the head of the Empire was His Majesty the

King, speaking to all his people everywhere in words of calm assurance, encouragement, and faith. And his Prime Minister — what events his speeches were! Winston Churchill was the world's broadcaster No. 1, and his words so pungent, so eloquent, so homely, so appealing, to common people everywhere, were as good as victories in the field. And from the other side of the Atlantic came the clear, steady, resolute voice of Franklin Roosevelt bringing the vast might of America and its idealism to bear on the conflict.

Sounds of Battle

Besides all this, listeners heard stories of the fighting, and the very sounds of the battlefield. Seamen, soldiers, and airmen (including many New Zealanders) recounted their experiences. Correspondents of the BBC took microphones to sea, into the air, and into the firing-line on land from France to Burma, to transmit to England recordings of actual operations. Listeners heard the rattle of anti-aircraft guns in London, the roar of bombers over Berlin, and the voice of commentators in the front line in Normandy. They learned, too, how the civilian people of England kept the armies going with weapons and supplies and stood up to the blitz. The National Broadcasting Service has, stacked away, well over 20,000 discs of recorded BBC news commentaries and general talks, taken from the air. But let us remember the price paid for this service. Radio and newspaper correspondents sailed and marched and flew with the fighting men in this war, and a good many lost their lives.

This was news and commentary taken straight from the air. In addition the BBC—and our American Allies too—supplied the NBS with numbers of what are called transcriptions. These are talks or dramas or features of various kinds recorded in the studio and sent out by mail. By this means many aspects of the war were covered skilfully—individual deeds in battle, the record of units, the achievements of our allies, the almost infinite variety of civilian war work, and the heroism and resolution of people in occupied countries.

Broadcasting in New Zealand itself covered every phase of the local war effort. The Governor-General came to the microphone from time to time. The Prime Minister and his colleagues spoke frequently. The talk by the late Michael Joseph Savage when he declared that "where Britain goes, we go," will live as one of the political highlights of the



Members of the New Zealand Mobile Broadcasting Unit with the Third Echelon have a morning shave in the Jordan Valley



"With the Boys Overseas": The NBS Broadcasting Unit records personal messages from airmen for transmission home

war. Here, as in Britain, the voice of the leaders of the people came into the homes of the people. Broadcasting was used to inform and instruct the people in the broad principles of policy and its innumerable details. They were asked to save their money, subscribe to war loans, support the Red Cross, and offer themselves for various essential jobs. Farmers were urged to produce more butter and grow more pigs. Rationing was explained, and housewives instructed in the science of making do with less. The NBS broadcast many special items—talks on aspects of the war; the Director-General of Medical Services reported to the people direct on the work of the doctors with the army. New Zealand merchant seamen rescued from the prison ship Altmark told their story.

"With the Boys Overseas"

The NBS, however, was not content with a purely home service. It sent radio to the war. A fully-equipped recording unit was sent to the Middle East with the Third Echelon, and from this unit came what was perhaps the most popular of radio features—"With the Boys Overseas." Thousands of personal greetings from soldiers to their families and friends in New Zealand, were recorded and broadcast at home from NBS stations. The Unit also recorded many war experiences of New Zealanders and impressions of the campaigns. The staff of this NBS Unit were several times called on by the BBC to contribute to its news services. Later on another recording unit was sent to the Pacific war area.

One result of all this is a store of historical data of quite a new kind. If the historian wants to know what Mr. Gladstone said in 1879, he looks in Hansard or newspaper reports. He may not find it, or he may find that there are various readings of the statement. But if he wants to know what Mr. Churchill said in a war broadcast to the world on such and such a date, he can turn on his actual spoken words. The voices of all the leading public men of Britain and New Zealand—to say nothing of figures like President Roosevelt and General Smuts—together with many another such document of the war, are stored in the archives of the National Broadcasting Service.

SIX YEARS OF WAR FILMS

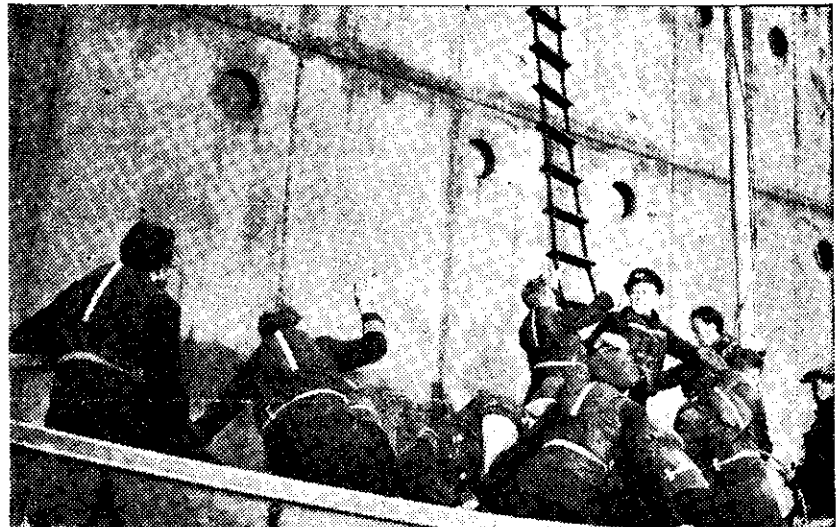
FOR six years now the cinema industries of America, Great Britain and Russia (and doubtless those of Germany, Italy and Japan, too) have been pre-occupied with the fact of war. At the very outset of the conflict—indeed, some time before it—the movie camera was loaded on to the war chariot, and since then the screen has closely reflected what various countries have been doing to fight a war, or to prepare to fight a war, or even to keep out of one.

In its issue of August 27, 1914, *The Bioscope*, a film trade paper of the day, stated: "Manufacturers and agents are feverishly putting to the fore any and all pictures with the faintest smell of gunpowder and the rumble of guns." Almost the same thing happened this time—but with a difference. For this time there has been much greater recognition of the cinema's value as a weapon for disseminating propaganda and information, and as a method of maintaining civilian morale; a weapon as powerful for this purpose as the press, the pulpit, and the radio.

So governments have taken a much greater part in making and sponsoring films during World War II than they ever did during World War I. We in New Zealand have seen the wartime rise of the Nation Film Unit at Miramar, with its worthwhile weekly newsreel and an occasional longer documentary film; the Canadian National Film Board, with John Grierson at its head, has done an outstanding job of making war-information pictures; in Great Britain, many of the young men who were formerly associated with Grierson in pioneering the Documentary Film Movement have in the past few years been working for the film section of the British Ministry of Information; and from the United States there has come a continuous flow of official and semi-official material (e.g. the *March of Time* and the *This is America* series).

The Documentary Movement

What is known as the Documentary Film Movement has been given a great



POSSIBLY THE FINEST war film made by either America or Great Britain was the B.E.F. production "San Demetrio, London," a scene from which is shown here

impetus by the war. For various reasons, which need not be gone into here, New Zealand picturegoers missed seeing most of the classic documentaries of the pre-war period (and even if they had seen them, they might not have recognised them as such), but they have in the past few years had plenty of opportunity to study this branch of picture-making—for example, in such productions as *Target for To-night* and *Desert Victory*, which have proved that fact can be even more enthralling than fiction.

Yet although the documentary, in every country at war, has become part of the machine of destruction, its creative ideal remains. It was in such terms as this that Grierson spoke when he visited New Zealand early in 1940 and helped to launch our National Film Unit. He mentioned the plans which war had interrupted for establishing a great international clearing-house for constructively propagandist films at Geneva, and pointed out that, although the documentary movement had been forced for the time being to concentrate most of its energy on the task of fighting the war, it was still necessary "to keep on thinking about to-morrow and the day after to-morrow."

Training the Troops

There has been one particular sphere in which the cinema has played a vital part during the war: that of direct instruction to troops and civil defence workers. More and more the value of visual education has been recognised. So films have been produced on almost every imaginable subject: to teach soldiers and civilians how to salvage waste material; how to operate anti-aircraft guns; how to engage in street fighting and sabotage in the event of invasion; how to recognise enemy aircraft; how to put out incendiary bombs; how to deal with mosquitoes and the malaria menace; how to cook; and even on the subject of how Americans should behave when in Great Britain. It has been estimated that such films can reduce training time by as much as 75 per cent, especially if the showing of them is accompanied by competent explanatory lectures. New Zealand has made wide use of films of

this type; projectionists trained by the A.E.W.S. have covered the country and gone far afield with mobile cinema units.

A good many of these films have not been seen by the public, either for security reasons or because they would not have been of general interest. But some have been released for exhibition, and one in particular was a big box-office success: the full-length feature produced for the British Army under the title of *The Next of Kin* (but released here as *Mr. Davis*), which dealt dramatically with the danger of careless talk.

Entertaining Them, Too

As for ordinary entertainment films, a run through the advertisements in the newspapers of the past four or five years would reveal that scarcely a week has passed in which four or five pictures with a war theme were not showing in our main centres, and to a corresponding extent throughout the country. In fact, when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbour, Hollywood gave the impression of having suddenly discovered war as a brand-new subject.

So much for films that deal specifically with war. But it may also be argued, and often is, that even the most frankly "escapist" Hollywood melodrama or romance—whether it is a musical comedy without a whiff of gunpowder in it, or a Western in which the only people shot are the rustlers or the Injuns—is also doing something to help the war effort, in that it is providing the masses of the people with a means of relaxation, and is thereby assisting to keep up morale.

Sometimes quite remarkable efforts have been made to provide troops in forward fighting areas with a regular supply of the latest shows from Hollywood, while movie "theatres" of one sort or another are the expected thing in base camps and hospitals.

The cinema, then, has been and is being used to help win the war. If it could be used in a different way by the right people with the same enthusiasm and the same skill in the years ahead, it might do just as much to help win the peace.

—G.M.



One of radio's biggest moments: Our photograph shows B. C. H. Clarke, who was on the NBS Listening Watch when the news of D-Day came through

The following is taken from a letter written to his mother, from France, by a young doctor in the R.A.M.C.

LIFE isn't too bad in spite of the intense cold, but I feel an older and wiser man since last I wrote. We occupied a village a while back, a nightmare village of sorrow and destruction, and I think we saw for the first time the full significance and horror of this war. The Germans had pulled out and we entered unopposed. Practically every house was a complete ruin and absolutely uninhabitable by normal standards; the only civilians we saw were mal-nourished and red-faced with weeping; the only sounds distant gunfire and the local crying of women. Clean fresh snow, bright sunshine, a clear blue sky and the exhilaration of a day's march through lovely country could do nothing to stop life being anything but foul. I don't think I've ever been so completely depressed as I was in that village.

ALMOST before I had got my post set up in what had been a grocer's shop, it was discovered that I was a doctor, and messages were coming in from civilians who looked to a doctor as someone who could help. And that was the worst part about it; I was numb and felt useless, completely and loathesomely selfish I suppose, and just longed to escape and get away from it all. That night I spent examining week-old wounds, foul and septic and untreated, examining them in dirty cellars amongst crowds of miserable people by the light of poor quality candles, or rather, I should say, candle, probably the last in the house. But the wounds were easy enough; I could dress them and get them away to a surgeon. My real problems were the sick; problems which in normal circumstances would be quite simple, and problems which at the time I thought I couldn't solve—and didn't want to; I wanted to escape. How vital it is to be optimistic in this world, how vital not to be too sensitive. Had I not "just hoped for the best," I don't think I could have got over the difficulties as well as I did.

ONE of my cases was a month-old baby; it was obviously ill, had a nasty cough, and was feverish. I realised straight away that I knew absolutely nothing about sick kids and only wanted to ask another doctor. But, of course, there weren't any. Well, I didn't think it had pneumonia, bronchitis or gastro-enteritis, but I found that it was being rubbed with dirty raw lard (a local cure-all apparently) and had got a rash from that. I discovered that 19 adults lived in the same filthy cellar the size of our dressing room and that the window only let in air because one pane was broken. With ridiculous assurance I told the mother there was nothing to worry about, to give the baby a warm bath, to apply no more lard, to clear out the other adults as much as possible, and to have the baby near the window. Oh, yes, I also simplified the diet. And went my way wondering if the kid would die in the night, and, feeling as useless as ever I've felt, I prayed hard that night. I didn't go to see the baby next morning, but by five o'clock I had plucked up

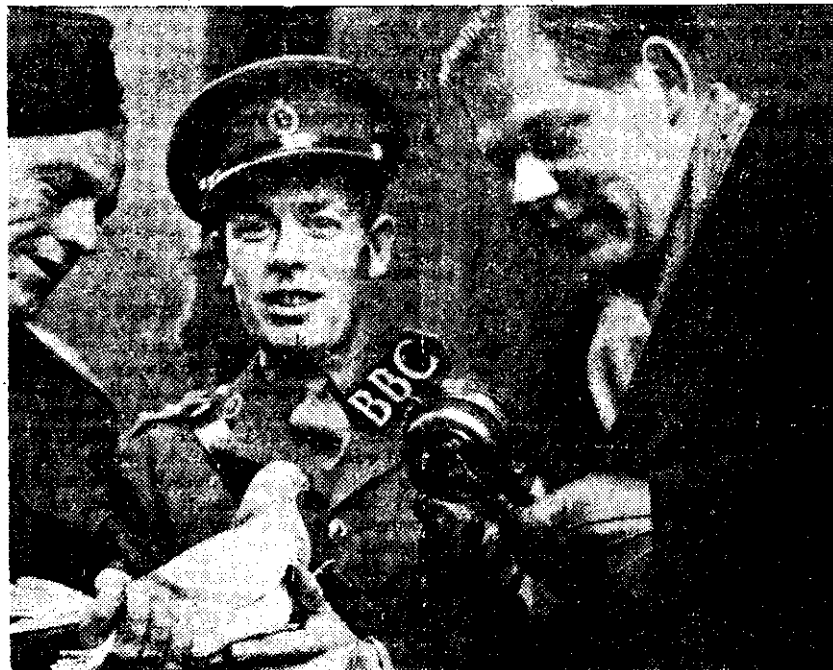
Contrasts of War

WAR is misery, brutality, filth, lunacy. It is also heroism, selflessness, brotherhood, nobility. The two sketches given here present both its realism and its romance, and each would be false without the other.

enough courage. Isn't this a good tale? It lay on my knee and gurgled happily as I tickled its chin—as healthy a baby as ever I've seen in my life!

BUT I haven't told you the background to the tragedy of that village. On Christmas Eve the Germans had marched off all the young active men of the district and most of the young attractive women, the former for German labour camps, the latter for the brothels with which the Germans try to keep their labour camps happy and contented. Lord knows that was bad enough, but in that district the Maquis had shot up a Gestapo car in the summer and killed an S.S. General, so there were additional reprisals. Part of the village was pillaged completely, then burned down and put out of bounds to civilians. At Christmas there was a German celebration of the event on the looted wine and good things stolen. It wasn't until the Germans had been driven out that the villagers explored their ruined homes; in one cafe they found the bodies of 34 of their young men, battered and bruised and then shot through the head and left to freeze where they fell. And that was how we and the villagers found them. One man had escaped and hid up till the German departure. He told the eye-witness tale; one S.S. officer had shot the lot in cold blood one after the other. It must have taken a good half-hour.

ISN'T it incredible? I never believed those atrocity tales, I dismissed them as mere propaganda, but there it was in real life for us all to see, and it made us realise just why and against what we were fighting. Every shattered home I visited had one or more close relatives killed. Many of my patients had lost everything and everybody they loved, and they were stunned, they only wished to die. Others had fevers from starvation, many were the old folk with swollen ulcerated legs, they had not been to bed for three weeks, and their hearts were no longer up to maintaining full circulation in their dependent limbs. Everything had been stolen, the simplest household remedy was missing; it was no earthly good prescribing anything which I couldn't supply myself. Then, of course, there were serious illnesses as well, pneumonia, rheumatic fever, and others. One little girl was covered with septic sores, her little fingers were all stuck together with pus, and she wept with pain on the slightest touch. I prescribed the treatment, but it was too difficult for her mother, and one of my great tough parachutist orderlies took her in hand and I left him to it. When I returned she was sitting on his knee, he had won her with chocolate and they were giggling with fun as he bathed each finger, and dressed each one with a gentleness only found in the strongest men. After a few days, and it took a good hour each day, every sore was healed and dry.



From Arnhem to England: This is the Royal Signals pigeon William of Orange interviewed by the BBC after his record flight with a message from Arnhem Bridgehead to England in two hours twenty-five minutes. With others in the Royal Signals flight he has made parachute descents over enemy-occupied country to fly messages back to England

By Hilary St. George Saunders, author of "The Battle of Britain."

THERE is a story of the evacuation of Crete which still remains to be told. It does not fit into the main picture of the organised embarkation, for the men concerned were few in number and they organised their own escape. Their story is a small but memorable incident in the history of the Royal Marines.

The Royal Marine battalion that had formed part of the rearguard fought to the last, knowing how slender were their chances of rescue. They are said to have "conducted themselves in a manner worthy of the highest traditions of the Corps." Now the traditions of the Corps include episodes like the taking of Belle Isle, Gallipoli, Beaumont Hamel, and Zeebrugge. There is no longer any room on their colours for their battle honours, so they wear a globe instead and the word "Gibraltar." Lord St. Vincent, probably the strictest disciplinarian the Navy has ever known, and not given to flummery, once said of them that in the country's hour of real danger they would be found its sheet anchor. Before dismissing their achievements with a phrase whose radiance is a little dulled with usage, it is well to remember these things.

EVENTUALLY reaching the beach at Sfakia too late for the last lift, the battalion was disbanded by Major R. Garrett, Royal Marines, on 31st May, by order of the Senior Army Officer ashore.

Major Garrett, having carried out his instructions, then made it known that he would never allow himself to be taken prisoner, that he intended to find a boat and make his way to Africa. Having made his purpose plain to his famished and exhausted men, he set off in search of a boat, and in the bay found the landing craft abandoned by Lieutenant McDowell, R.N.V.R. Swimming off to her he found a wire foul of the port screw and the engines incapacitated. She had, however, some provisions on board and appeared to be seaworthy.

Major Garrett then went in search of an engineer. In the ruins of the bombed village he found one J. Lester, a lance-corporal of the 2/7 Australian Battalion, who had been a mechanic in civil life and was still game for anything. On their way off to the lighter they were joined by another Australian, Lieutenant K. R. Walker, and between them they got life into the engine, and finally warped the lighter inshore. Major Garrett then called for volunteers to join him on this desperate venture. It was the last rally of the Royal Marines in Crete. To his stout-hearted "Who goes home?" five officers and 134 other ranks responded. They included Royal Marines, Australians, New Zealanders and men from the Commandos landed by the Abdiel on 24th and 26th May. They collected all the petrol, water containers, and rations they could lay their hands on, and at 9 a.m. on June 1 they cast off; there was a light mist drifting in from seaward and under cover of this they

made their way to Gavdopula Island that had harboured the crew of the M.L. 1030. Here they secured a cave.

An armed party was landed and returned with the report that they were the only inhabitants of the island. A well was found and all containers filled. The engine-room staff, consisting of four Australian corporals and a Commando sergeant, refitted the engine. The troops were "exercised in seamanship." The phrase is taken from Major Garrett's report. What these exercises comprised is not known, but the sentence has a brave ring.

A complete muster was made of all their resources. Then came a good dinner, the first proper meal for three days, followed by a substantial supper, a last drink at the well, and a "top-up" of every water container. At 9.30 p.m. on June 1 off they went.

* * *

BEFORE leaving Sfakia Major Garrett had somehow contrived to find a map of the Eastern Mediterranean in the village. Lieutenant R. R. Macartney, of the 3rd Field Regiment, A.I.F., had a map of North Africa. With these two aids to navigation they set a course for Tobruk, 180 miles distant, which they knew to be in our hands. They had, of course, no sextant, no knowledge of the compass deviation, no log or chronometer or means of calculating the set of currents. They estimated they had petrol for 140 miles.

They lost two hours during the night of June 1 repairing the steering gear, which broke down. An experiment with diesel fuel in one engine, in an attempt to save petrol, merely resulted in the engine pecking up. The other broke down in sympathy shortly afterwards.

Undaunted by the contrariness of the machine, Major Garrett made plain sail, the canvas being furnished somewhat inadequately by the winch cover. This just enabled them to keep the lighter on her course.

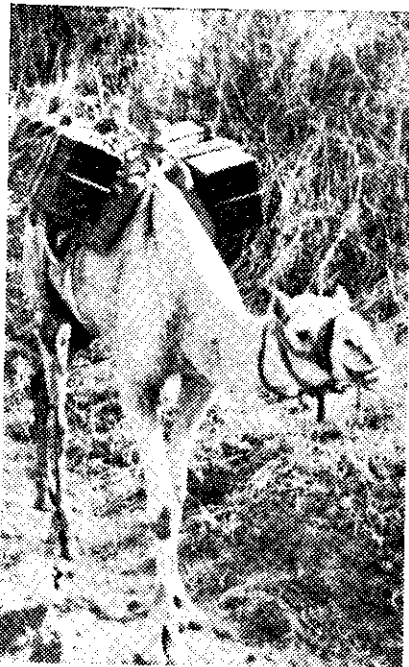
The sea rose and seasickness overwhelmed them. The devoted engine-room staff continued, however, to strip down the engine and clear it of dieselite, which enabled them to get under way again until 6 p.m. on June 2 when their petrol was exhausted.

All night they wallowed in a heavy sea under their rag of a sail. On June 3 they were rationed to a sixth of a pint of water, an inch and a-half cube of bully-beef and half a ship's biscuit. They burned flares at night, using the diesel oil. Two young marines, A. Harding and A. R. Booth, were inspired to improvise a distilling plant from petrol tins, using the diesel oil as fuel. In two days they produced 4½ gallons of drinking water. Rummaging among the stores Major Garrett found a tin of petrol which he hoarded for emergencies.

* * *

AT 7.45 on the morning of June 4, a Blenheim aircraft sighted them and circled them twice. This heartened everybody; they were getting very weak. The engineers busied themselves in changing the port clutch and gearbox with the starboard, which was slipping, and they ran the engine for half an hour in the evening to keep their spirits up.

Next day, unable to sight land, they used up the rest of the petrol hoping to lift the African coast; but when the engine petered out it was still the same



★ *Dour but dependable: A camel with a load of ammunition in North Africa*

horizon of waves heaving against the lonely sky to the south of them. Marine Harding built a raft of diesel oil drums, with floor boards as paddles; a raft party volunteered to go and look for Africa and fetch help, but their craft was too unstable and the project had to be abandoned. Next day they rigged a canoe, but it would take only one man and they were too weak for a single-handed task. That too was given up.

They then devoted all their energies to sailing the lighter. They contrived to make four blankets into a jib and six into a mainsail. A marine named Yeo distinguished himself as a sail-maker. The lighter refused to answer her helm and yawed despairingly. To wear ship it was necessary for these exhausted men to plunge overboard in small parties and by swimming with all the energy left in them push the bows round on to the proper course again.

* * *

THEY had two colour-sergeants and one sergeant of the Royal Marines on board. The former were "old timers," the latter "Hostilities only." Between them they heartened and sustained that clamjamfrey of armed scarecrows, bearded and gaunt and hollow-eyed, crowded together on the sun-grilled plates of a landing craft. The senior, Colour-Sergeant C. A. Dean, was the lighter's sergeant-major, a combination of master-at-arms and purser, issuing the meagre ration of water with stern impartiality.

His fellow, Colour-Sergeant H. C. Colwill, organised the watches on board and constituted himself a sort of sailing master, which involved leading the swimming party into the water every time it was necessary to steady the ship on her course. Sergeant Bowden helped his seniors in these various activities. As a "Hostilities Only" he was probably not expected to be familiar with the routine of sailing the high seas in a square-nosed lighter that refused to answer her

rudder and was propelled by blankets and kept on her course by swimmers towards a coast they might never reach in time. It must be supposed that he just picked it up as he went along.

On June 8 Private H. J. Wysocky and Driver K. Watson, 155 Battery, 52nd Light A.A. Brigade, died from exposure and exhaustion, and were buried. At 5.45 p.m. land was sighted.

* * *

AT 1.30 a.m. on the 9th, they ran on to a sandy beach and lowered the brow. A patrol, under Lieutenant Macartney and Sergeant Bowden, was landed with orders to move south in the hope of striking the Sollum road. Two Maori soldiers, Private Thompson and Gunner Peters, volunteered to land and find water. They found a well a quarter of mile away within 45 minutes.

Sergeant Bowden reappeared after some hours. He announced that they were beached seventeen miles west of Sidi Barrani, 100 miles to the eastward of Tobruk. They had made good 230 miles, but must have travelled nearer 250. Sidi Barrani was the headquarters of the 1st A.A. Regiment, and motor transport had been arranged for the following morning. Sergeant Bowden had found his way back across five miles of desert in the dark without a compass. The colour-sergeants must have agreed that one way and another Sergeant Bowden showed promise.

* * *

THE following morning, June 10, Major Garrett marched his force across the desert to where the lorries awaited them. It is appropriate that the story should end here—with the little band of the unbeaten trudging across the sand, their shadows shortening as the sun rose higher; they were still led by the man who had taught them that life and defeat cannot be co-existent, a man whose Corps motto was *Per Mare Per Terram*.

Casualties

IN the House of Commons on April 10, Mr. Churchill reported that casualties to all ranks of the British Commonwealth and Empire forces from September 3, 1939, to February 28, 1945, excluding deaths from natural causes, totalled 1,126,802.

The killed numbered 306,984, the missing 70,872, the wounded 422,476, the prisoners of war, including servicemen and internees, 326,470.

The casualties to merchant seamen as a result of enemy action for the same dates were: Deaths (including deaths presumed in missing ships), 30,179; internees 3,982, making a total of 34,161.

Civilian casualties through enemy action in the United Kingdom are: Killed (including missing, believed killed), 59,793. Injured dealt with in hospital, 84,794.

The figures of prisoners of war include those who have been repatriated or have escaped. If only those who are still reported prisoners of war are included in the figure, the over-all total is 1,099,179.

The separate totals of casualties are: United Kingdom, 685,638; Canada, 89,220; Australia, 87,256; New Zealand, 36,747; South Africa, 33,803; India, 163,486; colonies, 30,652.

Mr. Churchill revealed that New Zealand's casualties were:

Killed	9,334
Missing	934
Wounded	17,987
Prisoners of war	8,501

Other British Commonwealth casualties in the same period were:

Australia: Killed 19,430, missing 6,955, wounded 35,595, prisoners of war 25,276.

United Kingdom: Killed 216,287, missing 30,907, wounded 255,142, prisoners of war 183,242.

South Africa: Killed 6,030, missing 512, wounded 12,632, prisoners of war 14,429.

Canada: Killed 31,439, missing 4,163, wounded 45,251, prisoners of war 8,367.



★ *War Dog 471/322 (Rob), who made more than twenty parachute descents over enemy-occupied territory, receiving the V.C. for animals, the Dickin Medal and Riband, from Major Philip Sidney, V.C.*

History Lesson

-C. 2900 A.D.

A Hopeful Fantasy

(Written for The Listener by WHIM-WHAM)

NOW Boys, as Most of you should know, About Nine Hundred Years ago— On Page Sixteen you'll find the Dates— The World was formed of separate States Each having its own Government, And great Armed Forces to prevent Attack. Some did indeed endeavour To keep some Sort of Peace; however, The Upshot was, the World was more Or Less continually at War Throughout this Time, especially The early Twentieth Century.

Johnson, I've told you once to-day, Don't fiddle with that pocket Ray. You'll hurt Someone.

The Class had done The Chapters about World War One. Skip War in Spain, and Slump, and turn To Chapter Seven. There we learn How Germany—but first of All, What did the Twentieth Century call The German State? Smith, look alive! World Culture Canton Number Five? That's China. No, the German State Is Culture Canton Number Eight. Some Boys are slacking here. Now then, The German State grew strong again. A Leader, hitherto obscure, Named Hitler, or "the German Fure," Convinced that Germans were designed To conquer and to rule Mankind, By Propaganda, Persecution, Infected with his own Delusion Most of that miserable Race; Though every Nation had a Trace Of It, in Germany, it seems, It ran to virulent Extremes. Italians took the same Disease, So likewise did the Japanese, And thus inevitably these Three Powers formed what's called a Pact, Or Axis, to be more exact— Please note the Terms, archaic, odd, But vital in this Period. This paved the Way for World War Two: At present, it's Enough for You To know this last and worst of Wars Had at least One immediate Cause Which was the German State's Demand For Lebensraum, a Place somewhere In Poland—but our History there Is Vague; some Experts have persisted In holding no such Place existed As Lebensraum, and Others try To prove it was a Battle Cry. However,

Jenkins, if—you—please, Our Subject's World Antiquities, NOT Bio-chemistry. Just bring Those White Mice here — the very Thing:— And see me Afterwards.

Now then, I'll tell you about three Great Men Of ancient Times when Wars occurred: Churchvelt and Roosevelt, and the Third, A Russian named Jo-stalin. Those Three men in Time of Need arose To lead the Free World—free, albeit Unused to Freedom as we see it— Against the Axis. Long they waged That War. Six years the battles raged, Famine, Disease, and Desolation Engulfing Nation after Nation. Yes, Williams?

Please Sir, what's a Famine? That was a word the Ancients had For Shortages of Food, my Lad, When people died of hunger. Now Time's up. Next week we'll deal with how The Axis Nations were defeated And World Security began. It's treated You'll find, in Chapter Nine, quite fully. Now you may go.

You little Bully! Wilkins, stop punching Jackson's Nose! Miss Mullet, see that Wilkins goes At once to Matron for Inspection And 'Anti-Bellicose Injection!

THE WAR IN CARTOONS

CARTOONISTS have not exerted the same influence in the second world war as they did in the first, but they have been very active just the same. On these two pages we have collected examples of cartoons from different countries, including Germany. Those below are in chronological order. The small one to the right of this paragraph, called "Totalitarian Eclipse," comes from Natal, South Africa.



"Ooo, That Wicked Chamberlain! See What He's Going to Make Me Do Now!"



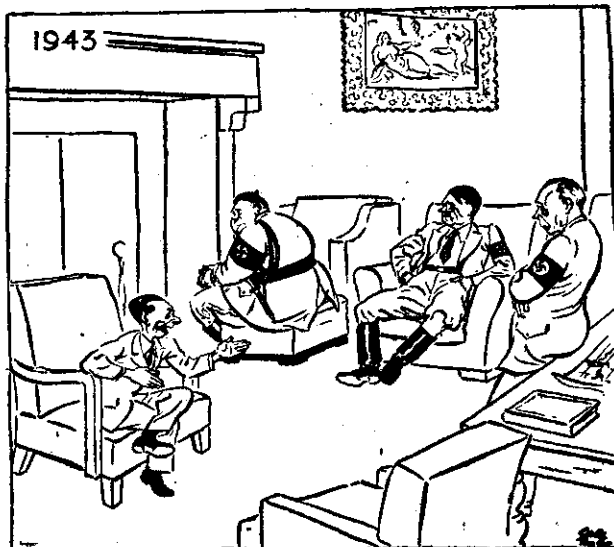
"The Wooing of Japan."—London.



"Running Over the Script."—Panama.



Snowfright and the Seven Giants.—South Africa.

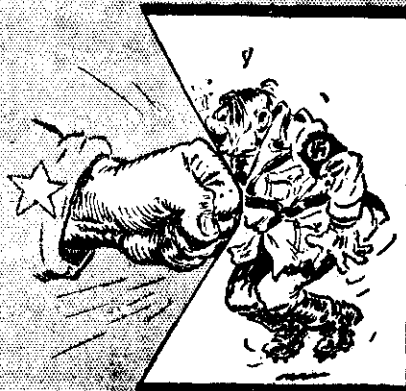


"... And As for Those Post-war Trials, We Can Always Plead insanity."—New York.



(By permission of the proprietors of the N.Z. Herald) "Rehabilitation."—Minhinnick, Auckland.

1945



"Mein Hour-glass."—U.S.A.



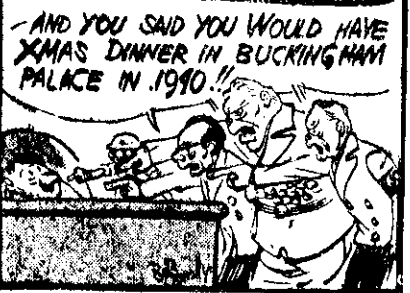
YOU SAID ENGLAND WOULDN'T FIGHT!



YOU SAID BRITAIN, AMERICA AND RUSSIA WOULDN'T AGREE!!!



YOU SAID BERLIN WOULDN'T BE BOMBED!!

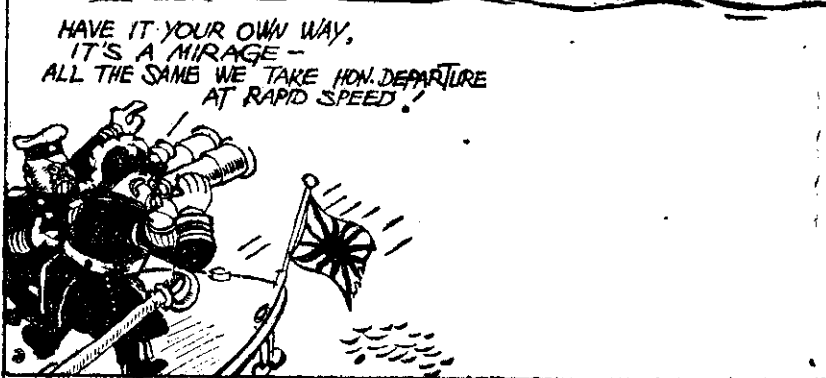


AND YOU SAID YOU WOULD HAVE XMAS DINNER IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE IN 1940!!

Predictors' Club—South Africa

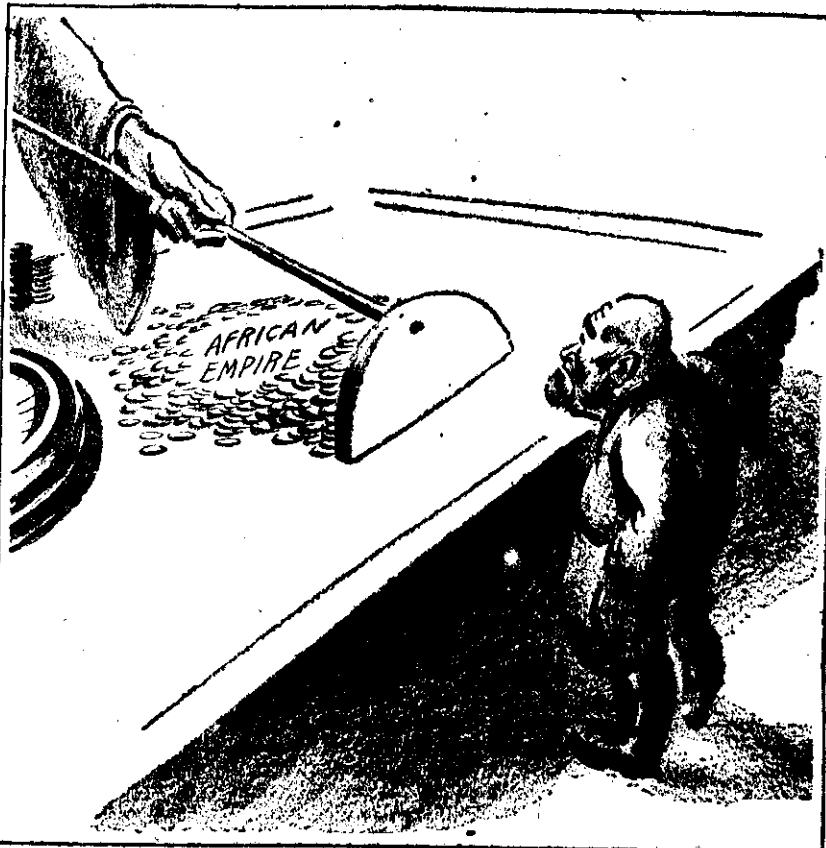


"And he huffed and he puffed and he puffed and he huffed."—Manchester.

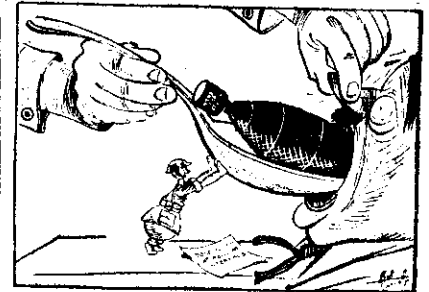


HAVE IT YOUR OWN WAY, IT'S A MIRAGE - ALL THE SAME WE TAKE HON. DEPARTURE AT RAPID SPEED!

—South Africa.



Guessed Wrong.—U.S.A.



How long can he take it?—South Africa.

TWO FROM GOEBBELS



"Double-faced John Bull at his Evening Prayers."—Berlin.



Churchill: If all human beings are equal, there is no reason why we need both be in the world.—Zagreb, Croatia.

PEACE COMES TO THE MAN



G. H. HOLFORD (agricultural scientist):

VICTORY will bring a natural feeling of relief and thankfulness along with sobering thoughts of the magnitude of human suffering and physical destruction caused by the greatest of all wars. I hope that the great skill and prodigious effort that has gone to win the war will be sufficiently sustained to win the peace; that the managed indivisible peace will in due time become unnecessary and will merge into a natural peace in an ordered and better world. This I believe can only come by man subduing his tribal instincts of fear, hate and greed. Having gained dominion over his world, man's next task is to secure dominion over himself.



MRS. K. BICKERTON (clerical worker):

SO it's come at last. I've often dreamed about it and prayed for it—who hasn't? Foe and ally alike, I suppose. I don't feel the wild excitement I thought I would. I feel like going into a corner and crying my eyes out. My thoughts fly to those no longer here—Jim, Allan, Tom—dozens of the old gang, and I wonder how their mothers and widows feel. I pray that post-war planning, of which we have heard so much, will make those left find consolation in the knowledge that their sacrifice was worth it. Millions of pounds have been found for destruction—as easily as a magician produces rabbits from the hat. Let the same be found for construction.



ERNEST E. LEWER (Civil Servant; returned soldier of this war and the last):

THANK God that's over. Let's get back to normality as soon as possible, not forgetting our obligations to assist in freeing the Pacific. We have been living in a false atmosphere. People with no relatives at the front have never fully realised the seriousness of war, and they still don't. There will inevitably be a depression. You can't dig a hole and leave it open; but we must see that it is filled, if possible. We want more population, preferably British, and decentralisation. I now want to see a move away from the towns. Only thus can each be self-supporting. We need more trust, less greed for happiness.



BLANCHE CHARLES (Returned V.A.):

I WAS very pleased to be able to take part in the war—in a hospital ship and at the 4th New Zealand General Hospital, and I am sure that the boys still overseas will be joining with us who have returned in rejoicing at the great news. I do not think, though, that the time has yet arrived for a large amount of organised jollification. There are many men overseas, in the front line and also in hospitals, suffering severely. Many are still losing their lives. That thought should restrain us to some extent. Japan has still to be defeated, and that is something that should not be out of our thoughts.

VICTORY, we know, is not quite the same thing as peace but it is the essential preliminary. What does it mean to us? What does it mean to those who have taken part in the struggle as members of the fighting forces, and what to those who stayed at home? Here are some answers by 20 men and women selected almost (but not quite) at random from our readers. In the main they are impromptu answers, but it is not likely that second thoughts would have been much different.



A. DUNN (Tramways Traffic Manager):

WE are all emotional creatures, liable to be influenced by the mob mind but I think that, however excited the masses may be, older folk will take things quietly. For myself, there is a feeling of jubilation; but I think too of dear ones who have made the supreme sacrifice, and of others still facing hardship and death in Europe and the Far East. Meanwhile the crowded streets are keeping me fully occupied as a tramway official providing transport.



MRS. L. WIDDISON (assistant):

WHEN the war is over peace reigns once again would like to live in a world in which the nations are not ruled by selfish interests, but in which the conservation of human life is valued far beyond the attaining of power. No armistices of the 1918-19 brand for me, but an enduring peace in a world in which there is liberty, freedom from oppression, and freedom from war. I want a world in which we can work together for the good of all mankind.



EDWARD DOWSETT (businessman):

THE war with Nazi Germany is officially ended. For that our hearts are unfeignedly thankful. But, as citizens of the world, we are still facing a task of even greater difficulty—the Winning of Peace. We have to achieve that which to most men must seem almost impossible; we have to find a working basis for international harmony based on spiritual and economic freedom, on goodwill, and, above all, on fundamental justice for all peoples. Half the world is devastated and hungry; we must reconstruct and reclothe. The children of our enemies must become our friends and the broken spirits of the dispossessed must be healed by patient, understanding good fellowship. Christ has shown us the way.



A. H. O'KEEFE (civil servant):

WE must not forget that the defeat of Germany means only that. I think the Japanese war, with its effects upon China and other Asiatic countries, will have more far-reaching consequences for the future of New Zealand and other Pacific countries than any war in Europe. And just where are we getting to with all these international conferences? San Francisco has met in an atmosphere of competition and uneasy distrust. Unless this atmosphere can be replaced by one of constructive give and take, the outlook for the common man is black. Talk of relaxing controls over imports, manpower and so on at this stage of the war makes me wonder whether certain groups have much besides self or sectional interests at heart.



MARIE VANDEWART (refugee musician from Germany):

EVER since 1933 we have longed for the end of the Nazi regime. Then we didn't realise that Hitler in his downfall would try to wreck Europe with him. The victory confronts us with new problems—not only material reconstruction, but re-education of Germany and real reconciliation. Some people seem surprised that I don't want to go back. Not only do I want to stay in this country where I have learned again to live in freedom, unhaunted by perpetual fear, but everything in Germany would bring back remembrance of what happened to my parents and countless other painful associations.



K. WINEERA (member of Wellington Harbour Board's staff):

ALTHOUGH I feel a great sense of relief, I know that there is still much to be done. I have several relatives overseas. It is my wish that they are unharmed and in such good health that they can rejoice as we are rejoicing over the good news. I hope they feel as secure as we do. It may take some of the boys still away a long time to get home, but now that we know the worst is over we can wait with patience and look forward to meeting them again. Their presence will make everything complete. While they are away there is still much lacking.



DOROTHY PASCOE (a young mother):

IT is necessary that peace in Europe be quickly followed by speed in our efforts to bring peace in the Pacific, followed by the return of fighting men and refugees to their own lands—there to continue the battle with voice and action, and guns if necessary, against the same forces that try to bring fascism in any guise. I hope to see this same vigilance in post-war years devoted to progressive reforms in society so that our children will gain from these years of war.



C. T. LAUGESSEN (commercial artist):

AS an artist, a lover of Nature and the beautiful, I am conscious of the destructive of war to be over-joyful at announcement of victory. A certain great tension has been eased and I am thankful that Allies have triumphed after a bitter and bloody struggle. May God grant us wisdom and understanding that we all assist to our utmost in the winning of the peace and the prevention of further clashes between nations.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

... we know, is not quite the same thing as peace, is the essential preliminary. What does it mean to those who have taken part in the members of the fighting forces, and what to those at home? Here are some answers by 20 men and women selected almost (but not quite) at random from our ranks. The main they are impromptu answers, but it is not second thoughts would have been much different.



Tramways Traffic

emotional creatures, be influenced by but I think that, and the masses may not will take things myself, there is a relation; but I think those who have made sacrifice, and of facing hardship and hope and the Far while the crowded keeping me fully a tramway official sport.



PASCOE (a young

... that peace in quickly followed by efforts to bring Pacific, followed by fighting men and their own lands—due the battle with tion, and guns if not the same forces ing fascism in any to see this same post-war years depressive reforms in our children will these years of war.



MRS. L. WIDDISON (shop assistant):

WHEN the war is over and peace reigns once again, I would like to live in a world in which the nations are not all ruled by selfish interests, but one in which the conservation of human life is valued far beyond the attaining of power. No more armistices of the 1918-1939 brand for me, but an enduring peace in a world in which there is liberty, freedom from oppression, and freedom from want. I want a world in which we try to work together for the good of all mankind.



C. T. LAUGESSEN (commercial artist):

AS an artist, a lover of Nature and the beautiful, I am too conscious of the destructiveness of war to be over-joyful at the announcement of victory. Certainly a great tension has been eased and I am thankful that the Allies have triumphed after such a bitter and bloody struggle. May God grant us wisdom and understanding that we all may assist to our utmost in the winning of the peace and the prevention of further clashes between nations.



M. ROTOHIKO JONES, M.M. (Private Secretary to the Native Minister):

THE war is over in Europe but it still rages in the Pacific. While there will be rejoicings throughout Maoridom, these rejoicings will be tinged with grief for kinsmen who will never return. There is also the knowledge that there is still another enemy to finish off right in the Moananui-a-Kiwa—the Great Ocean of the Pacific Ocean and the name given to her greatest warrior son, Lieutenant Moananui-a-Kiwa Ngarimu, V.C. When the Japanese are beaten, the Maori will expect to share, as a right, in the liberty and freedom for which the Allied Nations have sacrificed so much.



MARGARET CAMERON (student):

WITH peace comes the hope that the good arising out of war will be turned to good account; that the war-blasted slum areas of cities will be rebuilt into decent homes for the poorest; that such organisations as UNRRA will be given every help, by those capable of helping, to prevent starvation and misery in the liberated countries; that the intermingling of refugees and visiting servicemen with the people of other countries, during the war years, will have brought greater understanding between nations; and that the men who have proved themselves great war leaders will prove themselves great peace leaders.



CONNIE ANDERSON (who works in a Wellington picture theatre):

MANY people wonder what the young folk of to-day feel about the world, and what we will do to promote a better world. For myself I think that there is not much that could be done until things are really cleared up. But in the meantime what a wonderful thing to have peace! To us in New Zealand it means a good deal, but what must it mean to our relatives and friends in Great Britain and other war-torn countries. So now let us kneel and thank God for sending us peace and guarding our freedom. Let us also pray that He will give us younger ones the strength and courage to preserve the world from further bloodshed.



KINGSLEY BRADY (a transplanted Englishman, now working in the New Zealand Public Service):

AS an Imperialist of the deepest dye, peace to me means a strong British Commonwealth of Nations, armed to the teeth. Membership of this Commonwealth should be thrown open to all-comers. While we and our friends sow and reap and gather in our harvest we must keep our eyes skinned for the robber bands, and when we see them arming for the attack we must strike them before they strike us. There is no harm in trying to convert them to our Christian way of living, but we must be practical: where we send missionaries we must send policemen.



FELIX SCHWIMMER (Jewish refugee from Holland):

THE world will not be at peace and the war will not be won on its moral side unless the democratic world discharges its obligation for the Jewish tragedy of the past decade. The cowardly torture and mass-slaughter of an innocent and defenceless people is a disgrace to the persecutors, but the whole of the civilised world shares the responsibility for the crimes committed. Will peace mean that justice will be done to our wronged people? Will it mean that the right will be given to the Jewish people to establish a home in Palestine? If it does, then the end of the wanderings of the Jew has arrived and the day of the greatest victory of humanity.



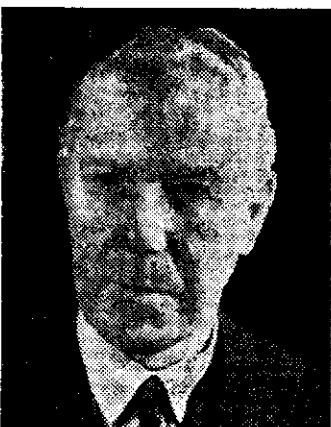
PTE. W. E. FITZGERALD (wounded, prisoner of war for three years, and nine months in Greece, Italy, and Germany):

MY return to New Zealand is the most important event in my life and I am delighted to be home for V Day. I think mostly of the people of Europe, for I know how they are suffering, and I put myself in their place. Peace is a vast relief and I am happiest of all to know that others are also coming home. But our greatest concern will now be Japan. Her defeat will be of enormous importance to New Zealand. Celebration of a great victory is a good thing, but we must never forget the people who have lost their sons and we must remember that there are still many prisoners of war in Germany.



CAPT. C. WEST (who has served in two wars both on land and on the sea):

ON Tower Hill, London, the monument dedicated to the Merchant Seamen who made the supreme sacrifice during the last war contains thousands of names. In this war these men are among the key men and they have confronted the newer and more deadly menaces with the same dogged determination as their forbears. The sea and the men who sailed it saved the world from the Nazis and the Japanese. Let us not forget them when hostilities cease. Let employment be found for them so that we will not (as after 1918) have men with masters' tickets knocking at our doors trying to sell boot polish or mousetraps.



PROFESSOR F. SINCLAIRE, Canterbury University College:

A WORD of ancient wisdom declares that man's spirit is more sorely tried in prosperity than in adversity.

To-day two opposing legions hover about the door of our hearts, like the good and bad angels contending for the soul of Faustus: on one side the host of destroying demons whose names are pride, self-righteousness, hatred, revenge; on the other the gracious creative forces of humility and charity.

Which shall we welcome? The text for Victory Day—*Non nobis, Domine*—casts out self-glorification: humility tells us that we too are sinners: and the world's wounds will never be healed if we close the door to the angel of charity.

THE WAR AT A GLANCE:

1939

SEPTEMBER: Germany invaded Poland, and Great Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand declared war. South Africa entered the war. B.E.F. landed in France. Soviet troops invaded Poland. Warsaw surrendered.

OCTOBER: Hitler made a peace offer. H.M.S. Royal Oak was torpedoed at Scapa Flow. England and France signed a pact with Turkey.

NOVEMBER: A state of siege was declared in Holland. There was a bomb explosion in Munich beer hall. First German bombs were dropped on British territory. Magnetic mine menace began. Dispute arose between Russia and Finland. Russia invaded Finland.

DECEMBER: The Graf Spee was scuttled in the Battle of the River Plate. First Canadian division arrived in England. R.A.F. carried out leaflet raids over Germany.

1940

JANUARY: Rationing was introduced in Britain. Russians gave ground in Finland. There were severe winter conditions in Europe and Britain.

FEBRUARY: First division of Australian and New Zealand troops landed in Italy. A British ship stopped the German prison ship Altmark in Norwegian waters. Finnish resistance weakened.

MARCH: Finland surrendered to Russia. Germans raided the Shetlands and the first British civilian was killed. Hitler and Mussolini conferred at Brenner Pass. Daladier resigned from the French premiership and was succeeded by Reynaud.

APRIL: Britain laid mines in Norwegian waters. Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. Norway resisted stubbornly but vainly. Germany set up a puppet government in Oslo under Quisling. British troops went to Norway.

MAY: Germany invaded Luxembourg, Holland and Belgium, and British and French troops entered Belgium. Chamberlain resigned and was succeeded by Churchill. Dutch capitulated. Germans pierced Allied line at Sedan. General Gamelin was superseded by General Weygand. King Leopold capitulated and B.E.F. was isolated at the Channel coast.

JUNE: B.E.F. evacuated from Dunkirk. Germans drove behind the Maginot Line. Norway surrendered. Italy declared war on Britain and France. Paris fell. Reynaud resigned, and was succeeded by Petain, who asked for armistice. French Government accepted armistice terms. De Gaulle formed French National Committee in Britain.

JULY: Britain demanded surrender of French fleet to prevent Germany from seizing it. Britain closed Burma Road on demand of Japan. Conscription was applied to New Zealand.

AUGUST: Battle of Britain began. British withdrew from Somaliland. R.A.F. dropped bombs on Berlin. Rumania ceded part of Transylvania to Hungary.

SEPTEMBER: Laval became deputy-Premier in new French Government at Vichy. King Carol of Rumania

abdicated. Italian troops in Egypt advanced to Sidi Barrani. A pact was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan.

OCTOBER: Tension increased between U.S.A. and Japan. German troops entered Rumania. Burma Road was reopened and bombed by Japanese. Italy attacked Greece.

NOVEMBER: British forces landed in Crete. Molotov visited Berlin. Italians fell back in Albania. Coventry and Birmingham were bombed. Hungary and Rumania joined the Tripartite Pact.

DECEMBER: Germany seized Lorraine. British desert troops took Sidi Barrani, and moved into Libya. Laval resigned. Germans shelled Nauru Island.

1941

JANUARY: There was heavy fighting between Thailand and French Indo-China. Haile Selassie returned to Abyssinia, and Abyssinians rose in revolt against Italians. Italians lost Bardia, Derna and Tobruk. There was unrest in Rumania. Truce was made between Thailand and French Indo-China.

FEBRUARY: German troops entered Bulgaria. Free French Forces invaded Southern Libya. Turkey and Bulgaria signed non-aggression pact. British troops occupied capital of Italian Somaliland.

MARCH: Germans marched into Bulgaria, which then signed the Tripartite Pact. American Lend-Lease bill was passed. Thailand and Indo-China signed a peace treaty. Liberation of British Somaliland was completed. Yugoslav Government also signed Tripartite Pact, but was forced out of office and a new Government was appointed.

APRIL: British troops received setback in Libya. Germany and Italy attacked Yugoslavia and Germany attacked Greece. Russia and Yugoslavia signed non-aggression pact. Hungary attacked Yugoslavia. Germans entered Belgrade. Russia and Japan signed neutrality pact. Greek Epirus Army surrendered.

MAY: Raschid Ali attacked British in Iraq. Hess made a solo flight to Scotland. German troops landed in Crete. Iraq rebels and British signed an armistice. British forces evacuated Crete.

JUNE: Allied and Free French troops entered Syria. Germany and Turkey signed a friendship pact. Germany, Hungary and Rumania attacked Russia. Finland entered the war against Russia.

JULY: British gained all Southern Syria. American forces occupied Iceland. Allied and Vichy forces in Syria signed armistice. Japanese Cabinet resigned. Germans advanced towards Leningrad. Vichy yielded bases in Indo-China to Japan. British troops moved up through Malaya. Russia and Poland signed a pact of friendship.

AUGUST: Churchill and Roosevelt met on warship and drew up the Atlantic Charter. Riots were started in the Balkans. British and Russian forces

entered Iran. Iran Cabinet resigned and opposition ceased. Russians blew up the Dnieper Dam.

SEPTEMBER: Fierce fighting continued for Leningrad. Kiev fell. Guerrillas were active in Yugoslavia.

OCTOBER: Germans moved into the Ukraine. Japanese were defeated by Chinese at Changsha. Portugal allowed Japan to establish bases on Portuguese Timor. Germans launched new drive on Crimea, and advanced on Moscow.

NOVEMBER: U.S. Congress revised Neutrality Act to allow greater assistance to Britain. Imperial forces made new drive in Libya. Vichy dismissed Weygand. Siege of Tobruk was raised. Japanese negotiations with U.S. deteriorated. Japanese troops in Indo-China moved towards Thailand frontiers.

DECEMBER: Britain declared war on Finland, Hungary and Rumania. Japan entered the war against U.S. and Britain by bombing Pearl Harbour. Japan invaded Thailand, which capitulated. Japanese made rapid advances against British in Malaya. Winter conditions forced Germans back in Russia. U.S. entered war against Axis Powers. Japanese took Guam, Penang, Wake Island and Hongkong, and landed in Philippines and Sarawak.

1942

JANUARY: Japanese forces invaded Dutch East Indies, Burma, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland and the Solomons. Thailand declared war on Britain. Twenty-one Central and South American Republics broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. Imperial troops, forced out of Malaya, made a stand on Singapore Island.

FEBRUARY: Germans advanced in Libya. Singapore fell to the Japanese. Japanese bombed Darwin, and invaded Bali, Dutch and Portuguese Timor and Java. Allied forces withdrew in Burma. Heavy fighting continued in Russia and China.

MARCH: Rangoon fell and Japan made rapid advances in Burma. Frequent raids on Malta continued. Germans withdrew in Russia, Japanese advanced in New Guinea.

APRIL: Japanese bombed Ceylon, and towns on the Indian mainland, and occupied Admiralty Islands. Laval returned to Cabinet and announced complete collaboration with Axis. American planes bombed Japanese cities.

MAY: British forces landed on Madagascar. Corregidor surrendered to Japanese. Germans launched offensive in Crimea. Japanese advanced along Burma Road. Mexico declared war on Axis Powers. Severe fighting continued in Libya.

JUNE: Japanese submarines raided Sydney harbour. Japanese suffered defeat at Midway Island. Britain and Russia signed 20-year friendship pact. U.S. forces arrived in New Zealand. British forces withdrew into Egypt, and Tobruk surrendered to Germans. New War Administration was formed in New Zealand.

JULY: Russian forces continued to withdraw. Japanese forces landed in



H.M. KING GEORGE VI.



WINSTON CHURCHILL



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT



PRESIDENT TRUMAN

A Diary of The Main Events

Papua, and bombed Northern Queensland. Germans took Rostov.

AUGUST: Battle of the Solomons began. Gandhi demanded that the British leave India, and Gandhi and other leaders were arrested. Churchill went to Moscow to confer with Stalin. Brazil and Uruguay entered the war against the Axis Powers.

SEPTEMBER: Japanese landed on Guadalcanal. Fierce fighting continued around Stalingrad. British forces occupied the capital of Madagascar. Allied position in New Guinea improved.

OCTOBER: Friction developed between Germany and Denmark. U.S. troops landed in Liberia. Eighth Army launched heavy assault in Egypt.

NOVEMBER: Eighth Army advanced in Egypt. U.S. troops landed in French Morocco and Algeria. Algiers capitulated. Armistice with French was signed in North Africa. Germans invaded unoccupied France and Italians entered Southern France. Germans landed in Tunisia. Japanese were forced back in Solomons. Darlan declared for the Fighting French. French fleet was scuttled at Toulon.

DECEMBER: Germans suffered heavy losses in Russia. Americans took Buna, in Papua. Eighth Army advanced into Tripolitania. Darlan was assassinated.

1943

JANUARY: U-boat menace increased. Iraq declared war on Axis Powers. Russians raised siege of Leningrad. Eighth Army occupied Tripoli, and entered Tunisia. Allied leaders held conference in Casablanca. Russians defeated the Germans at Stalingrad.

FEBRUARY: All Libya conquered. U.S. forces cleared Guadalcanal of Japanese. Russians took Rostov and Kharkov.

MARCH: Japanese convoy approaching New Guinea was annihilated. Russians took Rjev and Vyazma, but were forced to evacuate Kharkov. Battle for Tunisia began.

APRIL: Allied forces in Tunisia advanced steadily. Relations were suspended between Poland and Russia.

MAY: Allies captured Tunis and Bizerta. British forces in Burma withdrew to the Indian frontier. North African campaign ended with surrender of the German and Italian armies. R.A.F. bombed dams in the Ruhr. Russia disbanded the Comintern.

JUNE: Pantellaria, Lampedusa and Linosa surrendered to the Allies. Japanese suffered reverse in China. United Nations launched air attack on Sicily. Allies opened new offensive in the Pacific.

JULY: British made a commando raid on Crete, British, American and Canadian forces invaded Sicily, and took Syracuse and Palermo. Americans advanced in New Guinea and New Georgia. Rome had its first air-raid. Germans were forced back in Russia.

Mussolini resigned and Badoglio became head of the Government. Fascist organisation disbanded.

AUGUST: Sicilian campaign ended with a British and American victory. Russians retook Orel, Kharkov and Taganrog. Revolt started in Denmark, and King Christian was arrested. King Boris of Bulgaria died. Americans forced Japanese from New Georgia.

SEPTEMBER: Eighth Army invaded Italy, and Italy surrendered unconditionally. Germans continued fighting in Italy. Iran declared war on Germany. Australian and American troops took Lae in New Guinea. Italians drove Germans from Sardinia. Germans withdrew in Russia.

OCTOBER: French forced enemy troops from Corsica. Portugal granted Britain naval and air bases in the Azores. Italy declared war on Germany. Czech troops landed in Dalmatia to help partisans attacked by Germans. Russians advanced in the Ukraine area.

NOVEMBER: U.S. forces landed on Bougainville. Germans suffered heavy defeats in Russia. German forces recaptured Leros and Samos Islands. U.S. forces landed on islands in the Gilbert group. Eighth Army launched a new attack on the German line in Italy.

DECEMBER: Allied leaders met at Cairo and Teheran. Australians took Wareo and Americans landed on Arawe Peninsula. Internal unrest developed in Bulgaria. Russia and Czechoslovakia signed a 20-year friendship pact.

1944

JANUARY: Russians crossed 1939 Polish frontier. Allied forces made a new landing in Italy at Nettuno and Anzio. Argentina severed diplomatic relations with the Axis powers. After heavy fighting, Leningrad was liberated. Air-raids over Germany increased. U.S. forces invaded Marshall Islands.

FEBRUARY: Russian forces crossed Estonian border. Germans suffered a major defeat at Kanev. Allies attacked Monte Cassino monastery. Americans attacked Truk. Allied forces were successful in Burma. Russia offered Finland peace terms.

MARCH: Russians forced German troops back. German forces occupied Hungary. Finland rejected Russian terms. Japanese entered Manipur State, India. Heavy fighting continued at Cassino. Russian forces entered Rumania.

APRIL: American forces took Hollandia in Dutch New Guinea. Russo-Finnish peace negotiations were broken off. Allied forces gained decisive victories in British New Guinea. Japanese launched a new attack in Honan Province in China.

MAY: Russians liberated the Crimea. Allies launched new offensive against Gustav Line in Italy. Cassino was bypassed, and the Germans were forced to evacuate. U.S. troops took Wake Island. Allies made advances in Burma.

JUNE: Fifth Army took Rome. Allies landed in Normandy, and made rapid advances to the south and west, liberating Cherbourg. Russians launched a new

offensive in Finland. U.S. planes raided Japan. Flying bombs were used against England. U.S. forces landed on Saipan.

JULY: Caen was liberated. Russians crossed the Latvian border. Allies progress in Normandy and Italy was steady. Saipan surrendered, and U.S. forces attacked Guam. Tojo was removed from his position as Chief of Staff, and his Cabinet resigned.

AUGUST: Allied forces landed in the South of France and thrust inland. Japanese fell back slightly in Burma and the South Pacific. There was a Polish rising in Warsaw when the Russians reached the capital. French forces rose, and Paris was liberated. Russia forced Rumania to surrender, and invaded Transylvania.

SEPTEMBER: Allies entered Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg. Finland made an armistice with Russia. Allies crossed the German frontier. Airborne troops landed at Arnhem, but were forced to retreat.

OCTOBER: Warsaw underground forces surrendered to Germans. Allies landed in Greece and Germans evacuated the country. Allied forces invaded the Philippines. Red Army entered Czechoslovakia and Norway.

NOVEMBER: British landed on Walcheren. Roosevelt was elected for fourth term. U.S. planes bombed Japan. Polish Cabinet resigned.

DECEMBER: U.S. forces crossed the Saar River. Russians advanced in Hungary. There was fighting among factions in Greece. United States forces made progress in the Philippines. Germans made progress in Belgium.

1945

JANUARY: ELAS troops withdrew from Athens. Huge American forces opened the invasion of Luzon. Truce terms were agreed to in Athens. Red Army freed Warsaw from Germans. Russians crossed the German border, 90 miles from Berlin.

FEBRUARY: American First Army captured three miles of the Siegfried Line. The roar of Russian guns was heard in Berlin. American troops entered Manila. The "Big Three" met at Yalta. Polish Government in London rejected the Yalta policy. U.S. task force attacked Tokio.

MARCH: German armies routed between Maas and Rhine. Drive to Berlin started. Heart of Tokio bombed. Montgomery launched offensive on lower Rhine.

APRIL: U.S. Forces advanced on Okinawa. British crossed the Weser. Russia denounced Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact. Russians liberated Vienna. Death of Roosevelt. Russians within Berlin. Link-up of Allies from East and West. Mussolini executed.

MAY: Persistent rumours of surrender offers by Germany. Germans announced Hitler's death. Unconditional surrender in Italy and Western Austria. Fall of Berlin.



JOSEF STALIN



CHIANG-KAI-SHEK



GENERAL DE GAULLE



FIELD-MARSHAL SMUTS



SERGT. J. D. HINTON, V.C.
Greece, April 28-29, 1941.



SERGT. A. C. HULME, V.C.
Crete, May 20-28, 1941.



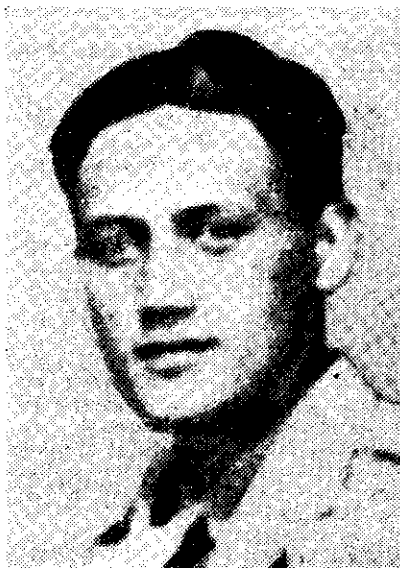
CAPT. C. H. UPHAM, V.C.
Crete, May 23-30, 1941.



SERGT. J. A. WARD, V.C.
(R.N.Z.A.F.)
Minster, Zuyder Zee, July 7, 1941.



2nd LIEUT. K. ELLIOTT, V.C.
Ruweisat, July 15, 1942.



2nd LIEUT. NGARIMU, V.C.
Jebel Tebaga, March 26, 1943.

NEW ZEALAND'S PART

A War Chronology

1939

Sept. 3: New Zealand declares war on Germany.
Sept. 5: First New Zealand casualty—F/O L. H. Edwards, R.A.F., taken prisoner. P/O H. M. F. Barnitt, R.A.F., of New Plymouth, is claimed to have sunk the first U-boat from the air.
Dec. 11: Advance party of First Contingent 2nd N.Z.E.F. leaves New Zealand.
Dec. 13: New Zealanders in action on H.M.S. "Achilles" in Battle of River Plate.

1940

Jan. 6: First Contingent 2nd N.Z.E.F. leaves New Zealand for Middle East.
June 4: The evacuation of Dunkirk.
June 10: Italy enters the war.
June 19: "Niagara" sunk by a mine in Hauraki Gulf.
June 25: Armistice between Germany and France becomes effective.
Aug. 2: "Turakina" attacked in the Tasman Sea.
Sept. 13: First New Zealand soldier killed in action — Pte. G. R. Osborn, killed by a thermos bomb in the Western Desert.
Oct. 28: Eighth Brigade men leave New Zealand for Fiji.
Nov. 27: "Rangitane" sunk by raider in the Pacific.
Dec. 9: General Wavell launches his campaign in the Western Desert. New Zealanders take part.
Dec. 27: Nauru Island attacked by German raider.

1941

Jan. 16: Women's Auxiliary Air Force is formed in New Zealand.
Feb. 13: Air Training Corps is formed.
Feb. 27: H.M.N.Z.S. "Leander" sinks Italian armed cruiser "Ramb I." in the Indian Ocean.
March 24: Rommel launches second Axis offensive in Libya.
April 6: Germany declares war on Greece and Yugoslavia.
April 28: Bulk of British forces, including New Zealanders, evacuated from

Greece to Crete or Egypt. Sgt. J. D. Hinton wins V.C. for valour in Greece.
May 20: Germans launch their airborne attack on Crete.
May 29: Crete in German hands; evacuation begins. 2nd Lieut. C. H. Upham and Sgt. A. C. Hulme are awarded the V.C.
June 20: First issue of *N.Z.E.F. Times* is printed in Cairo.
June 22: U.S.S.R. enters the war.
July 5: First party of wounded from Middle East arrives in New Zealand by hospital ship.
July 7: V.C. awarded to Sgt. J. A. Ward, R.A.F.
Nov. 18: New Zealanders cross Libyan frontier to take part in Eighth Army offensive in Cyrenaica.
Nov. 26: New Zealanders complete occupation of Sidi Rezegh after very fierce fighting.
Nov. 27: New Zealanders make contact with beleaguered Tobruk garrison.
Dec. 1: New Zealanders outside Tobruk are over-run by German tanks and withdrawn from Libya.
Dec. 7: Japan attacks Pearl Harbour.
Dec. 10: H.M.S. "Prince of Wales" and "Repulse" are sunk off Malaya.

1942

Jan. 2: South Africans and New Zealanders capture Bardia and release many New Zealand prisoners-of-war.
Jan. 3: General Wavell appointed Commander of the United Nations Forces in the South-West Pacific.
Feb. 9: Pacific Council formed in London.
Feb. 15: Singapore falls to the Japanese.
Feb. 23: New Zealanders begin to move to Syria from Egypt.
Feb. 27: Battle of the Java Sea begins.
March 17: General MacArthur assumes command of United Nations Forces in Australia and South-West Pacific.
April 18: Tokyo bombed by U.S.A.A.F.
April 25: U.S. occupation of New Caledonia is announced.
May 4-8: Naval battle of the Coral Sea.
May 26: Rommel opens fresh Axis offensive in Cyrenaica.
June 16: New Zealanders begin to move from Syria to the Western Desert.
June 22: Tobruk falls, and the Axis Forces approach the Egyptian frontier.
June 27-28: New Zealanders hold Axis Forces in Battle of Minqar Qaim, and break out to withdraw to El Alamein.
July 14-15: New Zealanders attack El Ruweisat Ridge at El Alamein and suffer very heavy casualties. Sgt. K. Elliott wins the V.C.
July 20-21: New Zealanders attack El Mreir Depression at El Alamein.
Aug. 13: Lieut.-General Montgomery is appointed to command Eighth Army.
Aug. 15: General Alexander becomes C-in-C. Middle East Forces.
Aug. 30: Rommel launches his final assault on the El Alamein Line.
Oct. 23: Eighth Army opens the Battle of El Alamein.
Nov. 7: British and American forces land in French North Africa.



F/O. L. A. TRIGG, V.C., D.F.C.
Off West African Coast, August 11, 1943.

Nov. 11: Axis troops are cleared from Egypt.
 Nov. 13: Eighth Army re-occupies Tobruk.
 Nov. 20: Eighth Army enters Benghazi.
 Dec. 15: New Zealanders outflank enemy force at El Agheila.
 Dec. 23: Advanced party of first Commando Fiji Guerrillas, led by New Zealanders, lands at Guadalcanal.
 Dec. 25: Eighth Army reached Sirte.

1943

Jan. 15: Eighth Army attacks in Wadi Zemzem region, Tripolitania.
 Jan. 18: Eighth Army occupies Misurata.
 Jan. 23: English, Scottish and New Zealand troops enter Tripoli.
 Jan. 30: Eighth Army crosses Tunisian frontier.
 Feb. 9: Guadalcanal completely occupied by U.S. Forces.
 Feb. 11: General Eisenhower assumes Supreme Command of Allied Forces in North Africa.
 Feb. 20: Axis Forces, having broken American lines, occupy Kasserine Pass.
 March 1-6: Battle of the Bismark Sea.
 March 20: Eighth Army attacks Mareth Line.

March 26: Lieut.-General Freyberg's New Zealand column, having outflanked Mareth Line, attacks El Hamma. 2nd Lieut. Ngarimu wins V.C.

March 30: Whole of Mareth position in British hands.

April 6: Eighth Army attacks Wadi Akarit and forces Axis withdrawal to Enfidaville.

April 6: Japanese aircraft attack Guadalcanal; Allied losses include H.M.N.Z.S. "Moa" (corvette).

April 10: Eighth Army occupies Sfax.

April 19: Eighth Army launches attack on Enfidaville Line.

May 7: British First Army enters Tunis. Bizerte occupied by Americans and French.

May 13: Last remaining Axis Forces in Tunisia surrender.

May 15: New Zealanders begin to move from Tunisia to Maadi Camp, Egypt.

May 17: New Zealanders take part in bombing of German dams.

June 11: Pantelleria surrenders.

June 15: First furlough draft of New Zealanders leaves Egypt.

June 16: New Zealanders assist Americans in shooting down 94 of 120 Japanese raiders over Guadalcanal.

June 20: Lieut.-General Freyberg arrives in New Zealand.

July 2: Fiji guerrillas land in New Georgia.

July 10: Allies begin invasion of Sicily.

July 12: H.M.N.Z.S. "Leander" in action off Solomons against Japanese destroyers. Furlough draft arrives in New Zealand.

July 25: Mussolini resigns.

July 31: Lieut.-General Freyberg returns to 2nd N.Z.E.F. from New Zealand.

Aug. 31: Fiji guerrillas land on Vella Lavella.

Sept. 3: Eighth Army crosses Straits of Messina into Italy. Italy granted armistice.

Sept. 18: New Zealanders land on Vella Lavella.

Sept. 25: New Zealand holds first wartime General Election.

Oct. 6: New Zealanders begin to move from Egypt to Italy.

SOME OF OUR WAR LEADERS



RT. HON. P. FRASER
Prime Minister



HON. F. JONES
Minister of Defence.



Lt.-Gen. SIR BERNARD FREYBERG
V.C., G.O.C., 2nd N.Z.E.F.

Oct. 30: New Zealanders land on Mono Island in the Treasury Group.

Nov. 2: F/O L. A. Trigg, D.F.C., R.N.Z.A.F., is awarded the V.C.

Nov. 27: Having rejoined Eighth Army, New Zealanders take part in Battle of Sangro River.

Dec. 22: New Zealanders take part in defeat of enemy at Ortona.

1944

Jan. 22: Anzio bridgehead landings.

Feb. 16: U.S. Forces attack Truk, Japanese naval base.

Feb. 17: Maoris attack across the Rapido River at Cassino.

March 3: A submarine is reported in New Zealand waters.

March 6: Meat rationing is introduced in New Zealand.

May 18: After a prolonged and fierce battle, British and New Zealanders enter Cassino.

May 30: New Zealanders take Alvito and Vicalvi.

June 2: New Zealanders take Campoli.

June 5: Allied troops enter Rome.

June 6: D-Day—Normandy is invaded.

June 15: U.S. Forces land on Saipan.

July 27: New Zealanders are eight miles from Florence.

Aug. 6: Florence is virtually in Allied hands.

Aug. 15: Allies land in the South of France.

Sept. 13: U.S. Forces are on German soil.

Oct. 5: Allies land in Greece.

Oct. 23: Announcement of Japanese massacre on Tarawa (October 15, 1942). Seventeen New Zealanders were killed.

Dec. 17: New Zealanders take Faenza.

1945

April 12: New Zealand Division back in action in Italy.

April 14: New Zealand troops cross Sancerno River.

April 26: Infantry seize bridge across Idice.

May 1: New Zealanders link up Tito's forces.

May 3: Capitulation of Germans in Italy reported.



Lt.-Gen. E. PUTTICK
G.O.C., N.Z.M.F.



Rear-Admiral W. E. PARRY, R.N.
(commanded Achilles at River Plate)



Air Vice Marshal L. M. ISITT
(Chief of Air Staff)



Air Vice Marshal R. V. GODDARD
(Chief of Air Staff, 1941-43)

PROGRAMMES DAY BY DAY

(Copyright: All Rights Reserved to the New Zealand Government)

Monday, May 14

IYA AUCKLAND 650 kc. 462 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Musical Bon Bons
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Devotions: Rev. Father Bennett
- 10.20 For M. Lady: Thrills from Great Opera
- 10.45 A.C.E. Talk: "The Use of Green Vegetables in the Diet"
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 12.30 Official Opening of the 1945 Victory War Loan
- 2. 0 Do You Know These?
- 2.30 Classical Music, featuring Great Concertos: Concerto No. 1 in D Major (Paganini)
- 3.30 Tea Time Tunes
- 3.45 Music While You Work
- 4.15 Light Music
- 4.45 Children's session with The Storyman: "Princess on the Glass Hill"
- 5.45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)
- 6.45 Farmers' session: "Current topics on Poultry Farming," by M. E. White
- 7. 0 A Recording of the Opening of the 1945 Victory Loan
- 7.45 EVENING PROGRAMME: "Beauvallet"
- 8.10 "The Brains Trust": Topics include: "Is there justification for the saying, 'There's always room at the top'?" "Will air transport ever be able to compete with land and water transport in anything but passengers and valuable merchandise?"
- 8.38 London Concert Orchestra, "When the Old Clock Ticks" (Gibish)
- 8.41 "Mr. Meredith Walks Out"
- 8.57 Station Notices
- 9. 0 Newscast and Commentary
- 9.25 The Comedy Harmonists: "Guitar of Love" (Schmidtseder), "Solitude" (Ellington), "It Rains on the Road" (Champigny), "Corsican Boat Song" (Rodor)
- 9.37 BBC Theatre Orchestra (BBC programme)
- 10. 0 Scottish Interlude: The Clan Players, "Hall! Caledonia" (arr. Scott-Wood), Deanna Durbin, "Loch Lomond" (Trad.), Pipe Major J. B. Robertson, "Macgibbon's Lament" (Trad.), Pipes and Drums 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, "Bonnie Dundee" (Trad.)
- 10.15 "Frenzy": A Thriller by Susan Eriz (BBC programme)
- 10.28 Music, Mirth and Melody
- 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

IYX AUCKLAND 880 kc. 341 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Light Music
- 5.45-6.0 Dance Interlude
- 7. 0 After Dinner Music
- 7. 0 Light Orchestral Music and Ballads
- 9. 0 Excerpts from Opera
- 10. 0 Light Recitals
- 10.30 Close down

I2M AUCKLAND 1250 kc. 240 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Light Orchestral Items
- 5.45 Popular Vocalists
- 6. 0 Piano and Organ Selections
- 6.20 Light Popular Items
- 7. 0 Orchestral Music
- 8. 0 Light Concert
- 9. 0 Jive Time
- 9.30 Hit Parade
- 10. 0 Close down

2YA WELLINGTON 570 kc. 526 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 6.15 Breakfast session
- 9. 0 Kay on the Keys (BBC production)
- 9.15 The Melodeers Quartet and Norman Cloutier's Orchestra
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 9.32 Morning Star: Harold Williams (baritone)
- 9.40 Music While You Work
- 10.10 Devotional Service
- 10.25 Morning Talk: Leaders of the Women's Movement 10.28 to 10.30 Time signals
- 10.40 For My Lady: World's Great Artists: Rudolf Friml (Vienna)
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 12.30 Official Opening of the 1945 Victory War Loan, relayed from the Steps of Parliament House
- 2. 0 Classical Hour, featuring Symphony No. 2 in D Minor, Op. 70 (Dvorak)
- 3.15 Reserved 3.28 to 3.30 Time signals
- 4. 0 "The Channings"
- 4.15 Songs from the Masters
- 4.45-5.15 Children's session: Ebor, Ariel and Molly
- 5.45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)
- 7. 0 A Recording of the Official Opening of the 1945 Victory War Loan which took place on the Steps of Parliament House at 12.15 p.m. to-day
- 7.15 Winter Course Talk: "Residential Wellington": Miss J. K. Finney
- 7.45 EVENING PROGRAMME: Light Symphony Orchestra, Valsette from "Wood Nymphs" (Coates)
- 7.49 "English Country Calendar" (March Edition): Verse and Prose (BBC production)
- 8. 4 The NBS String Quartet Principal: Vincent Aspay Quartet, Op. 76, No. 1, in G Major (Haydn)
- 8.34 Lotte Lehmann (soprano), "Secrecy" (Mozart), "I Love Thee (Beethoven), "To Chloe" (Mozart)
- 8.43 Dorothy Davies (pianist), Sonata, Op. 164, in A Minor (Schubert) (A Studio Recital)
- 9. 0 Newscast and Commentary
- 9.30 New Zealand News for the Pacific Islands
- 9.40 "When Cobb and Co. Was King": A Serial of the Early Coaching Days in Australia
- 10. 5 Harry Roy and his Orchestra
- 10.35 Bing Crosby
- 10.45 Uncle Sam Presents: Jimmy Grier and his Coastguards Band
- 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

2YC WELLINGTON 840 kc. 357 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Variety
- 5.45 Dance Music
- 6.15 Dinner Music
- 7.45 "Starlight"
- 8. 0 Past and Present Playhouse
- 8.30 "Keys on the Keys"
- 8.45 Revels in Rhythm
- 9. 0 Band Music
- 9.15 Professional Boxing Contest, relayed from Town Hall
- 10. 0 Light Concert
- 10.30 Close down

2YD WELLINGTON 990 kc. 303 m.

- 7. 0 p.m. Stars of the Musical Firmament
- 7.20 "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea"
- 7.33 Top of the Bill
- 8. 0 Dancing Times
- 8.25 Thrills from Great Operas
- 8.40 Melodies that charm
- 9. 2 Handel and His Music
- 9.35 "Barnaby Rudge"
- 9.55 When Day is Done
- 10. 0 Close down

2YB NEW PLYMOUTH 810 kc. 370 m.

- 7. 0 p.m. Family session
- 8. 0 Concert session
- 8.30 "The Stones Cry Out" (BBC production)
- 9. 1 Concert session
- 10. 0 Close down

2YH NAPIER 750 kc. 395 m.

- 7. 0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Morning Variety
- 9.15 A.C.E. Talk: "The Use of Green Vegetables in the Diet"
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 12.30 Official Opening of the 1945 Victory War Loan
- 5. 0 Uncle Ned and Aunt Gwen
- 6. 0 "Hopalong Cassidy"
- 6.15 LONDON NEWS
- 6.30 Musical Programme
- 6.42 National Savings Bulletin
- 6.45 Station Announcements "Dad and Dave"
- 7. 0 Recording of the Official Opening of the 1945 Victory War Loan
- 7.45 "Oliver Twist"
- 8. 0 Listeners' Own session
- 9. 0 Newscast and Commentary
- 9.25 Royal Albert Hall Orchestra, "Cockaigne" Concert Overture (Elgar)
- 9.41 Lawrence Tibbett (baritone), "Even Bravest Heart" ("Faust") (Gounod)
- Leopold Stokowski and Philadelphia Orchestra, "Venusberg Music" ("Tannhauser") (Wagner)
- 10. 0 Close down

2YN NELSON 920 kc. 327 m.

- 12.30 p.m. Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 7. 0 Recording of Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 7.45 "Science Lifts the Veil: Viruses and Disease," by Dr. C. H. Andrewes (BBC programme)
- 8. 0 CLASSICAL MUSIC: Arturo Toscanini and BBC Symphony Orchestra, Symphony No. 6 in F Major ("Pastoral") (Beethoven)
- 8.40 Lauritz Melchior (tenor), Lohengrin's Narrative "In Distant Land," Tannhauser's Hymn to Venus, "All Praise Be Thine" (Wagner)
- 8.48 Artur Schnabel (piano) with London Philharmonic Orchestra, The Third Movement "Rondo" from Concerto No. 1 in D Minor (Brahms)
- 9. 1 "Parker of the Yard"
- 9.25 Mantovani's Tipica Orchestra, At Bollington (organ), Mills Brothers, Joe Loss and His Orchestra
- 10. 0 Close down

2ZJ GISBORNE 980 kc. 306 m.

- 7. 0 p.m. After Dinner Music
- 7.15 "Martin's Corner"
- 7.30 Variety
- 7.45 "Dad and Dave"
- 8. 0 Concert Programme, presenting "The Show of Shows," with Kathleen Goodall
- 9. 2 Variety
- 9.30 Swingtime
- 10. 0 Close down

3YA CHRISTCHURCH 720 kc. 416 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Morning programme
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 9.45 Music While You Work
- 10.10 For My Lady: World's Great Opera Houses: Catania Opera House, Sicily
- 10.30 Devotional Service
- 10.45 Music for Strings
- 12. 0 Lunch Music: (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 12.30 Official Opening of the 1945 Victory War Loan
- 2. 0 Music While You Work
- 2.30 A.C.E. Talk: "The Use of Green Vegetables in the Diet"
- 2.45 Melody and Humour
- 3. 0 Classical Hour: Symphony No. 34 in C Major K.338 (Mozart), Sir Thomas Beecham conductor, The London Philharmonic Orchestra
- 4. 0 Musical Comedy
- 4.45 Children's session
- 5.45 Dinner Music (6.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 7. 0 A Recording of Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 7.45 EVENING PROGRAMME: "The BBC Brains Trust" Among the Questions: "What will soldiers want after the war?" "How far does the press influence public opinion?" "Does the Brains Trust think that a really good man would accept a title?"
- 8.14 From the Studio: For Scottish Listeners. The Scottish Society of New Zealand Highland Pipe Band: "Blue Bells of Scotland," "Heroes of Flodden" (Barker), "Terebus," "Highland Laddie," "Piper Cave" (Marr), "Sweet Maid of Glendunna" (Barker), "Cock of the North" (Trad.), "El Alamo" (Benham), "Bonnie Dundee" (Sir Walter Scott)
- 8.32 George Campbell (Scottish Comedian), "I Love ma Jean" (Lauder), "I Belong to Glasgow" (Fyffe), "The Laddies who Fought and Won" (Lauder) (A Studio Recital)
- 8.43 Band of H.M. Royal Air Force, Gondolier and Nightingale (Langley)
- 8.45 From the Studio: Ernest Rogers (tenor), "If I Might Come to You" (Squire), "Serenade" (Tosselli), "Island of Dreams," "Nirvana" (Adams)
- 9. 0 Newscast and Commentary
- 9.30 Jack Payne and his Orchestra (BBC programme)
- 9.45 Lener String Quartet, Quartet in G Major K.387 (Mozart)
- 10.17 Music, Mirth and Melody
- 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

3YL CHRISTCHURCH 1200 kc. 250 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Early Evening Music
- 5.45 Tea Dance
- 6. 0 Concert Time
- 7. 0 Our Gardening Expert: "Knotty Problems"
- 7.45 "America Talks to New Zealand": Mr. C. A. Berendsen on UNRRA
- 8. 0 Beethoven's Shorter Piano Works: Six Bagatelles, Op. 126, played by Artur Schnabel
- 8.20 Marion Anderson (contralto) and the Philadelphia Orchestra, "So Blue Thine Eyes," "The Smith," Alto Rhapsody (Brahms)
- 8.36 Joseph Szigeti (violinist), "Capriol" Suite (Warlock), Minuet (Debussy), Hungarian Rhapsody (Hubay)
- 8.51 Westminster Abbey Choir, Benedictus in E Flat, "Glorious and Powerful God" (Stanford)
- 9. 1 "The Moonstone"
- 9.14 Popular Entertainers
- 9.30 "Life of Cleopatra"
- 9.41 "It's Foolish But It's Fun"
- 10. 0 Epilogue
- 10.30 Close down

3ZR GREYMOUTH 940 kc. 319 m.

- 7. 0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Morning Music
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Devotional Service
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 12.30 Official Opening 1945 Victory War Loan
- 2. 0 Close down
- 3. 0 Masters in Lighter Mood
- 3.30 Calling All Hospitals
- 4. 0 "The Woman Without a Name"
- 4.14 Solo Concert
- 4.30 Hits of the Past
- 5. 0 For the Older Children: "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea"
- 5.45 Dinner Music
- 6. 0 "The Circus Comes to Town"
- 6.15 LONDON NEWS
- 6.40 The Coral Islanders, Six Hit Medley
- 6.48 Diggers' session
- 7. 0 Repetition of Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 7.45 Songs from the Shows (BBC programme)
- 8.15 "Lost Empire"
- 8.33 Mantovani and his Orchestra, "Basta Manana" (Sterney)
- 8.36 Kate Smith, "Time on My Hands" (Youmans)
- 8.39 Norman Cloutier and his Orchestra, "Riff Song" (U.S.A. programme)
- 8.41 "Mr. Jones Goes to War" (U.S.A. programme)
- 8.54 Paul Whiteman's Concert Orchestra "Manhattan Serenade" (Alter)
- 8.58 To-morrow's Programmes
- 9. 0 Newscast and Commentary
- 9.25 "Pacific Image" (Gough) (BBC programme)
- 9.50 The BBC Wireless Chorus, "Mystic Woods," "Crown of Life" (Turner)
- 10. 0 Close down

LISTENERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS. — Paid in advance at any Money Order Office: Twelve months, 12/-; six months, 6/-

All programmes in this issue are copyright to The Listener, and may not be reprinted without permission.

4YA DUNEDIN 790 kc. 380 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 9.32 Music While You Work
- 10.20 Devotional Service
- 10.40 For My Lady: The Story Behind the Song
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m. LONDON NEWS)
- 12.30 p.m. Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 2. 0 Operetta
- 2.30 Music While You Work
- 3. 0 Light and Bright
- 3.30 Classical Hour: Composer for To-day: Bach
- 4.30 Cafe Music
- 4.45 Children's session: Nature Night
- 5.45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)
- 7. 0 Recording of Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 7.45 EVENING PROGRAMME: Beniamino Gigli (tenor), "Song of India" (Rimsky-Korsakov), "Elegie" (Massenet), "La Danza" (Rossini), "If I Could Forget Your Eyes" (Albeniz)
- 8. 0 Masterpieces of Music, with Thematic Illustrations and Comments by Professor V. E. Galway, Mus.D., Symphony No. 2 in D Major, Op. 36 (Beethoven)
- 8.43 Kodroff Male Quartet, "A Life for the Czar" (Glinka), "Valse" (Vogel), "Circassian Song" (arr. Tcherepuno)
- 8.52 Jean Ilios Quintet, Chanson Napolitaine (d'Amrosio), Menuet Gothique (Boellmann)
- 8.58 Station Notices
- 9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
- 9.25 Louis Levy and Gaumont British Symphony, "Everything is Rhythm"
- 9.31 "Children of Night"
- 9.57 Billy Mayerl (piano), "Mistieoe"
- 10. 0 Masters in Lighter Mood
- 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

4YO DUNEDIN 1140 kc. 263 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Variety
- 6. 0 Dinner Music
- 7. 0 After Dinner Music
- 8. 0 "Forgotten People"
- 8.15 Variety
- 8.30 Songs From the Shows
- 9. 0 Light Orchestra, Musical Comedy and Ballads
- 9.30 Memories of Hawaii
- 9.45 Music of the People
- 10. 0 Variety
- 10.30 Close down

4YZ INVERCARGILL 680 kc. 441 m.

- 7. 0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Morning Variety
- 9.15 A.C.E. Talk: "Soap Making"
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m. LONDON NEWS)
- 12.30 Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 5. 0 Children's session: Cousin Betty
- 5.45 Variety Calling
- 6. 0 "Dad and Dave"
- 6.15 LONDON NEWS
- 6.45 "Talisman Ring"
- 7. 0 Repetition of Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 7.45 Louvain Galloway (soprano) singing from the studio: "The Old Refrain" (Kreisler), "The Crown" (Rae), "Fairy Tales of Ireland" (Coates), "Love Everlasting" (Friml)
- 8. 0 Description of Debutantes at St. Catherine's Ex-Pupils Association Ball (relayed from St. Mary's Hall)
- 8.30 "Frankenstein"
- 8.42 "Cuckoo Clock" (Castillo)
- 8.45 "McGlusky, the Gold Seeker"
- 8.57 Station Notices
- 9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
- 9.25 "Accent on Rhythm" (BBC programme)
- 9.40 Supper Dance: Bob Crosby's Band
- 10. 0 Close down

1ZB AUCKLAND 1878 kc. 288 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 9.45 Morning Reflections (Elsie K. Morton)
- 10. 0 To-day with Aesop: The Old Woman and the Wine Jar
- 10.15 Three Generations
- 10.30 Ma Perkins
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12.30 p.m. Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 1.15 London News
- 1.45 1ZB Happiness Club (Joan)
- 2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
- 2.15 Linda's First Love
- 2.30 Home Service session
- 3. 0 For Ever Young
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session
- 5. 0 The Junior Quiz
- 6. 0 Hot Dates in History: Dempsey Wins Title
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 Long, Long Ago
- 7. 0 Recording of the Official Opening of the 1945 Victory War Loan
- 7.45 One Way and Another
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 Short Short Stories: Typographical
- 8.20 Susan Lee
- 8.45 Sir Adam Disappears
- 9. 5 The Forger
- 10. 0 The District Quiz
- 10.30 Harmony Lane
- 11. 0 London News

2ZB WELLINGTON 1130 kc. 265 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 To-day with Aesop: The Miser and His Gold
- 10.15 Morning Melodies
- 10.30 Ma Perkins
- 10.45 Big Sister

- 12.30 p.m. Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 1.15 London News
- 2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
- 2.15 Linda's First Love
- 3. 0 For Ever Young
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session
- 5. 0 The Junior Quiz
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 Sir Adam Disappears
- 7. 0 Recording of Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 7.45 So the Story Goes
- 8. 5 Short Short Stories: A Whiff of Lilac
- 8.20 Susan Lee
- 8.43 Give it a Name Jackpots
- 9. 0 Room Thirteen
- 10. 0 Adventure
- 11. 0 London News

3ZB CHRISTCHURCH 1430 kc. 219 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 8. 0 Breakfast Club
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 10. 0 To-day with Aesop, "The One-Eyed Doe"
- 10.15 Movie Magazine
- 10.30 Ma Perkins
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12. 0 Lunchtime Fare
- 12.30 p.m. Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 1.15 London News
- 2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
- 2.15 Linda's First Love
- 2.30 Home Service session
- 3. 0 For Ever Young
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session
- 5. 0 Junior Quiz
- 6. 0 Down Melody Lane
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 The Rank Outsider
- 7. 0 Recording of Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 7.45 The Blind Man's House
- 8. 5 Short Short Stories: This Wonderful World
- 8.20 Susan Lee
- 8.45 Fashion Spotlight
- 9. 0 The Green Archer
- 10. 0 Appointment with Elizabeth
- 11. 0 London News

4ZB DUNEDIN 1310 kc. 229 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Emma (final broadcast)
- 10.15 Three Generations
- 10.30 A Date with Janie (final broadcast)
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12.30 p.m. Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 1.15 London News
- 2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
- 2.15 Linda's First Love
- 2.30 Home Service session
- 3. 0 For Ever Young
- 3.30 How Dates in History
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session
- 4.50 The Children's session
- 5. 0 The Junior Quiz
- 6. 0 Blair of the Mounties
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 Melodies in Waltz Time
- 7. 0 Recording of Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 7.45 The Pearl of Pezores
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 Short Short Stories: A Matter of Accent
- 8.20 Susan Lee
- 8.45 Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (final broadcast)
- 9. 0 The Door with the Seven Locks
- 10. 0 Music of the British Isles
- 10.15 Songs of Good Cheer
- 11. 0 London News

2ZA PALMERSTON Nth. 1400 kc. 214 m.


- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0-9.30 Good Morning
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 5.45 p.m. Variety
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 Variety
- 6.45 The Dark Horse
- 7. 0 Recording of Official Opening of 1945 Victory War Loan
- 7.45 Submarine Patrol
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 For Ever Young
- 8.20 Susan Lee
- 8.45 The Hunchback of Ben All
- 9. 0 Room 13
- 9.30 Talk by Anne Stewart
- 10. 0 Close down

PLAIN OR CORK TIPPED

De Reszke

of course!

THE ARISTOCRAT OF CIGARETTES



IYA AUCKLAND

650 kc. 462 m.

6. 0, 7. 0, 7. 45, 8. 45 a.m. London News
 9. 0 Light and Shade
 9. 30 Current Ceiling Prices
 10. 0 Devotions: Rev. R. N. Alley
 10. 20 For My Lady: "Mr. Thunder"
 10. 45 Health in the Home
 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
 2. 0 Musical Snapshots
 2. 30 Classical Music, featuring Chamber Music: Trio in B Flat Major ("The Arch-Duke") (Beethoven)
 3. 30 Connoisseurs' Diary
 3. 45 Music While You Work
 4. 15 Light Music
 4. 45 Children's session with "Once Upon a Time"
 5. 45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)
 7. 0 Local News Service
 7. 15 Talk by the Gardening Expert
 7. 30 EVENING PROGRAMME: "Reginald Foot at the Theatre Organ" (BBC programme)
 7. 45 What the American Commentators Say
 8. 0 "The Truth About Pyecraft": A Comedy (BBC prod.)
 8. 25 Fred Hartley and his Music, with Jack Cooper (BBC prog.)
 8. 57 Station Notices
 9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
 9. 25 Vera Lynn, "Long Ago" (Kern)
 9. 30 "Fashions in Melody," a Studio programme, featuring Ossie Chesman and his Orchestra
 10. 0 Harry Roy and his Band
 10. 15 Repetition of Greetings from the Boys Overseas
 10. 45 Billy Cotton and his Band
 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
 11. 20 CLOSE DOWN

IYX AUCKLAND

380 kc. 341 m.

5. 0 p.m. Light Music
 5. 45-6. 0 Dance Interlude
 7. 0 After Dinner Music
 8. 0 SYMPHONIC PROGRAMME, Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Clarence Raybould, "Dylan" Prelude (Holbrooke)
 8. 12 Igor Stravinsky and Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York, "The Rite of Spring" (Stravinsky)
 8. 43 Boston Symphony Orchestra, Symphony No. 3 (Harris)
 9. 1 New Symphony Orchestra, "Danzas Fantasticas" (Turina)
 9. 17 Madrid Symphony Orchestra, "Suite Iberia" (Albeniz, arr. Arbos)
 9. 40 Marguerite Long (piano) and Symphony Orchestra, Concerto (Ravel)
 10. 0 In Lighter Vein
 10. 30 Close down

I2M AUCKLAND

1250 kc. 240 m.

5. 0 p.m. Light Orchestral Items
 5. 45 Popular Medleys
 6. 0 American Dance Bands
 6. 30 Light Popular Items
 7. 0 Orchestral Music
 8. 0 An Hour with Celebrities
 9. 0 Selections from Opera
 9. 30 Light Variety Programme
 10. 0 Close down

2YA WELLINGTON

570 kc. 526 m.

(If Parliament is broadcast, 2YC will transmit this programme)
 6. 0, 7. 0, 7. 45, 8. 45 a.m. London News
 6. 15 Breakfast session
 9. 0 Morning Programme
 9. 30 Current Ceiling Prices
 9. 32 Morning Star: Lily Laskine (harp)
 9. 40 Music While You Work
 10. 13 Devotional Service
 10. 28 to 10. 30 Time signals
 10. 25 Talk: Great Figures of the Modern Theatre: Alicia Markova

10. 40 For My Lady: World's Great Artists: Stiles, Allen and Vivien Lambrecht (sopranos) (England)
 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
 2. 0 Classical Hour, featuring Beethoven's Piano Sonata No. 29, Op. 106 ("Hammerklavier")
 3. 0 Masked Masqueraders 3.28 to 3.30 Time signals
 3. 30 Music While You Work
 4. 0 "The First Great Church-Hill"
 4. 15 The Salon Orchestra
 4. 30 Variety
 4. 45-5. 15 Children's session: "Birds of the Bush," by Martha Myers
 5. 45 Dinner Music by the NBS Light Orchestra
 Conductor: Harry Ellwood
 7. 20 Pig Production Talk: "Imported Grainfeeds," prepared by Mr. C. H. M. Sorenson, Supervisor Taranaki District Pig Council
 7. 30 EVENING PROGRAMME: Dorothy Hanify (pianist), "The Dance of Purk," "Fireworks," "The Hills of Anacapri," "Gardens Under the Rain" (Debussy) (A Studio Recital)
 7. 45 What the American Commentators Say
 8. 0 Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra, "Scheherazade" (Rimsky-Korsakov)
 8. 45 Beulah Hirst (soprano), "Solving Song" (Grieg), "Voices of Spring" (Strauss), "Lullaby" (Brahms) (A Studio Recital)
 9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
 9. 30 New Zealand News for the Pacific Islands
 9. 40 Beethoven: Symphony No. 1 in C Major, Op. 21, Toscanini and the BBC Symphony Orchestra
 10. 15 Repetition of Greetings from the Boys Overseas
 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
 11. 20 CLOSE DOWN

2YN NELSON

920 kc. 327 m.

7. 0 p.m. "This is Britain: The River Clyde" (BBC programme)
 7. 15 Light Popular Music
 7. 45 Accent on Rhythm: A Light Instrumental Programme with Girls' Vocal Trio (BBC feature)
 8. 0 Selections from Musical Comedy
 8. 30 Orchestral Music, featuring the Queen's Hall Light Orchestra (BBC programme)
 9. 1 Light Symphony Orchestra, "Plymouth Hoe" (Ansell)
 9. 7 Royal Naval Singers, Songs of the Sea
 9. 15 The Orchestra of H.M. Royal Marines, "Hearts of Oak"
 9. 18 "Dad and Dave"
 9. 30 Dance Music
 10. 0 Close down

2ZJ GISBORNE

760 kc. 706 m.

7. 0 p.m. After Dinner Music
 7. 15 "The Family Doctor"
 7. 30 Variety
 8. 0 Light Concert programme
 9. 2 "Search for a Playwright"
 9. 40 Comedyland
 10. 0 Close down

2YC WELLINGTON

840 kc. 357 m.

5. 0 p.m. Variety
 5. 45 Dance Music
 6. 15 Dinner Music
 7. 0 "Silvester and Bradley"
 7. 15 Voices in Harmony
 7. 30 "Cuban Episode"
 8. 0 "Stage Door Canteen"
 8. 30 "Footlight Featurette"; An International Variety Show
 10. 15 Light Concert
 10. 45 Close down

2YD WELLINGTON

990 kc. 303 m.

7. 0 p.m. Rhythm in Retrospect
 7. 20 "Beauvallet"
 7. 33 Fanfare
 8. 0 "The Citadel"
 8. 25 Musical Digest
 9. 2 "In Ben Boyd's Day"
 9. 30 "Night Club," featuring Henry Hall
 10. 0 Close down

2YB NEW PLYMOUTH

810 kc. 370 m.

7. 0 p.m. Musical Programme
 8. 0 Concert session
 8. 30 The Great Gildersleeve (U.S.A. programme)
 9. 1 Concert session
 10. 0 Close down

2YH NAPIER

750 kc. 395 m.

7. 0, 7. 45, 8. 45 a.m. London News
 9. 0 Morning variety
 9. 30 Current Ceiling Prices
 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
 2. 0 Close down
 5. 0 Dance Hits of Yesteryear
 5. 45 "David and Dawn in Fairyland"
 6. 0 Music at Your Fireside
 6. 15 LONDON NEWS

6. 30 Musical Programme
 6. 45 Station Announcements "Mr. Meredith Walks Out"
 7. 0 Victory Loan Talk
 7. 15 After Dinner Music
 7. 30 Ballads Old and New
 7. 45 What the American Commentators Say
 8. 0 Langworth Concert Orchestra
 8. 15 "Some Great Women Treated Lightly: Lucretia Borgia"
 8. 30 Recital Programme
 9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
 9. 25 Transatlantic Call: The Roman Wall
 10. 0 Close down

3YL CHRISTCHURCH

1200 kc. 250 m.

5. 0 p.m. Early Evening Music
 5. 45 Tea Dance
 6. 0 "Bluey"
 6. 14 Concert Time
 7. 0 Light Listening
 8. 0 CHAMBER MUSIC: Jacques Thibaud (violin), Alfred Cortot (piano) and String Quartet, Concerto in D Major, Op. 21 (Chausson)
 8. 38 Maggie Teyte (soprano), "On the Seashore," "Ballad of the Paris Ladies" (Debussy)
 8. 44 Walter Gieseking (piano), "Suite Bergamasque" (Debussy)
 9. 1 Beethoven's Violin Sonatas played by Fritz Kreisler and Franz Rupp (third of a series), Sonata No. 3 in E Flat, Op. 12, No. 3
 9. 18 Budapest String Quartet, Minuet from Quartet No. 4 (Dittersdorf)
 9. 22 Quartet in F Major, Op. 92 (Tchaikovsky)
 10. 0 Light and Bright
 10. 30 Close down

3ZR GREYMOUTH

940 kc. 319 m.

7. 0, 7. 45, 8. 45 a.m. London News
 9. 0 Morning Music
 9. 30 Current Ceiling Prices
 10. 0 Devotional Service
 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
 2. 0 Close down
 3. 0 By the Symphony Orchestra
 3. 30 Variety
 4. 0 "The Woman Without a Name"
 4. 14 Musical Comedy and Light Opera
 4. 30 Popular Tunes
 5. 0 "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea"
 5. 45 Dinner Music
 6. 0 "Dad and Dave"
 6. 15 LONDON NEWS
 6. 40 The Hillingdon Orchestra, "Woodland Echoes: Miniature Miltiamen"
 6. 45 Answering New Zealand: Frederick March, Irving Blinnie and John Kieran
 7. 2 The London Palladium Orchestra, "Charm of the Valse"
 7. 10 Richard Tauber (tenor), "Only a Rose" (Friml)
 7. 13 George Boulanger and His Orchestra, "Keep Young" (Boulanger)
 7. 16 "West of Cornwall"
 7. 30 Memories of Hawaii
 7. 45 What the American Commentators Say
 8. 0 Bandstand: Music, Melody and Song by the Augmented BBC Revue Orchestra and Guest Stars
 8. 25 "Itma": A Tommy Handley Show (BBC programme)
 8. 55 To-morrow's Programmes
 9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
 9. 25 Radio Rhythm Revue
 10. 0 Close down

3YA CHRISTCHURCH

720 kc. 416 m.

6. 0, 7. 0, 7. 45, 8. 45 a.m. London News
 9. 0 Morning programme
 9. 30 Current Ceiling Prices
 9. 45 Music While You Work
 10. 10 For My Lady: Marie Antoinette
 10. 30 Devotional Service
 10. 45 Health in the Home: "A City Guards its Health"
 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
 2. 0 Music While You Work
 2. 30 Film Tunes
 3. 0 Classical Hour: Variations and Fugue on a theme by Handel, Op. 24 (Brahms), Egon Petri (piano)
 4. 40 Melody Time
 4. 45 Children's session
 5. 45 Dinner Music (6.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
 7. 0 Local News Service
 7. 30 EVENING PROGRAMME: "Dad and Dave"
 7. 45 What the American Commentators Say
 8. 0 Radio Stage: "Purely Business"
 8. 25 "The Tune Parade," featuring Martin Wintata and his Music, with Coral Cummins and Bob Bradford (A Studio presentation)
 8. 45 Henry Lawson Stories
 8. 55 Station Notices
 9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
 9. 25 Queen's Hall Light Orchestra (BBC programme)
 9. 54 Dance Music
 10. 0 Royal Air Force Dance Orchestra
 10. 15 Repetition of Greetings from the Boys Overseas
 10. 45 Woody Herman and his Orchestra
 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
 11. 30 CLOSE DOWN

4YO DUNEDIN

1140 kc. 263 m.

5. 0 p.m. Variety
 6. 0 Dinner Music
 7. 0 After Dinner Music
 7. 45 "The Mystery of Mooreedge Manor"
 8. 0 SONATA PROGRAMME: William Pleeth (cello) and Margaret Good (piano), Sonata in F, Op. 99 (Brahms)
 8. 29 Elisabeth Schumann (soprano), "The Nightingale," "The Huntsman" (Brahms)
 8. 32 Eileen Joyce (pianist), Sonata No. 17 in D Major, K576 (Mozart)
 8. 48 Alexander Kipntis (bass), "My Home" (Schubert)
 8. 52 Henri Temtanka (violinist), Sonata No. 1 in E Major (Pugnani)
 9. 0 CHAMBER MUSIC: London String Quartet, Quartet in D Major (Franck)
 9. 48 Germaine Martinelli (soprano), "O Cool Night" (Franck)
 9. 52 Pro Arte Quartet, Quartet in D Major, Op. 33, No. 6 (Haydn)
 10. 0 Favourite Melodies
 10. 30 Close down

4Y2 INVERCARGILL

680 kc. 441 m.

7. 0, 7. 45, 8. 45 a.m. London News
 9. 0 Morning Variety
 9. 30 Current Ceiling Prices
 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
 2. 0 Close down
 5. 0 Children's session: Uncle Alex's Children's Quiz
 5. 45 English Dance Orchestras
 6. 0 "Klondyke"
 6. 15 LONDON NEWS
 6. 45 Memories of Other Days
 7. 0 After Dinner Music
 7. 15 "Stewart Island," Talk by L. E. Richdale
 7. 30 Hill Billy Roundup
 7. 45 What the American Commentators Say
 8. 0 Listeners' Own
 8. 57 Station Notices
 9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
 9. 25 Felix Mendelssohn's Hawaiian Serenaders: "Maui Waltz," "Hawaiian Love"
 9. 30 "Stage Door Canteen" (U.S.A. programme)
 9. 54 Victory Band, playing Cole Porter Hits
 10. 0 Close down

4YA DUNEDIN

790 kc. 380 m.

6. 0, 7. 0, 7. 45, 8. 45 a.m. London News
 9. 30 Current Ceiling Prices
 9. 32 Music While You Work
 10. 0 Cooking by Gas: "Mealless Meals": Talk by Miss M. B. Brown
 10. 20 Devotional Service
 10. 40 For My Lady: The Story Behind the Song
 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
 2. 0 Famous Orchestras
 2. 30 Music While You Work
 3. 0 Harmony and Humour
 3. 30 Classical Hour: Composer for To-day: Debussy
 4. 30 Cafe Music
 4. 45 Children's session
 5. 45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)
 7. 0 Local News Service

7. 15 Winter Course Talk: "Aspects of Otago History: The Goldfields," by Major Angus Ross

7. 35 EVENING PROGRAMME: Bickershaw Colliery Band, "The King's Lieutenant" Overture (Till, arr. Moore)

7. 45 What the American Commentators Say
 8. 0 "Dinner with a Novelist": Mystery Drama (BBC production)

8. 30 Robert Hood Bowers Band, "Cortege," "Wedding Day at Troldnaugen" (Grieg)

8. 40 From the Studio: Dorothy Bell (soprano), "I Go My Way Singing" (Breville Smith), "You Will Never Grow Old," "The Old Clock" (Drummond)

8. 49 Foden's Motor Works Band, "Baa Baa Black Sheep" (Campbell), "Second Serenade" (Heykens), "Cock o' the North" (Carrie)

8. 58 Station Notices
 9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
 9. 25 The Hillingdon Orchestra, "Caledonia" (Charrois)

9. 31 "The BBC Brains Trust": Some of the topics: "Should we have been better off if the aeroplane had never been invented?" "Are the social, political and economic post-war developments likely to follow the same pattern as after the last war?"

10. 0 Music, Mirth and Melody
 10. 15 Repetition of Greetings from the Boys Overseas
 10. 45 Music, Mirth and Melody
 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
 11. 20 CLOSE DOWN

1ZB AUCKLAND
1070 kc. 230 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
7.30 Health Talk
9. 0 Aunt Daisy
9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
9.45 We Travel the Friendly Road with the Roadmender
10. 0 Judy and Jane
10.15 Three Generations
10.30 Digger Hale's Daughters
10.45 Big Sister
12. 0 Lunch Music
12.30 p.m. Talk by Anne Stewart
12.35 Shopping Reporter (Sally)
1.15 London News
1.45 1ZB Happiness Club (Joan)
2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
2.15 Linda's First Love
2.30 Home Service session
3. 0 For Ever Young
4. 0 Health and Beauty session (Marina)
5. 0 The Hawk
6. 0 Secret Service Scouts
6.15 London News
6.30 Thanks Mills Brothers
7. 0 Victory Parade
7.15 Bulldog Drummond: The Third Round

LISTENERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS. —
Paid in advance at any Money Order Office: Twelve months, 12/-; six months, 6/-.

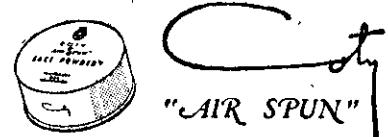
All programmes in this issue are copyright to *The Listener*, and may not be reprinted without permission.



MAKE-UP THAT DOESN'T NEED "REPAIR"

Be sure of your make-up. It's most irritating to be continually "dabbing" at your complexion. Use Coty Face Powder—it stays on longer and clings closer. The Coty "Air Spun" process gives you an even film of powder that stays on much longer.

And Coty is now in full supply. You can be sure of obtaining the Face Powder that's so loved by women the world over.



Also obtainable, Coty Talc Powder.

Coty Products are obtainable from Chemists, Toilet Salons, and Cosmetic Counters of Department Stores.

Agents: Van Staveren Bros. Ltd., Lower Taranaki Street, Wellington.

Tuesday, May 15

7.30 Submarine Patrol
7.45 So the Story Goes
8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
8. 5 Prisoner at the Bar: The Case of Sergeant Turner
8.45 Sir Adam Disappears
9. 5 Doctor Mac
9.20 Wild Life: Observation
10. 0 Turning Back the Pages (Rod Talbot)
10.30 Youth Must Have Its Swing
11. 0 London News

2ZB WELLINGTON
1130 kc. 265 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
7.30 Health Talk
9. 0 Aunt Daisy
9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
10. 0 Judy and Jane
10.15 Music in Sentimental Mood
10.30 Digger Hale's Daughters
10.45 Big Sister
12. 0 Middy Melody Menu
12.30 p.m. Shopping Reporter's session
1. 0 Melodies for the Valley
1.15 News from London
2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
2.15 Linda's First Love
2.30 Home Service session
3. 0 For Ever Young
4. 0 Health and Beauty session
5. 0 Children's session
6. 0 Secret Service Scouts
6.15 London News
6.30 Sir Adam Disappears

7. 0 Victory Parade
7.15 Bulldog Drummond: The Third Round
7.30 Submarine Patrol
7.45 Here's a Queer Thing
8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
8. 5 Prisoner at the Bar: The Penman Forgery Case
8.45 Melodies of the Movies
9. 0 Doctor Mac
9.15 Wild Life: Snail Ways
10. 0 Your Hymns and Mine
10.15 Jane Arden, Girl Detective
11. 0 London News

3ZB CHRISTCHURCH
1430 kc. 310 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
7.30 Health Talk
8. 0 Breakfast Club
9. 0 Aunt Daisy
9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
10. 0 Judy and Jane
10.15 The Channings
10.30 Digger Hale's Daughters
10.45 Big Sister
12. 0 Lunchtime Fare
12.30 p.m. A Talk by Anne Stewart
12.35 Shopping Reporter session (Elizabeth Anne)
1.15 London News
2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
2.15 Linda's First Love
2.30 Home Service session (Nancy)
3. 0 For Ever Young
4. 0 Health and Beauty session (Joan)

5. 0 Robinson Crusoe Junior
6. 0 Secret Service Scouts
6.15 London News
6.30 Inspiration
7. 0 Victory Parade
7.15 Bulldog Drummond: The Black Gang (last broadcast)
7.30 Submarine Patrol
7.45 The Rank Outsider
8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
8. 5 Prisoner at the Bar: Patrick Mahon
8.45 Cloudy Weather
9. 0 Doctor Mac
9.15 Wild Life
10. 0 3ZB Studio Play: Candles in the Wind
10.15 Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
11. 0 London News

4ZB DUNEDIN
1210 kc. 320 m

6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
7.30 Health Talk
9. 0 Aunt Daisy
9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
10. 0 Judy and Jane
10.15 Three Generations
10.30 Digger Hale's Daughters
10.45 Big Sister
12. 0 Lunch Hour Tunes
12.30 p.m. Talk by Anne Stewart
12.35 Shopping Reporter (Jessie)
1.15 London News
2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
2.15 Linda's First Love
2.30 Home Service session (Joyce)

3. 0 For Ever Young
4. 0 Health and Beauty session (Tui)
4.50 The Children's session
5. 0 The Children Entertain
6. 0 Secret Service Scouts
6.15 London News
6.30 Tradesmen's Entrance
7. 0 Victory Parade
7.15 The Black Gang
7.30 Submarine Patrol
7.45 Fate Blow the Whistle
8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
8. 5 Prisoner at the Bar: Ransford the Forger
8.45 Reserved
9. 0 Doctor Mac
9.15 Wild Life
10. 0 Serenade
11. 0 London News

2ZA PALMERSTON Nth.
1400 kc. 314 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
7.30 Health Talk
9. 0-9.30 Good Morning
9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
9.45 p.m. Variety
6.15 London News
6.45 The Dark Horse
7. 0 Victory Parade
7.15 Vanity Fair
7.30 Cappy Ricks
7.45 Submarine Patrol
8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
8. 5 Prisoner at the Bar: The Crown Against Rafferty
8.45 Reserved
9. 0 Doctor Mac
9.15 Wild Life: Why Birds Sing
9.30 Talk by Anne Stewart
10. 0 Close down

How you can Help your Dentist

Today your dentist is an exceptionally busy man: So—

1. Make appointments well ahead.
2. Keep your appointment. (If circumstances prevent this, advise your dentist promptly.)
3. See your dentist twice a year, thus avoiding prolonged treatment.
4. Brush teeth at least twice a day (after breakfast and before bed.)

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

CLEANSING
REFRESHING
STIMULATING

Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd.
127 Manners Street, Wellington.

BUY—The GENUINE
Authentic and Officially Sanctioned
"LILLI MARLENE"
(My Lilli of the Lamplight)
This is the Song you hear on the Radio
"LILLI MARLENE"
The Song our Fighting Men have made famous all over the World, and the Song they want You to Play and Sing.
"LILLI MARLENE"
Price: Full words and music, 2/-
Posted, 2/2.
OBTAINABLE
ALL MUSIC SELLERS
We also recommend the following:—
Albert's Album of 14 Modern Waltzes, No. 5
Containing full words and music of "The Vagabond King Waltz," "My Buddy," "Who's Taking You Home To-night?," "Let Us Be Sweethearts Over Again," etc., etc. Price: 2/6. Posted, 2/8.
Albert's Album of Favourite Songs, No. 6
Containing full words and music of "Beer Barrel Polka," "Bye-Bye Blues," "Jealous," "In a Little Gipsy Tea Room," "Scatter-brain," etc., etc. Price: 2/6. Posted, 2/8.
Francis & Day's Hill-Billy Song Album, No. 1
Containing full words and music of "Billy Boy," "When It's Springtime in the Rockies," "Steamboat Bill," "Casey Jones," "Frankie and Johnny," etc., etc. Price: 2/6. Posted, 2/8.
OBTAINABLE
ALL MUSIC SELLERS
Or Direct from the Publishers,
J. ALBERT & SON PTY. LTD.,
2-4, Willis Street, Wellington.

IYA AUCKLAND

650 kc. 462 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Music As You Like It
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Devotions: Rev. Walter Parker
- 10.20 For My Lady: "Thrills from Great Operas"
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 2. 0 Music and Romance
- 2.30 Classical Music, featuring Beethoven's Symphonies: No. 5 in C Minor
- 3.30 From Our Sample Box
- 4.45 Children's session
- 5.45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)
- 7.15 Pig Production Talk: "The Care of the young pigs after weaning," by F. Barwell, Supervisor, Bay of Plenty District Pig Council
- 7.30 EVENING PROGRAMME: The Boyd Neel String Orchestra, Concertino in F Minor (Pergolesi)
- 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
- 8. 0 Studio Recital by Winifred Carter (harpist), "On the Wings of Music"
- 8.15 Studio Recital by Anderson Tyrer (English pianist), "Carnival" (Schumann)
- 8.45 Studio Recital by Gay Williams (mezzo-soprano), "To a Violet" (Brahms), "Melodious Strains of Gladness" (Brahms), "Longing" (Kjerulf), "Love in the Cherry Tree" (O'Neill)
- 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
- 9.25 Evening Prayer
- 9.30 Songs of the Shows
- 10. 0 America Talks to New Zealand: Lawrence Tibbett
- 10.10 Masters in Lighter Mood
- 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

IYX AUCKLAND

880 kc. 341 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Light Music
- 5.45-6.0 Dance Interlude
- 7. 0 After Dinner Music
- 7.45 "The Green Cross Mystery"
- 8. 0 Bands and Ballads
- 9. 0 Classical Recitals: Featuring the Organ Music of J. S. Bach, played by Albert Schweitzer, "Cry Out O Man, Your Sins Are Great," "Christ Who Makes Us Holy," "Jesus Hung on the Cross"
- 10. 0 With the Comedians
- 10.30 Close down

I2M AUCKLAND

1250 kc. 240 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Light Orchestral Items
- 5.45 Popular Vocalists
- 6. 0 Tunes with Pep
- 6.30 Light Popular Items
- 7. 0 Orchestral Music
- 8. 0 Listeners' Own Programme
- 9. 0 Light Popular Selections
- 9.30 Music from the Ballets: "Le Cid" (Massenet), "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky)
- 10. 0 Close down

2YA WELLINGTON

570 kc. 526 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 8.15 Breakfast session
- 9. 0 BBC Theatre Orchestra
- 9.32 Morning Star: Vladimir Rosing (tenor)
- 10.10 Devotional Service
- 10.25 A.C.E. Talk: "Use of Green Vegetables in Diet"
- 10.40 For My Lady: "West of Cornwall"
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 2. 0 Classical Hour, featuring Beethoven Quartets: Quartet No. 12 in E Flat, Op. 127
- 2.40 Music by Rimsky-Korsakov

- 3. 0 Superstition 3.28 to 3.30 Time signals
- 3.30 Music While You Work
- 4. 0 "The Channings"
- 4.15 "I Hear the Southland Singing": Spirituals by the Golden Gate Quartet
- 4.30 Variety
- 4.45-5.15 Children's session: "Papa Haydn," Programme arranged by Gavin Yates
- 5.45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)
- 7. 0 Reserved
- 7.15 Gardening Expert
- 7.30 EVENING PROGRAMME: Lex Macdonald (baritone), "Without a Song" (Youmans), "The Christening" (Fisher), "My Sheepdog and I" (Thayer), "To-morrow" (Keel) (A Studio Recital)
- 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
- 8. 0 In the Music Salon: Al Goodman and His Orchestra
- 8.16 "The Todds": A Domestic Comedy introducing Mr. and Mrs. Todd in their home
- 8.30 "Among My Souvenirs": Violins and Voices in Harmony Director: Henry Rudolph (A Studio presentation)
- 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
- 9.25 Evening Prayer
- 9.30 New Zealand News for the Pacific Islands
- 9.40 Soft Lights and Sweet Music: A quiet session
- 10. 0 Music for Dancing: Victor Silvester and His Ballroom Orchestra
- 10.30 "Uncle Sam Presents": Leonard Hickson and the Alameda Coastguard Band
- 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

2YC WELLINGTON

840 kc. 357 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Variety
- 5.45 Dance Music
- 6.15 Dinner Music
- 7.30 BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra
- 8. 0 SYMPHONIC MUSIC: Sibelius Symphonies (5), London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Robert Kajanus, Symphony No. 5 in E Flat Major, Op. 82
- 8.30-9.30 Music by Edward Elgar, Prelude to "The Kingdom," Op. 51
- 8.38 Royal Choral Society, conducted by the composer, "And Now the Threshold" ("Dream of Gerontius")
- 8.42 The London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by the composer, Serenade in E Minor, for Strings, Op. 20
- 8.54 New Symphony Orchestra, conducted by the composer, Minuet, Op. 21
- 9. 4 Sydney MacEwan (tenor) "Pleading"
- 9. 4 Beatrice Harrison (cello) and the New Symphony Orchestra, conducted by the composer, Concerto for Violoncello and Orchestra, Op. 85
- 9.30-10.0 Scenes from Mozart's Operas: Peter Dawson (bass-baritone) with Orchestra, "Now Your Days of Philandering Are Over" ("Marriage of Figaro")
- 9.34 Miriam Licette (soprano), Recitative and Aria, "Thus Betrayed" (from "Don Giovanni")
- 9.38 Wanda Landowska (harpist), with Orchestra, Minuet
- 9.41 Miriam Licette (soprano) and Dennis Noble (baritone), "Give Me Thy Hand, O Fairest," "The Manly Heart"
- 9.47 Oscar Natzke (bass) with Orchestra, "O Isis and Osiris" (from "The Magic Flute")
- 9.51 "Within These Sacred Bowers"
- 9.55 From "Il Seraglio": Oscar Natzke (bass), "When a Maiden Takes Your Fancy"
- 9.30 Highlights from the Operas
- 10. 0 Light Concert
- 10.30 Close down

2YD WELLINGTON

990 kc. 303 m.

- 7. 0 p.m. Accent on Rhythm
- 7.20 "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea"
- 7.33 For the Boys Off Duty
- 8. 0 Premiere
- 8.30 Orchestral Nights
- 9. 2 The NBS Players in "And Anthony Sherwood Laughed: Once Upon a Time"
- 9.30 A Young Man with a Swing Band, featuring Marshall Royal
- 10. 0 Close down

2YB NEW PLYMOUTH

810 kc. 370 m.

- 6.30 p.m. Children's session
- 7.30 Sports session
- 8. 0 Concert session
- 10. 0 Close down

2YH NAPIER

750 kc. 395 m.

- 7. 0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Morning Variety
- 9.15 A.C.E. Talk: "Soap Making"
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 2. 0 Close down
- 5. 0 Waltz Time
- 5.45 "Accent on Rhythm" (BBC programme)
- 6. 0 "In Ben Boyd's Days"
- 6.15 LONDON NEWS
- 6.30 Musical Programme
- 6.45 Station Announcements
- Hawke's Bay Stock Market
- 7. 0 Victory Loan Talk
- 7.15 "John Halifax, Gentleman"
- 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
- 8. 0 "Madame Tussaud's" (BBC programme)
- 8.30 Let's Dance
- 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
- 9.25 Evening Prayer
- 9.30 William Walton and Sadler's Wells Orchestra, "The Wise Virgins" Ballet Suite (Bach-Walton)
- Feodor Chalapin (bass), Persian Love Song (Rubinstein)
- Victor Symphony Orchestra, "Cordoba" (Albeniz)
- 10. 0 Close down

2YN NELSON

920 kc. 327 m.

- 7. 0 p.m. "Holiday and Son"
- 7.15 Light Music
- 7.44 "Answering New Zealand": Questions About America asked by New Zealand listeners and answered by Deems Taylor and Pearl Buck (U.S.A. programme)
- 8. 0 Light Classical Music
- 8.30 Bandstand: A Programme of Ballads and Orchestral Music (BBC programme)
- 9. 1 Band Programme
- 9.30 "Dad and Dave"
- 10. 0 Close down

2ZJ GISBORNE

980 kc. 306 m.

- 7. 0 p.m. After Dinner Music
- 7.15 "Dad and Dave"
- 7.30 Music, Mirth and Melody
- 8. 0 Music Lover's Hour
- 9. 2 "Lorna Doone"
- 9.20 Band Parade
- 9.40 Variety
- 10. 0 Close down

3YA CHRISTCHURCH

720 kc. 416 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Morning programme
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10.10 For My Lady: World's Great Opera Houses: Metropolitan Opera, New York
- 10.30 Devotional Service
- 10.45 Light Music
- 12. 0 Lunch Music: (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

- 2. 0 Music While You Work
- 3. 0 Classical Hour: Quartet in B Flat (Bliss), Grillier String Quartet
- 4. 0 Band programme
- 4.45 Children's session
- 5.45 Dinner Music (6.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 6.45 Winter Course Series: A Survey of American History: Abraham Lincoln. Prepared by Professor Leslie Lipson, Professor of Political Science, Victoria University College
- 7.20 Addington Stock Market Report
- 7.30 EVENING PROGRAMME: From the Studio: Phyllis Mander (mezzo-soprano): "The Asra" "The Witch of the Wood" "To the Spring" "Morning Song" (Rubinstein)
- 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
- 8. 0 Yehudi Menuhin (violinist), Hungarian Dance No. 11 in D Minor (Brahms-Joachim)
- 8. 4 Reading by O. L. Simmance: "Ye Blessed Creatures"
- 8.24 3YA Orchestra conducted by Will Hutchens, "Water Music" Suite (Handel), "Madrigale et Valse Lente" (Wormser)
- 8.44 From the Studio: Vera Martin (contralto), "Like to the Damask Rose," "A Song of Autumn," "The Shepherd's song (Elgar)
- 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
- 9.25 Evening Prayer
- 9.30 The Symphonies of Beethoven: No. 2 in D Major, Op. 36. Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra
- 10. 3 Music, Mirth and Melody
- 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

3YL CHRISTCHURCH

1200 kc. 250 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Early Evening Music
- 5.45 Tea Dance
- 6. 0 Concert Time
- 6.30 For the Violin Student: The Sixth in a Series of Weekly Half-hours
- 7. 0 Tunes of the Times
- 7.30 Light Listening
- 8. 0 "Live, Love and Laugh"
- 8.14 Do You Remember?
- 8.30 Cicely Courtneidge and Jack Hulbert Entertain
- 8.45 Hulas from Hawaii
- 9. 1 Shall We Dance?
- 10. 0 A Quiet Half-hour
- 10.30 Close down

3ZR GREYMOUTH

940 kc. 319 m.

- 7. 0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Morning Music
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 9.32 A.C.E. Talk: "Soap Making"
- 10. 0 Devotional Service
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 3. 0 Light Classics
- 4. 0 "The Woman Without a Name"
- 4.30 Dance Bands on the Air
- 5. 0 "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea"
- 5.45 Decca Salon Orchestra in Stephen Foster Melodies
- 5.57 "The Circus Comes to Town"
- 6.10 National Savings Announcement
- 6.15 LONDON NEWS
- 6.40 Our Garden Expert
- 7. 0 Danceland's Favourite Melodies
- 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
- 8. 0 "Lost Empire"
- 8.21 Personalities on Parade
- 8.55 To-morrow's Programme
- 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
- 9.25 Evening Prayer
- 9.30 J. B. Priestley Presents His Variety Magazine, "Radio Post" (BBC programme)
- 10. 0 Close down

4YA DUNEDIN

790 kc. 380 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 9.32 Music While You Work
- 10. 0 A.C.E. Talk: "The Use of Legumes and Nuts"
- 10.20 Devotional Service
- 10.40 For My Lady: "The Circus Comes to Town"
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 2. 0 Rambling in Rhythm
- 2.30 Music While You Work
- 3. 0 Duos, Trios and Quartets
- 3.30 Classical Hour: Composer for To-day: Brahms
- 4.30 Cafe Music
- 4.45 Children's session
- 5.45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)
- 7. 0 Local News Service
- 7.30 EVENING PROGRAMME: "Billy Bunter of Greyfriars"
- 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
- 8. 0 Coventry New Hippodrome Orchestra, "The Vagabond King" (Friml)
- 8. 3 Show Time
- 8.30 "Beak House" from the Book by Charles Dickens
- 8.56 Novelty Orchestra, "Falling in Love" (Garrida)
- 8.58 Station Notices
- 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
- 9.25 Evening Prayer
- 9.30 Salon Orchestra, "Schon Rosmarin" (Kreisler)
- 9.32 New York Radio Guild Plays: "Dictated But Not Read"
- 10. 0 Harry Parry and His Sextet (BBC programme)
- 10.30 Dance Music
- 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

4YO DUNEDIN

1140 kc. 263 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Variety
- 6. 0 Dinner Music
- 7. 0 After Dinner Music
- 7.55 SYMPHONIC MUSIC: New York Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Bruno Walter: Symphony in One Movement (Barber), Concerto No. 2 (Brahms). Soloist: Rudolf Serkin (U.S.A. programme)
- 8.57 Dorothy Helmrich (soprano), "Thou Art So Like a Flower" (Schumann), "On the River Boat" (Brahms)
- 9. 0 Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Suite in F Sharp Minor, Op. 19 (Dohnanyi)
- 9.26 Lawrence Tibbett (baritone), "Edward" (Loewe)
- 9.30 Excerpts from Opera and Classical Music
- 10. 0 At Close of Day
- 10.30 Close down

4YZ INVERCARGILL

680 kc. 447 m.

- 7. 0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Morning Variety
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 2. 0 Close down
- 5. 0 Children's session: "Suste in Storyland"
- 5.45 Tunes of the Day
- 6. 0 Achievement: "Beethoven"
- 6.15 LONDON NEWS
- 6.45 "All That Glitters"
- 7. 0 After Dinner Music
- 7.15 "Romantic Past of N.Z. Ports: Hokitika." Final Talk in series by Rosaline Redwood
- 7.30 Book Talk by City Librarian, H. B. Farnall
- 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
- 8. 0 "North of Moscow"
- 8.24 "Nights of Gladness" (Ancliffe)
- 8.28 "Palace of Varieties"
- 8.57 Station Notices
- 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
- 9.25 Evening Prayer
- 9.30 Salon Orchestra: "The Old Refrain"
- 9.33 Old Time Dance programme arranged by Frank Beadle
- 10. 0 Close down

1ZB AUCKLAND
1070 kc. 280 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 9.45 We Travel the Friendly Road with Uncle Tom
- 10. 0 Judy and Jane
- 10.15 Three Generations
- 10.30 Ma Perkins
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12. 0 Lunch Music
- 12.30 p.m. Shopping Reporter (Sally)
- 1.15 London News
- 1.45 1ZB Happiness Club (Joan)
- 2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
- 2.15 Linda's First Love
- 2.30 Home Service session
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session (Marina)
- 5. 0 The Junior Quiz
- 6. 0 The Lone Ranger Rides Again!
- 6.15 London News

4ZD DUNEDIN
1010 kc. 297 m.

- 6. 0 p.m. Recordings
- 7. 0 The Smile Family
- 8. 8 Songs by Deanna Durbin
- 8.30 Tunes of the Times
- 9. 0 Mid-week Function
- 10. 0 Records at Random
- 10.45 Close down

Wednesday, May 16

- 6.30 Conflict
- 7. 0 Victory Parade
- 7.15 Officer Crosby
- 7.30 Submarine Patrol
- 7.45 Keyboardkraft (Thea and Eric)
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 Short Short Stories: Bright Boy
- 8.20 Susan Lee
- 8.45 Sir Adam Disappears
- 9. 5 Their Finest Hour
- 10. 0 Behind the Microphone (Rod Talbot)
- 11. 0 London News

2ZB WELLINGTON
1130 kc. 265 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Judy and Jane
- 10.15 Morning Melodies
- 10.30 Ma Perkins
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12. 0 Midday Melody Menu
- 12.30 p.m. Shopping Reporter's session
- 1. 0 Garden of Music
- 1.15 London News
- 2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
- 2.30 Home Service session
- 3. 0 Musical programme
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session
- 5. 0 The Junior Quiz
- 6. 0 The Lone Ranger Rides Again!

3ZB CHRISTCHURCH
1430 kc. 219 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 8. 0 Breakfast Club
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Judy and Jane
- 10.15 Movie Magazine
- 10.30 Ma Perkins
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12. 0 Lunchtime Fare
- 12.30 p.m. Shopping Reporter (Elizabeth Anne)
- 1.15 London News
- 2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
- 2.15 Linda's First Love
- 2.30 Home Service session (Nancy)
- 3.30 Reserved
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session (Joan)

- 5. 0 The Children's session: The Junior Quiz
- 6. 0 The Lone Ranger Rides Again!
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 Gems From the Opera
- 7. 0 Victory Parade
- 7.15 Officer Crosby
- 7.30 Submarine Patrol
- 7.45 The Blind Man's House
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 Short Short Stories: One Bad Turn
- 8.20 Susan Lee
- 8.45 Cloudy Weather
- 9. 0 Their Finest Hour
- 10. 0 The Toff: 3ZB's Racing Reporter
- 10.15 Listeners' Club
- 11. 0 London News

4ZB DUNEDIN
1310 kc. 229 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Judy and Jane
- 10.15 The Film Forum
- 10.30 Ma Perkins (first broadcast)
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12. 0 Lunch Hour Tunes
- 12.30 p.m. Shopping Reporter (Jessie)
- 1.15 London News
- 2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
- 2.15 Linda's First Love

- 2.30 Home Service session (Joyce)
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session (Tui)
- 4.50 The Children's session
- 5. 0 The Junior Quiz
- 6. 0 The Lone Ranger Rides Again!
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 Good Music
- 7. 0 Victory Parade
- 7.15 Officer Crosby
- 7.30 Submarine Patrol
- 7.45 Places in the News
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 Short Short Stories: Dates are Important
- 8.20 Susan Lee
- 8.45 Reserved
- 9. 0 Their Finest Hour
- 11. 0 London News

2ZA PALMERSTON Nth.
1400 kc. 214 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0-9.30 Good Morning
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 5.45 p.m. Variety
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 Variety
- 6.45 The Dark Horse
- 7. 0 Victory Parade
- 7.15 The Lone Ranger Rides Again!
- 7.30 The Woman in White
- 7.45 Submarine Patrol
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 For Ever Young
- 8.20 Susan Lee
- 9. 0 Their Finest Hour
- 9.30 The Motoring session
- 10. 0 Close down

"Simple Guides for The People"

These small, concise books are specially written and prepared to assist the layman in his difficulties.

Examine them to-day! You will be surprised at the amount of information they contain and the clarity of the style.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN NEW ZEALAND, by A. M. Finlay. A brief but explanatory survey of the Social Security Legislation—its obligations, its benefits, its historical and economical significance.

Price 2/6 (posted 2/8)

HANDBOOK TO INCOME TAX. Compiled by taxation experts, this book unravels the tangles of taxation problems. Concise, clear and up to date.

Price 4/9 (posted 5/-)

LAND SALES ACT, 1943, by D. J. Hewitt. The Servicemen's Settlement and Land Sales Act is a novel piece of legislation in this country—it must necessarily affect thousands of property owners—it needs explanation. Here is that explanation, clear and brief!

Price 4/6 (posted 4/9)

TWO SMALL BOOKLETS FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE

READY-MADE SPEECHES AND TOASTS. MEETINGS AND HOW TO CONDUCT THEM. Excellent little booklets written especially for New Zealand conditions.

Price 1/6 each (posted 1/8)

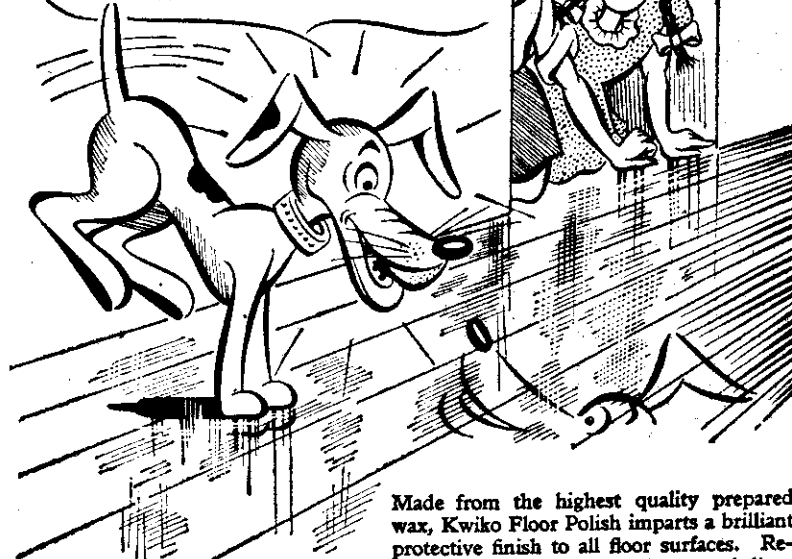
AT BOOK DEPARTMENT
— MAIN FLOOR —

WHITCOMBE & TOMBS LTD.

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON,
AND LOWER HUTT.



"IT'S FUN TO WATCH YOUNG KIPPY BARK AT HIS OWN REFLECTION; FOR KWIKO POLISH GIVES OUR FLOORS A REALLY NEW COMPLEXION."



Made from the highest quality prepared wax, Kwiko Floor Polish imparts a brilliant protective finish to all floor surfaces. Recommended for use on rubber, wood, linoleum and other composition floors.

Look for the arrow sign on Kwiko Floor Polish and the thirty other Kwiko Household Products. All good stores stock them.

Master Distributors:
SPEEDWAY PRODUCTS LIMITED
(Merchandise Dept.) 51 Albert St., Auckland.



BACK AGAIN . . . AND BETTER THAN EVER!

Yes, you can again buy Sheena, that soft, soapless shampoo that will cleanse every lock of your hair without drying your scalp or making your hair brittle. For softer lustrous hair, use Sheena Shampoo.



Sheena
The Soapless Shampoo

A Product of Wilfrid Owen Ltd.,
104 Victoria St., Christchurch.

IYA AUCKLAND

650 kc. 462 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Saying It With Music
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Devotions: Rev. J. L. Litt
- 10.20 For My Lady: Thrills from Great Operas
- 10.45 A.C.E. Talk: "Soap Making"
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 2. 0 Entertainers Parade
- 2.30 Classical Music, featuring Modern Symphonic Music: "Firebird" Suite (Stravinsky)
- 4.45 Children's session
- 5.45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)
- 7. 0 Reserved
- 7.15 Winter Course Talk: "Music and Musicians in Literature," by Professor A. C. Keys
- 7.30 EVENING PROGRAMME: Charles Prentice and his Orchestra, Dally's Theatre (Waltz Memories (arr. Prentice))
- 7.39 Comedy Harmonists
- 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
- 8. 0 Radio Stage: "Dear Pretender"
- 8.25 "Itma": Tommy Handley's Half Hour
- 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
- 9.25 Black Dyke Mills Band, "Tantalesqualen" Overture (Suppe)
- 9.31 "Dad and Dave"
- 9.44 The Auckland and District Highland Pipe Band, under Pipe-Major H. M. Anderson: March, "The 42nds March"; March, "All the Blue Bonnets Are Over the Border"; March, "Highland Laddie"; Strathspey, "Loudens Bonnie Wood and Braes"; Reel, "Tail Toddlie" (Trad.); Slow March, "The Road to the Isles" (McLellan); March, "A Man's a Man for A' That" (Burns); March, "The Earl of Mansfield" (Trad.)
- 10.15 Repetition of Greetings from the Boys Overseas
- 10.45 Joe Loss and his Band
- 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

IYX AUCKLAND

690 kc. 341 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Light Music
- 5.45-6.0 Dance Interlude
- 7. 0 After Dinner Music
- 8. 0 Chamber Music Hour: International String Quartet, String Quartet No. 6 (Locke)
- 8. 8 Cortot (piano), Thibaud (violin) and Casals ('cello), Trio in G Major (Haydn)
- 8.20 Eileen Joyce (piano), Sonata No. 17 in D Major, K.576 (Mozart)
- 8.36 Goldberg (violin), Hindemith (viola), Feuermann ('cello), Serenade in D Major, Op. 8 (Beethoven)
- 9. 0 Classical Recitals
- 10. 0 Light Recitals
- 10.30 Close down

I2M AUCKLAND

1250 kc. 240 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Light Orchestral Items
- 5.45 Organ and Piano Selections
- 6. 0 Bands and Ballads
- 6.20 Light Popular Items
- 7. 0 Orchestral Music
- 8. 0 Concert
- 9. 0 The Dance Band
- 9.30 Away In Hawaii
- 10. 0 Close down

2YA WELLINGTON

570 kc. 524 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Songs of Yesterday and To-day
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 9.32 Our Morning Star: Vladimir Horowitz (pianist)
- 10.10 Devotional Service
- 10.25 Talk by Major F. H. Lampkin

- 10.45 For My Lady: World's Great Artists: Misha Spoliansky (violinist) (Russia)
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 2. 0 Classical Hour: Featured Composers: Sibelius: Major Work, "Tapiola" Symphonic Poem, Op. 112
- 3.15 Plays for the People: "In the Mountains of Morocco" 3.28 to 3.30 Time signals
- 4. 0 "The First Great Church-ill"
- 4.15 Concert Hall of the Air, with Rosario Bourdon Symphony, Thomas L. Thomas (baritone)
- 4.45-5.15 Children's session: "Bertie the Bee: Bertie's Adventures in Witchland," by Dou Inglis
- 5.45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)
- 7. 0 Reserved
- 7.28 to 7.30 Time signals
- 7.30 EVENING PROGRAMME: Variety in Rhythm: Sweet Music and a Few Laughs
- 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
- 8.20 Here's a Laugh with Clapham and Dwyer
- 8.47 "On the Black, on the White": Cinema Organ Time, featuring Lew White
- 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
- 9.30 New Zealand News for the Pacific Islands
- 9.40 Arthur F. Harding (baritone), "Breathe Soft, Ye Winds," "The Moon," "Spring" (Handel, arr. Somervell)
- 9.50 Denise Lassimonne (piano), Fantasia and Fugue in C (Mozart)
- 9.58 Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra, "Dido and Aeneas," Suite scored for Orchestra by Cailliet on the Music by Purcell
- 10.15 Repetition of Greetings from the Boys Overseas
- 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

2YC WELLINGTON

840 kc. 357 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Variety
- 8. 0 CHAMBER MUSIC: Haydn's String Quartet (5), Pro Arte Quartet, Quartet in E Flat Major, Op. 20, No. 1 8.16-9.0 Music by Modern French Composers: F. Poulenc (piano), M. Lamorlette (oboe) and G. Dhorin (bassoon), Trio for Piano, Oboe and Bassoon (Poulenc) 8.28 Theodor Chalappin (bass) with Orchestra, "Chanson a Douchine, "Death of Don Quichotte" (from "Don Quichotte") (Ibert) 8.34 The Philharmonic String Trio, Trio for Violin, Viola and 'Cello (Jean Francaix) 8.46 Gallmire String Quartet, "Seventh" String Quartet in B Flat (Darius Milhaud) 9. 0 "Straight From the Stars" 9.30 Rhythmic Representatives 10.15 Light Concert 10.45 Close down

2YD WELLINGTON

990 kc. 303 m.

- 7. 0 p.m. Contact: Smooth Rhythm takes the Air
- 7.20 "Beauvallet"
- 7.45 Favourite Dance Bands
- 8. 5 Moods
- 8.40 "Dad and Dave"
- 9. 2 Let's Have a Laugh
- 9.17 Take Your Choice
- 9.30 "Barnaby Rudge"
- 9.50 Soft Lights and Sweet Music
- 10. 0 Close down

2YB NEW PLYMOUTH

810 kc. 370 m.

- 7. 0 p.m. Recorded Music
- 8. 0 Recorded Concert
- 10. 0 Close down

Thursday, May 17

2YH NAPIER

750 kc. 395 m.

- 7. 0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Variety
- 9.10 For My Lady: Popular Bass Stars
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 2. 0 Close down
- 5. 0 Organola
- 5.45 The Storyman
- 6. 0 Musical Miniatures
- 6.15 LONDON NEWS
- 6.30 Musical Programme
- 6.45 Station Announcements "Dad and Dave"
- 7. 0 Reserved
- 7.15 After Dinner Music
- 7.30 Jack Feeney (Irish tenor)
- 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
- 8. 0 Regimental Marches (BBC programme)
- 8. 7 "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea"
- 8.30 Pro Arte Quartet with Alfred Hobbday (viola), Quintet in D Major (Mozart)
- 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
- 9.25 Old Tunes in Modern Rhythm
- 10. 0 Close down

2YN NELSON

920 kc. 327 m.

- 7. 0 p.m. Albert Sandler and His Orchestra, Sandler Serenades
- 7.10 John Charles Thomas (baritone), "I Heard a Forest Praying," "Children of Men"
- 7.15 The BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra
- 7.45 Charlie Kunz (piano), Kunz Revivals
- 7.50 Kate Smith, "May Be"
- 7.53 Louis Levy's Orchestra, "Honolulu"
- 8. 0 CHAMBER MUSIC: The Danish Quartet, Suite No. 1 in G Major (Bach) 8.16 Alexander Kipulis (bass), "Hedge Rose," "Impatience" (Schubert) 8.14 Lil Krauss (piano), Andante with Variations in F Minor (Haydn) 8.30 Kirsten Flagstad (soprano), "Autumn" (Franz) 8.34 Rene LeRoy and Yella Resti, Sonata in D Major for Flute and Harpsichord (Vinci) 8.42 Ezio Pinza (bass), "My Dear One" (Giordani), "Oh What Loveliness" (Falconeri) 8.46 Yehudi Menuhin (violin) and Arthur Balsam (piano), "Devil's Trill" Sonata (Tartini-Kreisler)
- 9. 7 "A Gentleman Rider"
- 9.30 Dance Music
- 10. 0 Close down

2ZJ GISBORNE

980 kc. 306 m.

- 7. 0 p.m. After Dinner Music
- 7.15 "The Mighty Minutes"
- 7.30 Joan Cross (soprano)
- 7.40 Novelties
- 8. 0 Close down

3YA CHRISTCHURCH

720 kc. 416 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Morning programme
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 9.45 Music While You Work
- 10.10 For My Lady: "Marie Antoinette"
- 10.30 Devotional Service
- 10.45 Famous Orchestras
- 12. 0 Lunch Music: (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 2. 0 Music While You Work
- 2.30 A.C.E. Talk: "Soap Making"
- 2.45 Some Humour
- 3. 0 Classical Hour: Quintet in C Major, Op. 163 (Schubert), Pro Arte, Quintet and Anthony Pini
- 10. 0 Close down

- 4. 0 Modern Variety
- 4.45 Children's session
- 5.45 Dinner Music (6.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 7. 0 Reserved
- 7.15 Pig Production Talk: "Answers to Questions," by H. McIntosh, Supervisor, Canterbury District Pig Council
- 7.30 EVENING PROGRAMME: "Dad and Dave"
- 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
- 8. 0 "Lady of the Heather," from the book by Lawson
- 8.30 "The Famous Match," from the novel by Nat Gould
- 8.55 Alfredo Campoli and his Orchestra, "Mouse in the Clock" (Hunt)
- 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
- 9.25 Dance Music
- 10. 0 Jimmy Dorsey and his Orchestra
- 10.15 Repetition of Greetings from the Boys Overseas
- 10.45 "Uncle Sam Presents": U.S. Army Air Forces Orchestra (U.S.A. programme)
- 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

3YL CHRISTCHURCH

1200 kc. 250 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Early Evening Music
- 5.45 Tea Dance
- 6. 0 "Bluey"
- 6.15 Concert Time
- 7. 0 Light Listening
- 8. 0 Melody Mixture
- 8.30 From Strauss Operettas
- 8.46 Sydney MacLellan (tenor), "Ye Banks and Braes," "Matushka," "Annie Laurie," "The Road to the Isles"
- 9. 1 Kings of Light Music: Edward German
- 9.30 "Life of Cleopatra"
- 9.41 Ballads
- 10. 0 Quiet Time
- 10.30 Close down

3ZR GREYMOUTH

940 kc. 319 m.

- 7. 0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9. 0 Morning Music
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Devotional Service
- 10. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 2. 0 Close down
- 3. 0 Masters in Lighter Mood
- 4. 0 Novelty Numbers
- 4.15 Waltz Time
- 4.30 Bits Not Forgotten
- 5. 0 For the Children
- 5.45 Dinner Music
- 6. 0 "Dad and Dave"
- 6.15 LONDON NEWS
- 6.45 Addington Market Report
- 7. 0 Reserved
- 7.10 Fred and Ginger by the Masqueraders
- 7.16 "West of Cornwall"
- 7.30 Rhythm Symphony Orchestra, "Serenade in Blue" (Plesow)
- 7.36 The Allan Roth Chorus "The Eagle and Me"
- 7.39 Arthur Young on the Novachord, "An Evening in Paris" (Young)
- 7.42 Alfredo Campoli and His Salon Orchestra, "Later On" (Grimsbow)
- 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
- 8. 0 NBC Symphony Orchestra, Violin Concerto No. 1 in G Minor (Brahm), "Saturday Night" (Sanders), Espana Rhapsodie (Chabrier) (U.S.A. programme)
- 8.34 Favourite Stars
- 8.55 To-morrow's Programme
- 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
- 9.25 Tommy Dorsey Presents "The Plot to Overthrow Christinas," by Norman Corwin (U.S.A. programme)
- 10. 0 Close down

4YA DUNEDIN

790 kc. 380 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 "Health in the Home: "Looking After Mother"
- 10.20 Devotional Service
- 10.40 For My Lady: The Story Behind the Song
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 3.30 Classical Hour: Composer for To-day: Tchaikovsky: Children's session
- 4.45 Children's session
- 4.50 "Search for the Golden Boomerang"
- 5.45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)
- 7. 0 Reserved
- 7.15 Gardening Talk
- 7.30 EVENING PROGRAMME: Sir Edward Elgar and London Symphony Orchestra, "Crown of India" Suite, Op. 66 (Elgar)
- 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
- 8. 0 Arthur Hammond and Symphony Orchestra, "The Children of Don" (Holbrook)
- 8. 8 Norman Walker (baritone), "Neden's Song," "Sea King's Song" (Holbrook)
- 8.17 Geoffrey Toye and London Symphony Orchestra, "Brigg Fair" (Debuss)
- 8.35 From the Studio: Alison Tyrrie (contralto), "Festal Hymn of Judith" (Banlock), "By a Bier Side" (Armstrong Gibbs), "Thou Hast Bewitched Me, Beloved" (Coleridge-Taylor)
- 8.42 Sir Henry Wood and BBC Orchestra with Sixteen Vocalists, "Serenade to Music" (Vaughan-Williams)
- 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
- 9.25 Sir Edward Elgar and London Symphony Orchestra, Symphonic Study, "Falstaff," Op. 68 (Elgar)
- 10. 1 Eugene Plot and his Tango Orchestra
- 10.15 Repetition of Greetings from the Boys Overseas
- 11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

4YO DUNEDIN

1140 kc. 263 m.

- 5. 0 p.m. Variety
- 8. 0 "Mr. Meredith Walks Out"
- 8.46 "Vanity Fair"
- 9.30 The Clue of the Silver Key"
- 9.45 Fireside Memories
- 10.30 Close down

4YZ INVERCARGILL

680 kc. 441 m.

- 7. 0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 9.15 A.C.E. Talk: "The Use of Green Vegetables in the Diet"
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)
- 5. 0 Children's session: Uncle Charlie
- 6. 0 "Dad and Dave"
- 6.15 LONDON NEWS
- 6.45 "Talsman Ring"
- 7. 0 Reserved
- 7.30 From the Studio: Cecil Mawes (baritone)
- 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
- 8. 0 The Silent Battle: The Underground Struggle in Europe (BBC programme)
- 8.45 "McGlusky, the Gold Seeker"
- 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
- 9.25 Organola: Henry Croudson
- 9.40 Dancing Time
- 10. 0 Close down

4ZD DUNEDIN

1010 kc. 297 m.

- 6. 0 p.m. Tea-time Tunes
- 7. 0 The Presbyterian Hour
- 8. 0 Studio Hour
- 9. 0 On the Highways and Byways
- 10. 0 Swing session
- 10.45 Close down

1ZB AUCKLAND
1979 kc. 280 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 9.45 We Travel the Friendly Road with the Wayfarer
- 10. 0 Judy and Jane
- 10.15 Three Generations
- 10.30 Digger Hale's Daughters
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12. 0 Lunch Music
- 12.30 p.m. Talk by Anne Stewart
- 12.35 Shopping Reporter (Sally)
- 1.15 London News
- 1.45 1ZB Happiness Club (Joan)
- 2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
- 2.15 Linda's First Love
- 2.30 Home Service session
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session (Marina)
- 5. 0 The Hawk
- 6. 0 Secret Service Scouts
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 Music You Should Hear
- 7. 0 Victory Parade
- 7.15 Bulldog Drummond: The Third Round
- 7.30 In His Steps
- 7.45 So the Story Goes
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 Hollywood Radio Theatre: The Man from Medicine Bow, starring Sonny Tufts
- 8.45 The Rank Outsider
- 9. 5 Doctor Mac
- 9.20 Wild Life
- 10. 0 Men and Motoring (Rod Talbot)
- 11. 0 London News

2ZB WELLINGTON
1130 kc. 265 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Judy and Jane
- 10.15 Life's Lighter Side
- 10.30 Digger Hale's Daughters
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12. 0 Midday Melody Menu
- 12.30 p.m. Talk by Anne Stewart
- 12.35 The Shopping Reporter
- 1.15 London News
- 2. 0 Editor's Daughter
- 2.15 Linda's First Love
- 2.30 Home Service session
- 3. 0 Variety programme
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session
- 5. 0 Children's session
- 6. 0 Secret Service Scouts
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 Tell it to Taylor's
- 7. 0 Victory Parade
- 7.15 Bulldog Drummond: The Third Round
- 7.30 In His Steps
- 7.45 Woman in White
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 Hollywood Radio Theatre: The Lady Makes a Bet, starring Jane Frazee
- 8.45 Happy Harmony
- 9. 0 Doctor Mac

- 9.15 Wild Life
- 9.30 Overseas Recordings
- 10. 0 Adventure
- 11. 0 London News

3ZB CHRISTCHURCH
1430 kc. 210 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 8. 0 Breakfast Club
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Judy and Jane
- 10.15 The Channings
- 10.30 Digger Hale's Daughters
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12. 0 Lunchtime Fare
- 12.30 p.m. Talk by Anne Stewart
- 12.35 Shopping Reporter's session (Elizabeth Anne)
- 1.15 London News
- 2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
- 2.15 Linda's First Love
- 2.30 Home Service session (Nancy)
- 3. 0 Echoes of Variety
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session (Joan)
- 5. 0 Children's session
- 6. 0 Secret Service Scouts
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 Inspiration
- 6.45 Tunes of the Times
- 7. 0 Victory Parade
- 7.15 Bulldog Drummond: The Third Round (first broadcast)

- 7.30 In His Steps
- 7.45 Tavern Tunes
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 Hollywood Radio Theatre: The Man From Yesterday, starring Lowell Gilmore
- 8.45 Cloudy Weather
- 9. 0 Doctor Mac
- 9.15 Wild Life
- 10. 0 Paki Waiata Maori
- 10.15 Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
- 11. 0 London News


4ZB DUNEDIN
1310 kc. 229 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Judy and Jane
- 10.15 Three Generations
- 10.30 Digger Hale's Daughters
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12. 0 Lunch Hour Tunes
- 12.30 p.m. Talk by Anne Stewart
- 12.35 Shopping Reporter (Jessie)
- 1.15 London News
- 2. 0 The Editor's Daughter
- 2.15 Linda's First Love
- 2.30 Home Service session (Joyce)
- 3.30 Tea for Two
- 4. 0 The Health and Beauty session (Tui)

- 4.50 The Children's session
- 5. 0 The Children Entertain
- 6. 0 Secret Service Scouts
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 The Talisman Ring
- 7. 0 Victory Parade
- 7.15 The Black Gang
- 7.30 In His Steps
- 7.45 Songs of Good Cheer
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 Hollywood Radio Theatre: It Shouldn't Happen to a Dog (Anne Wynne)
- 8.45 Reserved
- 9. 0 Doctor Mac
- 9.15 Wild Life
- 10. 0 One Man's Family
- 11. 0 London News

2ZA PALMERSTON Nth.
1400 kc. 214 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0-9.30 Good Morning
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 5.45 p.m. Variety
- 6.15 London News
- 6.45 The Talisman Ring
- 7. 0 Victory Parade
- 7.15 Vanity Fair
- 7.30 Get It Quiz
- 7.45 Submarine Patrol
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 Hollywood Radio Theatre: Park Avenue Peasant, starring Constance Moore
- 8.45 The Hunchback of Ben Ali
- 9. 0 Doctor Mac
- 9.15 Wild Life
- 9.30 Talk by Anne Stewart
- 10. 0 Close down



"Pal's hands I love".

Men are enchanted with the appeal of smooth white hands. Keep your hands lovely with delightfully perfumed Sharland's Lotion. Instantly softens, cleanses and glamourises the skin. Massaging hands daily with Sharland's Lotion really works wonders. The ideal powder base, too. Non-greasy — non-sticky. In two sizes. Be sure it's...

Sharland's Lotion

Distributors
Sharland & Co. Ltd., Dixon St., Wellington.

Why Children need a *balanced* breakfast



More than half of schoolwork is done in the mornings. A sustaining, nourishing, balanced breakfast is important. Ready-to-eat cereals served from packet-to-plate save time but lack vitamins killed through drastic pre-cooking. VI-MAX vitamins are NOT lost in the making of VI-MAX porridge. VI-MAX provides more available calcium than does whole wheat. VI-MAX, therefore, provides more vitamins for health protection and more calcium for bone and teeth building.

COARSE AND FINE In 3lb cartons and 7lb bags. D. H. Brown and Son, Ltd., Moorhouse Av., Ch.Ch.

PRE-WAR PRICES!

LAST NIGHT I HAD A SICK HEADACHE



TO-DAY I FEEL FINE!

Gently and naturally, while you sleep, a dose of Beecham's Pills taken at bedtime will correct a digestive upset and relieve a sick headache. When morning comes your system will act as nature intended and you will feel in the best of health.

Purely vegetable

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere

Agents: Harold F. Ritchie (N.Z.) Ltd., 104-8 Dixon Street, Wellington.
Proprietors: Beecham's Pills Ltd., St. Helens, England.

IYA AUCKLAND

650 kc. 462 m.

Friday, May 18

6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News

9. 0 With a Smile and a Song

9.30 Current Ceiling Prices

10. 0 Devotions: Mr. Clive Maitland

10.20 For My Lady: "Mr. Thunder"

12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

2. 0 From Our Library

2.30 Classical Music, featuring famous Sonata Works: Sonata in B Minor (Chopin)

3.30 In Varied Mood

3.45 Music While You Work

4.15 Light Music

4.45 Children's session with The Storyman: "The Blue Hut"

5.45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)

7. 0 Local News Service

7.15 Sports Talk by Gordon Hutter

7.30 EVENING PROGRAMME: The Philharmonic Orchestra, Toccata and Fugue in D Minor (Bach)

7.40 Vladimir Rosing (tenor), "Field Marshal Death" (Moussorgsky)

7.45 What the American Commentators Say

8. 0 "The Moods of Man, reflected in Poetry and Prose": Readings by the Rev. G. A. Naylor

8.20 Studio Recital by Joyce Jenkins (soprano), "A Pleading," "Nay Though My Heart Should Break," "Ichabod" (Tchaikovsky), "In the Silence of the Night" (Rachmaninoff)

8.32 Hamilton Harty and the Halle Orchestra, Symphony No. 4 in A Major ("The Italian") (Mendelssohn)

8.57 Station Notices

9. 0 Newsreel and War Review

9.25 Szigeti and the Conservatoire Orchestra of Paris, Concerto for Violin and Orchestra (Bloch)

10. 0 Music, Mirth and Melody

11. 0 LONDON NEWS

11.20 CLOSE DOWN

IYX AUCKLAND

880 kc. 341 m.

5. 0 p.m. Light Music

5.45-6.0 Dance Interlude

7. 0 After Dinner Music

8. 0 "Variety Show"

9. 0 Songs of the South Seas

9.15 Memories of Musical Comedy

9.45 Salon Music

10. 0 Light Recitals

10.30 Close down

I2M AUCKLAND

1250 kc. 240 m.

5. 0 p.m. Light Orchestral Items

5.45 Popular Medleys

6. 0 Popular Vocalists

6.20 Light Popular Items

7. 0 Orchestral Music

8. 0 Concert

9. 0 Modern Dance Bands and Songs

10. 0 Close down

2YA WELLINGTON

570 kc. 526 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News

9. 0 Morning Programme

9.30 Current Ceiling Prices

9.32 Morning Star: Maggie Teyte (soprano)

10.10 Devotional Service

10.25 A.C.E. Talk: "Soap Making"

10.40 For My Lady: World's Great Artists: Fernando Autori

12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

2. 0 Classical Hour, featuring Chamber Music by Sibelius: Major Work, String Quartet in B Minor Op. 56

3. 0 Play of the Week: "Pipes of Pan"

3.25 to 3.30 Time signals

4. 0 BBC Feature

4.15 "Tropical Moods": Music by the Latin-American Orchestra

4.45-5.15 Children's session: "Tales by Uncle Remus," Scene from "The Children of the New Forest"

5.45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)

7. 0 Reserved

7.30 EVENING PROGRAMME: In Quiet Mood: Music from the Masters

7.45 What the American Commentators Say

8. 0 Helen Griffiths (soprano), Third Sheaf of Little Songs (Comingsby-Clarke) (A Studio Recital)

8.12 At Short Notice: Music that cannot be announced in advance

8.28 "The BBC Brains Trust": Commander A. B. Campbell; Lt.-Commander R. T. Gould; Mrs. E. Arnot Robertson, novelist; Miss Barbara Ward, assistant-editor of "The Economist"; Dr. C. P. Snow, scientist; and Questionmaster Donald McCullough. Some topics discussed: "Why are women so fond of fortunetelling, palmistry and other superstitions?" "If the principle of equal pay for equal work is conceded to women, would they show equal responsibility, and would it affect the qualities of womanhood?" "What is the reason for attacks of spring cleaning which affect housewives once a year?"

9. 0 Newsreel and War Review

9.30 New Zealand News for the Pacific Islands

9.40 Two Canadian Bands: From the Royal Canadian Navy, from the Royal Canadian Air Force, with Choir

10.10 "Rhythm on Record": The Week's New Releases by Turntable

11. 0 LONDON NEWS

11.20 CLOSE DOWN

2YC WELLINGTON

840 kc. 357 m.

5. 0 p.m. Variety

5.45 Dance Music

7. 0 After Dinner Music

8. 0 Hawaiian Harmonies

8.15 "Silvester and Bradley"

8.30 Revels in Rhythm

8.45 Rhythmic Vocalists

9. 0 SONATA PROGRAMME:

9. 1 Sonata Hour, Beethoven's Violin and Pianoforte Sonatas (5), Fritz Kreisler (violin) and Franz Rupp (piano), Sonata No. 5 in F, Op. 24

9.22-10.0 Music by Composers of the Early Classical School, Tito Schipa (tenor), "Son Tutta Duolo" (Aria Antica) (A. Scarlatti)

9.25 Quintette Instrumentale de Paris, Sonata for Flute and Strings (A. Scarlatti)

9.37 Wanda Landowska (harp-sichord), Sonatas in G Major and G Minor ("Bucolique") (D. Scarlatti)

9.41 Tito Schipa (tenor), "The Violet" (A. Scarlatti)

9.44 Jean Pougnet (violin) and Boris Ord (harp-sichord), Sonata No. 3 in A Minor (Purcell)

9.52 Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson (Duo-Pianists), Sonata in E Flat Major (Bach)

10. 0 At Close of Day

10.30 Close down

2YD WELLINGTON

990 kc. 303 m.

7. 0 p.m. Comedyland

7.30 Ye Olde Time Music Hall

7.43 With a Smile and a Song "Krazy Kapers"

8.25 Stars of the Concert Hall

9.20 "The Mystery of Mooreedge Manor"

9.45 Tempo di Valse

10. 0 Close down

2YB NEW PLYMOUTH

810 kc. 370 m.

8. 0 p.m. Selected Recordings

9. 1 Concert session

10. 0 Close down

2YH NAPIER

750 kc. 395 m.

7. 0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News

9. 0 Morning Variety

9.30 Current Ceiling Prices

12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

2. 0 Close down

5. 0 Aunt Wendy

6. 0 "Vanity Fair"

6.15 LONDON NEWS

6.30 Musical programme

6.45 Station Announcements "Greyburn of the Salween"

7. 0 Victory Loan Talk

7.15 After Dinner Music

7.30 Screen Snapshots

7.45 What the American Commentators Say

8. 0 With a Smile and a Song

8.30 Dance Programme by Guy Lombardo and his Orchestra

9. 0 Newsreel and War Review

9.25 "Intermission" (BBC prog.)

9.50 "Gus Gray: Newspaper Correspondent"

10. 0 Close down

2YN NELSON

920 kc. 327 m.

7. 0 p.m. "Bluey"

7.25 Light Music

8. 0 Blue Hungarian Band, "White Horse Inn"

8. 7 Jack Warner, "Eels"

8.10 "To Town on Two Pianos" (BBC programme)

8.25 Clapham and Dwyer on Hobbies

8.31 Light Classical Music

9. 1 Italian Grand Opera, featuring Sir Thomas Beecham and London Philharmonic Orchestra, "The Thieving Magpie" Overture (Rossini)

9.10 Liña Pagliughi (soprano), "A Non Credea Mirarti" (Bellini)

9.14 Joan Hammond (soprano) and Webster Booth (tenor), "Ah, Love Me a Little" (Puccini)

9.21 La Scala Orchestra and Chorus, "Grave, Huge and Reverend," "O Divine One" (Puccini)

9.28 Enrico Caruso (tenor), "Yes, She Was Taken from Me" (Verdi), "Down Her Cheek a Pearly Tear" (Donizetti)

9.36 Miliza Korjus (soprano) with State Opera Chorus and Orchestra, Mad Scene (Donizetti)

9.45 Musical Miniatures (Vaughan-Williams)

10. 0 Close down

2ZJ GISBORNE

980 kc. 306 m.

7. 0 p.m. After Dinner Music

7.30 Variety

8. 0 Light Concert programme

8. 2 Popular Duetists

8.20 John Tilly (comedian)

8.37 Albert Sandler Trio

9.40 Dance Music

10. 0 Close down

3YA CHRISTCHURCH

720 kc. 416 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News

9. 0 Morning programme

9.30 Current Ceiling Prices

9.45 Music While You Work

10.10 For My Lady: World's Great Opera Houses: Central Theatre of Red Army, Russia

10.30 Devotional Service

12. 0 Lunch Music: (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

2. 0 Music While You Work

2.30 Help for the Home Cook

3. 0 Classical Hour: Suite, Op. 19 (Dohnanyi), Chicago Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Frederick Stock

4. 0 Variety programme

4.45 Children's session

5.45 Dinner Music (6.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

7.15 "The Homecoming": A Thriller, featuring Sybil Thorne-dike (BBC programme)

7.30 EVENING PROGRAMME: From the Studio: Eileen Williams (mezzo-soprano), "Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal" (Quilter), "Sigh No More" (Keel), "O Men from the Fields" (Hughes), "Reloved" (Head), "Dainty Little Maiden" (Somervell)

7.45 What the American Commentators Say

8. 0 From the Studio: The Violin Sonatas: Talks on how Social History has shaped them. Illustrated by Maurice Clare, with Frederick Page at the piano

8.30 Fleet Street Choir, "Music When Soft Voices Die" (Wood), "Fair Phyllis I Saw" (Farmer), "See, See the Shepherd's Queen" (Tomkins)

8.38 Emil Sauer (piano) and the Orchestra de la Societe des Concerto du Conservatoire Paris, Concerto No. 1 in E Flat Major (Liszt)

9. 0 Newsreel and War Review

9.25 Orchestral Nights: Milan Symphony Orchestra. Guest Artist: Beniamino Gigli

10. 0 The Masters in Lighter Mood

11. 0 LONDON NEWS

11.20 CLOSE DOWN

3YL CHRISTCHURCH

1200 kc. 250 m.

5. 0 p.m. Early Evening Music

5.45 Tea Dance

6. 0 Concert Time

7. 0 Light Listening

8. 0 Strike Up the Band

8.25 "Peace of Varieties" (BBC programme)

9. 1 Opera

9.30 "Life of Cleopatra"

9.41 Varied Programme

10. 0 Let's Have a Laugh

10.30 Close down

3ZR GREYMOUTH

940 kc. 319 m.

7. 0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News

9. 0 Morning Music

9.30 Current Ceiling Prices

9.32 A.C.E. Talk: "The Use of Green Vegetables"

10. 0 Devotional Service

12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

2. 0 Close down

3. 0 Classical Programme

4.30 Dance Music

4.50 For the Children: "Tales by Uncle Remus"

6.15 LONDON NEWS

7. 2 The B Band of Flying Training Command

7.45 What the American Commentators Say

8. 0 Irish Melodies

8.25 "Rash to Be Dancing" (BBC Play)

8.51 Keyboard Ramblings

9. 0 Newsreel and War Review

9.25 It's New! Mr. Swingman

9.34 "The Amazing Adventure of Ernest Bliss"

10. 0 Close down

4YA DUNEDIN

790 kc. 380 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News

9.30 Current Ceiling Prices

9.32 Music While You Work

10. 0 A.C.E. Talk: "The House and the Section"

10.20 Devotional Service

10.40 For My Lady: The Story Behind the Song

12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

2. 0 Music of the Celts

2.30 Music While You Work

3. 0 Organ Interlude

3.15 New Recordings

3.30 Classical Hour: Composer for To-day: Schubert

4.30 Cafe Music

4.45 Children's session

4.50 "Search for the Golden Boomerang"

5.45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)

7.15 "Answering New Zealand": Questions about America asked by New Zealand listeners and answered by prominent people in the U.S.A.: Deems Taylor, Dr. Albert Einstein and Howard Devese

7.30 EVENING PROGRAMME: New Mayfair Orchestra, "The Five O'Clock Girl" (Ruby)

7.35 Mabel Constanduros and Michael Hogan, "Grandma Unlicensed"

7.41 Ted Steele's Novatones, "Just a Memory" (Henderson)

7.45 What the American Commentators Say

8. 0 Xavier Cugat Orchestra, "Mar" (Ruez-Mendez)

8. 3 "Itma": A Tommy Handley Show

8.32 "Dad and Dave"

9. 0 Newsreel and War Review

9.25 Adrian Boult and BBC Symphony Orchestra, "Midsummer Night's Dream": Nocturne (Mendelssohn)

9.31 Readings by Professor T. D. Adams: A Reader's Anthology: "Fairy Poems and Poems of Fantasy"

9.54 BBC Singers, "Where the Bee Sucks" (Arne, arr. Shaw)

9.56 Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Op. 21. Scherzo (Mendelssohn)

10. 0 "Melody Cruise": Dick Colvin and His Music, featuring Martha Maharey

10.20 Dance Music

10.45 "Uncle Sam Presents" U.S. Army Air Force Band

11. 0 LONDON NEWS

11.20 CLOSE DOWN

4YO DUNEDIN

1140 kc. 263 m.

5. 0 p.m. Variety

6. 0 Dinner Music

7. 0 After Dinner Music

8. 0 For the Connoisseur

9. 0 Variety

9.30 Dance Music

10. 0 Meditation Music

10.30 Close down

4YZ INVERCARGILL

680 kc. 441 m.

7. 0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News

9. 0 Morning Variety

9.30 Current Ceiling Prices

12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

2. 0 Close down

5. 0 Children's session: "Susie in Storyland"

5.45 Echoes of Hawaii

6. 0 Budget of Sport from "The Sportsman"

6.15 LONDON NEWS

6.45 After Dinner Music

6.50 N.Z. Home Servicemen's Association: "A Call to Home Servicemen." Talk by R. Pollok

7. 0 After Dinner Music

7.30 Gardening Talk

7.45 What the American Commentators Say

8. 0 Symphonic Programme: Yehudi Menuhin (violin) and Orchestra of the Paris Conservatorium, Concerto in A Minor, Op. 53 (Dvorak)

8.57 Station Notices

9. 0 Newsreel and War Review

9.25 Personalities on Parade: Merry Maes: "Chap Yo' Hands" (Gershwin), "By-U, By-O" (Owens), "Ferdinand the Bull" (Morey), "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles" (Kelllette), "Mary Lou" (Robinson)

9.40 Sdr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"

9.52 Music from the Movies

10. 0 Close down

1ZB AUCKLAND 1970 kc. 280 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 9.45 We Travel the Friendly Road with Jasper
- 10. 0 Judy and Jane
- 10.15 Three Generations
- 10.30 Ma Perkins
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12. 0 Lunch Music
- 12.30 p.m. Shopping Reporter (Sally)
- 1.15 London News
- 2.15 Personal Problems
- 2.30 Home Service session
- 3. 0 For Ever Young
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session (Marina)
- 5.45 Uncle Tom and the Merry-makers
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 Music You Should Hear
- 7. 0 Victory Parade
- 7.15 The Rains Came
- 7.30 Here Are the Facts
- 7.45 The Tale Master
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 The Man I Might Have Married

LISTENERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS. — Paid in advance at any Money Order Office: Twelve months, 12/-; six months 6/-.

All programmes in this issue are copyright to *The Listener*, and may not be reprinted without permission.

- 8.20 Susan Lee
- 8.45 The Rank Outsider
- 9. 5 Doctor Mac
- 9.20 Drama of Medicine: Pte. Duane N. Kenman
- 10. 0 Sports Preview (Bill Meredith)
- 11. 0 London News

2ZB WELLINGTON 1130 kc. 265 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Judy and Jane
- 10.15 Songs of Good Cheer
- 10.30 Ma Perkins
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12. 0 Midday Melody Menu
- 12.30 p.m. Shopping Reporter's session
- 1.15 London News
- 2.15 Personal Problems
- 2.30 Home Service session
- 3. 0 For Ever Young
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session
- 5. 0 Children's session
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 Musical Movie Quiz
- 7. 0 Victory Parade
- 7.15 The Rains Came
- 7.30 Here are the Facts
- 7.45 The Talisman Ring
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 The Man I Might Have Married
- 8.20 Susan Lee

- 9. 0 Doctor Mac
- 9.15 Drama of Medicine: Louis Pasteur
- 9.30 New Recordings
- 10. 0 One Man's Family
- 11. 0 London News

3ZB CHRISTCHURCH 1430 kc. 210 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 8. 0 Breakfast Club
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Judy and Jane
- 10.15 Piano Parade
- 10.30 Ma Perkins
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12. 0 Lunchtime Fare
- 12.30 Shopping Reporter's session (Elizabeth Anne)
- 1.15 London News
- 2.15 Personal Problems
- 2.30 Home Service session (Nancy)
- 3. 0 For Ever Young
- 3.30 Celebrity Interlude
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session (Joan)
- 5. 0 Robinson Crusoe Junior
- 6. 0 Places in the News (Teddy Grundy)
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 The Dickens Club: Nicholas Nickleby
- 6.45 Junior Sports session
- 7. 0 Victory Parade
- 7.15 The Rains Came

- 7.30 Here Are the Facts
- 7.45 Scrap Book
- 8. 0 The Man I Might Have Married
- 8.20 Susan Lee
- 8.45 The Listeners' Club
- 9. 0 Doctor Mac
- 9.15 Drama of Medicine: Pte. Duane N. Kinman
- 10. 0 The Toff: 3ZB's Racing Reporter
- 10.15 Radio Nightcaps
- 11. 0 London News

4ZB DUNEDIN 1310 kc. 225 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0 Aunt Daisy
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 10. 0 Judy and Jane
- 10.15 Radio Sunshine
- 10.30 Ma Perkins
- 10.45 Big Sister
- 12. 0 Lunch Hour Tunes
- 12.30 p.m. Shopping Reporter (Jessie)
- 1. 0 Luncheon Melodies
- 1.15 London News
- 2.15 Personal Problems
- 2.30 Home Service session (Joyce)
- 3. 0 For Ever Young
- 4. 0 Health and Beauty session (Tui)
- 4.50 The Children's session
- 6. 0 Selected from the Shelves
- 6.15 London News

- 6.30 Meditation
- 7. 0 Victory Parade
- 7.15 The Rains Came
- 7.30 Here are the Facts
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 The Man I Might Have Married
- 8.20 Susan Lee
- 8.45 The Sunbeams' Cameo
- 9. 0 Doctor Mac
- 9.15 Drama of Medicine: Louis Pasteur
- 10. 0 The Telephone Sports Quiz
- 10.15 Pedigree Stakes
- 10.30 The Week-end Racing and Sporting Preview (Bernie)
- 11. 0 London News

2ZA PALMERSTON Nth. 1400 kc. 214 m.

- 6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
- 7.30 Health Talk
- 9. 0-9.30 Good Morning
- 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
- 5.45 p.m. Variety
- 6.15 London News
- 6.45 The Talisman Ring
- 7. 0 Victory Parade
- 7.15 The Rains Came
- 7.30 The Man I Might Have Married
- 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
- 8. 5 For Ever Young
- 8.20 Susan Lee
- 8.35 Young Farmers' Club session
- 9. 0 Doctor Mac
- 9.15 Drama of Medicine: Phillip Drinker and the Iron Lung
- 9.40 Preview of the Week-end Sport (Fred Murphy)
- 10. 0 Close down

WE'RE A ONE-SOAP FAMILY NOW



Knights Castile

THE SOAP WITH THE LAVENDER FRAGRANCE

MADE BY LEVER BROTHERS (N.Z.) LIMITED JACKSON STREET, PETONE. J32.32 Z

Pale? Languid? Anaemic?



PHYLOSAN

(PRONOUNCED FILL-O-SAN)

These Revitalizing Tablets are obtainable from Chemists and Stores

The registered trade mark 'Phyllosan' is the property of Natural Chemicals Ltd., London. Sales Agents: Fassett & Johnson Ltd., Low Blag., Manners Street, Wellington.

What is a Rahob?

No, not a new secret weapon! A member of the Radio Hobbies Club*—which offers all radio enthusiasts these outstanding membership benefits:—

- 12 free copies of the Club's monthly journal, "The N.Z. Radiogram" which contains circuits, instructional and constructional articles, hints and kinks, etc.
- Free copy of the 1945/46 Lamphouse Annual (to be published in May). Contents include complete list of short-wave and broadcast stations and best times to listen for them. Articles on how to build radio sets, valve charts, Morse code, aeriels, amplifiers, etc.
- Club activities include, competitions, photographic record, technical service, DX Radio Adviser, Pen-friends, while a technical library is being formed.

An attractive registration card and badge is issued to all members. Subscription is only 6/- a year, so don't delay! Fill in and send the coupon NOW.

* All members of the club are called Rahobs (coined from the first syllables of "Radio" and "Hobbies").

N.Z. Radio Hobbies Club, 11 Manners St., Wellington, C.I.

I want to join your Club, and enclose a 6/- postal note for a year's subscription.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

IYA AUCKLAND

650 kc. 462 m.

6. 0, 7. 0, 7. 45, 8. 45 a.m. London News

9. 0 Entertainers All

10. 0 Devotions: Rev. F. L. Smart

10. 20 For My Lady: "Thrills from Great Operas"

11. 0 Domestic Harmony

11. 15 Music While You Work

12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

2. 0 Rhythm in Relays

3. 0 Commentary on Rugby Football Match at Eden Park

3. 30-4. 30 Sports Results

5. 0 Children's session

5. 45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)

6. 30 Names of Men Speaking in the Radio Magazine at 9.0 a.m. on Sunday

7. 15 Topical Talk from the BBC

7. 30 EVENING PROGRAMME: Studio Recital by the Carina Trio (vocal), "Cuckoo's Calling" (Lavater), "A Celtic Lullaby" (arr. Robertson), "Lullaby" (Scott), "The Romalika" (Park)

7. 45 What the American Commentators Say

8. 0 Studio Recital by Olive King (soprano)

8. 20 Studio Recital by Freda Crook (piano), Rhapsody in G Major (Dohnanyi), Melodie (Rachmaninoff), Valse (Levitzi), Marionettes Espagnoles (Cui)

8. 32 Studio Recital by Ainsley Daglish (tenor), Representative Songs of the British Isles: Scotland, "Afton Water" (Hume), England, "Drink To Me Only," Ireland, "The Meeting of the Waters" (Trud.), Wales, "Land of My Fathers" (James)

8. 44 The Philharmonic Orchestra, Caucasian Sketches" (Ippolitov-Ivanov), "In the Mountains," "In the Village," "In the Mosque"

8. 0 Newsreel and Commentary

9. 25 "Life is Nothing Without Music" Under the Direction of Henri Penn

10. 0 Sports summary

10. 10 Phil Green and his Concert Dance Orchestra (BBC prog.)

10. 40 Dance Music

11. 0 LONDON NEWS

11. 20 CLOSE DOWN

IYX AUCKLAND

880 kc. 341 m.

5. 0 p.m. Light Music

5. 45-6. 0 Dance Interlude

7. 0 After Dinner Music

8. 0 "Radio Revue"

9. 0 Music from the Masters, featuring Weekly the Concertos of Johannes Brahms

BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Adrian Boult, "Fidelio" Overture (Beethoven) Concerto No. 1 in D Minor, Op. 15 (Brahms). (Piano soloist: Wilhelm Backhaus)

9. 48 University of Pennsylvania Choral Society and Philadelphia Orchestra, "Magnificat" (Bach)

10. 4 Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, Symphony No. 94 in G Major (The "Surprise") (Haydn)

10. 30 Close down

OZM AUCKLAND

1250 kc. 240 m.

1. 0 p.m. Light Orchestral Music

1. 30 Round the Films

2. 0 Bands and Ballads

2. 20 Hawaiian Melodies

2. 40 Piano Selections

3. 0 Light Popular Items

4. 0 Organ Selections

4. 20 Tunes with Pop

4. 40 Popular Vocalists

5. 0 Music for the Piano, featuring Concerto in G Minor (Saint-Saens)

5. 30 Light Orchestral Music

6. 0 Popular Selections

7. 0 Orchestral Music

8. 0 Dance session

11. 0 Close down

Saturday, May 19

2YA WELLINGTON

570 kc. 526 m.

(If Parliament is broadcast, 2YC will transmit this programme)

6. 0, 7. 0, 7. 45, 8. 45 a.m. London News

6. 15 Breakfast session

9. 0 For the Bandsman

9. 30 Current Ceiling Prices

9. 32 Morning Star: Turner Layton (tenor)

9. 40 Music While You Work

10. 10 Devotional Service

10. 25 Quiet Interlude

10. 28 to 10. 30 Time signals

10. 40 For My Lady: "West of Cornwall"

11. 0 BBC Talk

11. 15 Comedy Time

11. 30 Songs of the West

11. 45 Variety with song and humour

12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

2. 0 For the Music Lover

2. 30 Tunes of the Times

3. 0 Commentary on Rugby Football at Athletic Park

4. 30 Variety

5. 0 Children's session: Paul Cotton's "The Magic Axe"

5. 45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)

6. 30 Names of Men Speaking in the Radio Magazine at 9.0 a.m. on Sunday

7. 0 Sports Results

7. 15 Topical Talk from the BBC

7. 30 "New Tunes for Old": A session of Jazz hits both old and new, featuring Jean MacPherson, with John Parkin at the Piano (A Studio presentation)

7. 45 What the American Commentators Say

8. 0 A BBC Night

"Itma": Tommy Handley

8. 30 "Motive for Murder": A Thriller

8. 44 Michael Krein and His Saxophone Quartet: Presenting Music of a slightly more serious nature than is usually associated with the Saxophone

8. 58 Station Notices

9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary

9. 30 New Zealand News for the Pacific Islands

9. 40 Make - believe Ballroom Time

10. 0 Sports results

10. 10 Masters in Lighter Mood

11. 0 LONDON NEWS

11. 20 CLOSE DOWN

2YC WELLINGTON

840 kc. 357 m.

3. 0-4. 30 p.m. Afternoon programme

5. 0 Variety

5. 30 Waltz Time

5. 45 Dance Music

6. 15 Dinner Music

6. 45 Accent on Rhythm

7. 0 Cuban Episode

7. 15 Voices in Harmony

7. 30 After Dinner Music

8. 0 CLASSICAL MUSIC:

8. 0-9. 0 Music by Lalo: Yehudi Menuhin (violin) and the Paris Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Georges Enesco, Symphonie Espagnole for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 21

8. 35 Raoul Gilles (tenor) with Orchestra, Romance ("Le Roi D'Ys") (Lalo)

8. 39 Lamoureux Concerto Orchestra, conducted by Albert Wolff, Prelude, Serenade, Parades de Folie, "Fete Forraime" ("Nomenclature Suite")

9. 1 Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavier" (5th session of series), Edwin Fischer (piano), Preludes and Fugues No. 17, in A Flat Major, No. 18 in G Sharp Minor, No. 19, in A Major, No. 20, in A Minor

9. 17-10. 10 Music by Gustav Mahler: Heinrich Schlianus (baritone) with Orchestra, "The Drummer Boy"

3YA CHRISTCHURCH

720 kc. 416 m.

6. 0, 7. 0, 7. 45, 8. 45 a.m. London News

9. 0 Morning programme

9. 30 Current Ceiling Prices

Featured Artist

9. 45 Music While You Work

10. 10 For My Lady

10. 30 Devotional Service

10. 45 Famous Orchestras

11. 0 Light Music

12. 0 Lunch Music: (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

2. 0 Bright Music

4. 30 Sports Results

5. 0 Children's session

5. 45 Dinner Music (6.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

6. 30 Names of men speaking in the Radio Magazine at 9 a.m. on Sunday

7. 15 Topical Talk from the BBC

7. 30 EVENING PROGRAMME: The Southernaires Instrumental Quartet: A Studio presentation of popular tunes

7. 45 What the American Commentators Say

8. 0 "Krazy Kapers"

8. 27 Mantovani and his Orchestra, Serenade (From "Student Prince") (Romberg)

8. 30 "Key on the Keys": Kay Cavendish and her piano (BBC programme)

8. 44 Accent on Rhythm (BBC programme)

9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary

9. 25 Old Time Dance Music by Colin Campbell's Dance Orchestra from the Ritz Ballroom

10. 0 Sports results

10. 15 Old Time Dance Music

11. 0 LONDON NEWS

11. 20 CLOSE DOWN

2YD WELLINGTON

990 kc. 303 m.

7. 0 p.m. You Asked For It session

10. 0 Close down

2YB NEW PLYMOUTH

810 kc. 370 m.

6. 30 p.m. Children's session

7. 30 Sports session

8. 0 Recorded Concert

10. 0 Close down

2YH NAPIER

750 kc. 395 m.

7. 0, 7. 45, 8. 45 a.m. London News

9. 0 "Your Cavalier"

9. 30 Current Ceiling Prices

11. 0 Morning programme

11. 15 "The Woman Without a Name"

12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

5. 0 Tea Dance

5. 30 For the Children

6. 0 "Live, Love and Laugh"

6. 15 LONDON NEWS

6. 45 Station Announcements

Rugby Results

7. 0 Victory Loan Talk

7. 15 Topical Talk from BBC

7. 30 "The Inevitable Millionaires"

7. 45 What the American Commentators Say

8. 0 London Symphony Orchestra, "The Immortals" Concert Overture (King)

Donald Dickson (baritone), "Ballade of the Duel" ("Cyrano de Bergerac") (Skiles)

Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin (piano duet), "Rosenkavalier" Waltz (Strauss)

Lily Pons (soprano), "Villanelle" (Bell'Acqua)

Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Slavonic Dance No. 4 in F Major (Dvorak)

8. 30 "Burns and Allen" (U.S.A. programme)

9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary

9. 25 Comedy Land

10. 0 Close down

3YL CHRISTCHURCH

1200 kc. 250 m.

5. 0 p.m. Early Evening Music

6. 0 "Blucy"

6. 14 Concert Time

7. 0 Tunes of the Times

7. 30 Light Listening

8. 0 SYMPHONIC PROGRAMME: Bronislaw Huberman (violin) and the State Orchestra, Concerto in D (Tchaikovsky)

8. 30 Boston Symphony Orchestra conducted by Serge Koussevitsky, with Richard Hale (narrator), "Peter and the Wolf" orchestral Fairy Tale (Prokofoff)

9. 1 Mozart's Piano Concertos (Eighth in the Series), Concerto in G Major, K.503, played by Kathleen Long and the Boyd Neel Orchestra

9. 30 Dorothy Heinrich (soprano), "Le Long du Quai" (d'Arba)

9. 34 Association des Concerts Lamoureux, conducted by Albert Wolff, Symphony in G Minor (Roussel)

10. 0 Light and Bright

10. 30 Close down

2YN NELSON

920 kc. 327 m.

7. 0 p.m. Listeners' Own session

8. 0 Eugene Ormandy and Philadelphia Orchestra, "Emperor" Waltz (J. Strauss)

8. 10 Radio Stage: "El Toro"

8. 35 Light Recitals

9. 1 Dance Music by Leo Reisman and His Orchestra

9. 30 Swing session

10. 0 Close down

2ZJ GISBORNE

980 kc. 306 m.

7. 0 p.m. After Dinner Music

7. 15 "Nobody's Island"

7. 40 Variety

8. 0 "Chocolate Soldier" Selections

8. 15 Vocal Gems

8. 30 Old Time Dance Music

9. 2 Modern Dance Music with Vocal Interludes

10. 0 Close down

7. 41 The Mastersingers, "Who?"

7. 43 Russ Morgan and His Orchestra, "Does Your Heart Beat for Me?"

7. 45 What the American Commentators Say

8. 0 Orchestra Georges Tzipine, Fantasy on Famous Schubert Airs

8. 6 "The Tailor's Ring"

8. 30 "Sweet and Lovely," featuring Peter York and His Orchestra and Anne Leuner

9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary

9. 25 Albert Sandler and His Orchestra, "Yvonne" (Nicholls)

9. 31 Donald Thorne (organ), "The Donkey Serenade" (Friml)

9. 34 Harry Horlick and His Orchestra, "Garnations" (Valverde)

9. 37 "Total War," by F. W. Kenyon, New Zealand Author: The Drama of a Polish Boy Held in Germany (NBS production)

10. 0 Close down

4YA DUNEDIN

790 kc. 380 m.

6. 0, 7. 0, 7. 45, 8. 45 a.m. London News

9. 30 Current Ceiling Prices

10. 20 Devotional Service

10. 40 For My Lady: "The Circus Comes to Town"

12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

1. 30 Commentary on Senior Rugby Matches at Carisbrook

5. 0 Children's session

5. 45 Dinner Music (6.15, LONDON NEWS)

6. 30 Names of Men Speaking in the Radio Magazine at 9.0 a.m. on Sunday

7. 15 Topical Talk from the BBC

7. 30 EVENING PROGRAMME: Bonmouth Municipal Orchestra, "Dancer of Seville" (Grunow)

7. 35 From the Studio: Leslie J. Dunbar (baritone), "The Rose of Tralee" (Glover), "The Yeomen of England" (German), "Her Name is Mary" (Ramsay)

7. 45 What the American Commentators Say

8. 0 Handstand (BBC programme)

8. 29 From the Studio: Noni Masters (soprano), "Morning" (Speaks), "Looking Homeward" (Carnie), "A Song of Thanksgiving" (Allisen)

8. 38 Norwegian Light Symphony Orchestra, Fantasia on Norwegian Folk Songs

8. 46 David Lloyd (tenor)

8. 52 Boston Promenade Orchestra

9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary

9. 25 Billy Cotton's Song Shop (BBC production)

10. 0 Sports summary

10. 10 Dance Music

11. 0 LONDON NEWS

11. 20 CLOSE DOWN

4YO DUNEDIN

1140 kc. 263 m.

5. 0 p.m. Variety

6. 0 Dinner Music

7. 0 After Dinner Music

7. 45 "The Mystery of Mooredge Manor"

8. 0 Variety

8. 30 "Paul Clifford"

8. 58 Interlude

9. 0 Band Music

10. 0 Classical Music

10. 30 Close down

4YZ INVERCARGILL

680 kc. 441 m.

7. 0, 7. 45, 8. 45 a.m. London News

9. 0 Morning Variety

9. 30 Current Ceiling Prices

11. 0 "Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn"

11. 20 Light and Bright

12. 0 Lunch Music (12.15 and 1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS)

2. 0 Listen to the Band

2. 30 Orchestras and Ballads

2. 45 Victor Silvester's Ballroom Orchestra

1ZB AUCKLAND
1070 kc. 280 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
 7.30 Health Talk
 9. 0 Bachelor Girl session (Jane)
 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
 9.45 The Friendly Road (Pathfinder)
 10. 0 New Releases
 12. 0 Music and Sports Flashes
 12.15 & 1.15 p.m. London News
 12.30 Gardening session (John Henry)

3. 0 Commentary on Senior Rugby Football Match at Rugby Park
 4.30 Floor Show
 5. 0 Music for the Tea Hour (7.30, Sports Results)
 6. 0 "The Big Four"
6.15 LONDON NEWS
 6.30 Names of Men Speaking in the Radio Magazine at 9 a.m. on Sunday
 6.45 To-day's Sports Results Crosby Time
 7.15 Topical Talk from the BBC
 7.30 Screen Snapshots
 7.45 What the American Commentators Say
 8. 0 Dance Hour (Interludes by Dorothy Lamour)
 8.57 Station Notices
 9. 0 Newsreel and War Review
 9.25 For the Musical Connoisseur: Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G Major (Bach), Ecole Normale Chamber Orchestra, Paris
 10. 0 Close down

1.30 1ZB Happiness Club (Joan)
 2. 0 New Zealand Hit Parade
 3. 0 Sincerely Yours
 4.45 The Milestone Club (Thea)
 5. 0 Sunbeams' session (Thea)
 5.30 One Man's Family
 5.45 Sports session (Bill Meredith)
 6. 0 The Lone Ranger Rides Again!
 6.15 London News
 6.30 Music You Should Hear
 7.15 Rambles in Rhythm
 7.30 In His Steps
 7.45 The Tale Master
 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
 8. 5 Celebrity Artist: Bing Crosby
 8.20 The Rains Came
 8.45 The Rank Outsider
 9. 5 Doctor Mac
 9.20 The Bat
 11. 0 London News

2ZB WELLINGTON
1130 kc. 265 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
 7.30 Health Talk
 8.15 Preview of Weekend Sport
 9. 0 Bachelor Girls' session
 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
 10. 0 Gardening session (Snowy)
 10.15 Songs of Good Cheer
 11.30 Of Interest to Women
 12. 0 Midday Melody Menu
 12.15 & 1.15 p.m. London News

2. 0 Variety and Sports Flashes
 3. 0 First Sports Summary
 3.50 Second Sports Summary
 6. 0 The Lone Ranger Rides Again!
 6.15 London News
 6.45 Sports Results (George Edwards)
 7.15 Rambles in Rhythm
 7.30 In His Steps
 7.45 The Talisman Ring
 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
 8. 5 Celebrity Artists: Bing Crosby
 8.15 The Rains Came
 8.45 Hot Dates in History
 9. 0 Doctor Mac
 9.15 The Bat
 10. 0 Jane Arden, Girl Detective
 11. 0 London News

3ZB CHRISTCHURCH
1430 kc. 210 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
 7.30 Health Talk
 8. 0 Breakfast Club
 8.15 To-day's Sport (The Toff)
 9. 0 Bachelor Girls' session (Paula)
 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
 10. 0 Rhythm and Romance
 11.30 Gardening session (David)
 12. 0 Luncheon session
 12.15 and 1.15 p.m. London News
 1. 0 Out of the Ether
 1.30 Vegetable Growing in the Home Garden

1.45 Passing Parade and Sports Flashes
 4.50 Sports Summary
 5. 0 Children's session
 6.45 Final Sports Results
 6. 0 The Lone Ranger Rides Again!
 6.15 London News
 6.30 Reflections with Johnny Gee
 7.15 Rambles in Rhythm
 7.30 In His Steps
 7.45 The Blind Man's House
 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
 8. 5 Celebrity Artists: Bing Crosby
 8.20 The Rains Came
 8.45 The Dickens Club: Nicholas Nickleby
 9. 0 Doctor Mac
 9.15 The Bat
 9.30 For the Stay at Home
 11. 0 London News
 11.15 A Famous Dance Band

4ZB DUNEDIN
1310 kc. 229 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
 7.30 Health Talk
 9. 0 Bachelor Girls' session
 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
 12.15 & 1.15 p.m. London News
 1. 0 Of Interest to Men
 2. 0 Music and Sports Flashes
 5. 0 The Voice of Youth, including a presentation by the Senior Radio Players

5.45 The Garden Club of the Air
 6. 0 The Lone Ranger Rides Again!
 6.15 London News
 6.30 Tradesmen's Entrance
 6.45 Sports Results (Bernie)
 7.15 Rambles in Rhythm
 7.30 In His Steps
 7.45 Brains Trust Junior
 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
 8. 5 Celebrity Artists: Bing Crosby
 8.20 The Rains Came
 8.45 The Listeners' Club
 9. 0 Doctor Mac
 9.15 The Bat
 10. 0 Dan Dunn, Secret Operative 48
 10.30 & 11.15 Broadcast of the Town Hall Dance
 11. 0 London News

2ZA PALMERSTON Nth.
1400 kc. 214 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
 7.15 Victory Loan Reporter
 7.30 Health Talk
 9. 0-9.30 Good Morning
 9.30 Current Ceiling Prices
 5.45 p.m. Variety
 6.15 London News
 6.45 Sports Results (Fred Murphy)
 7.15 The Lone Ranger Rides Again!
 7.30 Gardening session
 8. 0 Current Ceiling Prices
 8.15 The Rains Came
 9. 0 Doctor Mac
 9.15 Music, Mirth and Melody
 10.30 Close down



Ah! that's
Persil
Whiteness

P.211.322

A BRILLIANTINE
THAT COMBATS DANDRUFF
GLY-SEN
 TONIC
 BRILLIANTINE



In addition to beautifying oils, GLY-SEN Brilliantine contains a solvent for dandruff. This means appearance and protection! Ask for GLY-SEN.

2/2

Made by Salmond & Spraggon Ltd.
 2 Customhouse Quay, Wellington.

3.4 A



"They must have
BLUE before they
 can be **WHITE**"

Washing is only the first part of the job in keeping clothes and linens a lovely pure white. You must Blue them too! Be sure you don't omit Reckitt's Blue from the final rinsing water.

WARTIME PACK. As Calico is needed for War purposes Reckitt's Blue is unavoidably wrapped in paper, instead of the familiar Calico Bag. Before using, tie your Reckitt's Blue in a piece of Calico or Flannel.

Reckitt's Blue

KEEPS YOUR LINENS A GOOD COLOUR
 Bl.45

IYA AUCKLAND

650 kc. 462 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
9. 0 With the Boys Overseas. Greetings from the N.Z. Forces
10. 0 Players and Singers
11. 0 Roman Catholic Service: St. Patrick's Cathedral (His Lordship Bishop Liston)
- 12.15 p.m. Musical Musings
1. 0 Dinner Music (1.15, LONDON NEWS. Talk: Wickham Steed)
2. 0 Of General Appeal
- 2.30 Round the Bandstand
3. 0 Grieg and his Music
- 3.30 New York Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Bruno Walter, Symphony No. 9 ("Choral") (Beethoven) (U.S.A. programme)
- 4.30 Among the Classics
5. 0 Children's Song Service
- 5.45 As the Day Declines (6.15, LONDON NEWS)
7. 0 Brethren Service: Gospel Hall, Howe St. (A. R. Latdlaw)
- 8.15 Harmonic Interlude
- 8.30 EVENING PROGRAMME: Grahader Guards Band, "Preciosa" Overture (Weber)
- 8.38 Royal Artillery Band, with Soldiers and Sailors of the French Forces, "Batez les coeurs," "Marches of France" (Bernheim)
- 8.45 Sunday Evening Talk
9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
- 9.20 Weekly News Summary in Maori
- 9.30 Station Notices
- 9.33 BBC Military Band, "Malaguena" (Moszkowski), "La Tarantelle de Belphegor" (Albert)
- 9.41 Peter Dawson (baritone) with Male Quartet, "Red, White and Blue," "So It Goes On" (Gay)
- 9.47 Leonard Smith (cornet), "Ecstasy" (Smith), "Bride of the Waves" (Clarke)
- 9.53-10.0 The Goldman Band, "Our Director" (Bigelow), "Lights Out" March (McCoy)
11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

IYX AUCKLAND

880 kc. 341 m.

6. 0 p.m. Selected Recordings
- 8.30 SYMPHONIC PROGRAMME: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Symphony No. 6 in C Major, Op. 31 (Atterberg)
9. 0 Orchestra of the Conservatorium Concerts Society, Nocturnes: "Clouds," "Festivals," "Sirens" (Debussy)
- 9.24 Alfred Cortot (piano) with Orchestra conducted by John Barbirolli, Concerto No. 2 in F Minor, Op. 21 (Chopin)
10. 0 Close down

I2M AUCKLAND

1250 kc. 240 m.

10. 0 a.m. Sacred Selections
11. 0 Orchestral, Vocal and Instrumental Items
12. 0 Dinner Music
2. 0 p.m. Symphonic Hour
3. 0 Vocal and Instrumental Selections
- 3.30 Light Variety Entertainment
- 4.30 Popular Medleys
5. 0 Piano and Organ Selections
- 5.30-6.0 Light Orchestral Music
7. 0 Orchestral Music
8. 0 Evening Concert
9. 0 Orchestra, Organ and Choral
10. 0 Close down

2YA WELLINGTON

570 kc. 526 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 8.15 Early Morning session
9. 0 With the Boys Overseas: Greetings from the N.Z. Forces
10. 0 Miscellany
- 10.30 Music of the Ballet

Sunday, May 20

11. 0 Presbyterian Service: St. Andrew's Church (Rev. A. B. Kilroy)
- 12.5 p.m. Melodies You Know
- 12.30 Things to Come
1. 0 Dinner Music (1.15, LONDON NEWS. Talk: Wickham Steed)
2. 0 Tchaikovski: Serenade in C Major, Adrian Boult and the BBC Symphony Orchestra
- 2.25 Celebrity Artists
- 2.45 In Quines and Places Where They Sing
3. 0 Reserved
- 3.30 Miscellany
4. 0 Reserved
- 4.15 Men and Music: Arthur Sullivan (BBC production)
- 4.30 Band Music
5. 0 Children's Song Service: Uncle Charles and Anglican Choir
- 5.45 Gladys Moncrieff (soprano)
- 5.57 In the Music Salon
- 6.15 LONDON NEWS
7. 0 Church of Christ Service: Wellington South Church (Mr. H. C. Bischoff)
8. 5 EVENING PROGRAMME: NBS Light Orchestra
- Conductor: Harry Ellwood
- 8.45 Sunday Evening Talk
9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
- 9.20 Weekly News Summary in Maori
- 9.30 New Zealand News for the Pacific Islands
- 9.48 (approx.) Station Notices
- 9.50 Famous Opera Houses of the World (A Series of NBS Programmes)
11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

2YC WELLINGTON

840 kc. 357 m.

6. 0 p.m. Light Orchestras
- 6.30 Voices in Harmony
- 6.45 Songs Without Words
7. 0 Solo Vocalists
- 7.15 Varied Recordings
- 7.45 Musical Miniatures
8. 0 The Play, "The Great Deliverance" (by Graeme Holder) (A NBS production): A fantasy, in farcical vein—one of the last of the late W. Graeme Holder's Comedies.
- 8.47 Light Orchestras and Songs
10. 0 Close down

2YD WELLINGTON

990 kc. 303 m.

7. 0 p.m. Recalls of the Week
- 7.33 "The Defender"
8. 0 Hall of Fame
- 8.30 "Dad and Dave"
- 8.43 Melodious Memories
9. 2 "Meet the Bruntons"
- 9.33 "Lorna Doone"
- 9.45 Do You Remember?
10. 0 Close down

2YB NEW PLYMOUTH

810 kc. 370 m.

7. 0 p.m. Relay of Church Service
8. 0 Recorded Programme
10. 0 Close down

2YH NAPIER

750 kc. 395 m.

- 8.45 a.m. London News
9. 0 With the Boys Overseas: Greetings from N.Z. Forces
10. 0 Morning Programme
- 10.45 Sacred Interlude
11. 0 Music for Everyman
12. 0 "Band Stand" (BBC prog.)
1. 0 p.m. Dinner Music (1.15, LONDON NEWS. Talk: Wickham Steed)
2. 0 "This Sceptred Isle: No. 10 Downing Street"
- 2.30 Operatic Cameo
3. 0-4.0 p.m. Howard Barlow and Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, Symphony No. 2 in B Flat Major (Schubert)

- 6.15 LONDON NEWS
7. 0 Anglican Service: St. John's Cathedral Church, Napier (Bishop of Waiapu)
- 8.15 Radio Stage: "Miss Gill"
- 8.45 Sunday Evening Talk
9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
- 9.20 Weekly News Summary in Maori
- 9.30 The Philadelphia Orchestra, Suite in A Minor for Flute and Strings (Telemann)
- Paul Robeson (bass), "Lullaby" (Gambis), "The Joys of Love" (Martini)
- Copenhagen Philharmonic Orchestra, Romance for Violin and Orchestra (Svendson)
10. 0 Close down

2YN NELSON

920 kc. 327 m.

7. 0 p.m. The Adolf Busch Chamber Players with Marcel Moysé (flute), Suite No. 2 in B Minor (Bach)
- 7.24 Julius Patzak (tenor)
- 7.30 Alfred Cortot (piano), "Scenes from Childhood" (Schumann)
- 7.46 Lotte Lehmann (soprano), "Voices of the Wood" (Schumann), "Sunset Glow" (Schubert)
- 7.52 London Symphony Orchestra, "Rosamunde" Ballet Music (Schubert)
8. 0 "The Stones Cry Out" (BBC programme)
- 8.15 Light Symphony Orchestra, "Shepherd's Song" (Elgar)
- 8.18 The Georgian Singers, Fantasia on English Melodies
- 8.26 Sir Henry Wood and British Symphony Orchestra, "Mock Morris" (Grainger)
- 8.30 Concert session: Walter Goehr and London String Orchestra, "Holberg" Suite (Grieg)
9. 1 "The Girl of the Ballet"
- 9.34 Music of the Concert Halls: Prelude in E Major (Bach), Essay for Orchestra (Rarber), Alto Rhapsody (Brahms) (Soloist: Marian Anderson)
10. 0 Close down

3YA CHRISTCHURCH

720 kc. 416 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
9. 0 With the Boys Overseas: Greetings from the N.Z. Forces
- 9.45 Celebrity Hour
11. 0 Baptist Service: Colombo Street Church (Rev. J. D. Jensen)
- 12.15 p.m. Interlude
1. 0 Dinner Music (1.15, LONDON NEWS. Talk: Wickham Steed)
2. 0 "Bandstand": A programme of Songs and Orchestral Music (BBC programme)
- 2.27 Band of H.M. Royal Marines, Plymouth Division, "The Great Little Army" (Alford)
- 2.30 Women of History: Lucretia Borgia
3. 0 New York Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Vladimir Goldschmann: Symphony on Marching Tunes (Gould), Violin Concerto in D Major (Brahms) (Soloist: Natan Milstein) (U.S.A. prog.)
4. 0 The Man Born to be King: "Kings in Judea"
- 4.48 Royal Choral Society, "Bethlehem" (Gounod), "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear" (arr. Sullivan)
- 4.52 Effrem Zimballist (violin), Sonata No. 1, Op. 27, No. 1 (Ysaie)
5. 0 Children's Service: Rev. J. S. Strang
- 6.45 Evening Reverie
- 6.15 LONDON NEWS
7. 0 Presbyterian Service: St. Paul's Church (Rev. Lionel Fletcher)

8. 5 EVENING PROGRAMME: La Scala Orchestra, Milan, "The Daughter of the Regiment" Overture (Donizetti)
- 8.15 FROM THE STUDIO: Linda Haase (mezzo-soprano), "I Love Thee" (Beethoven), "Gradle Song of the Poor" (Mossorsky), "Slumber Song of the Plains" (White), "Night" (Rachmaninoff)
- 8.26 Winifred Gardner (pianist), Romance in F Sharp (Schumann), Ballade in D Minor (Brahms), Staccato Etude (Rubinstein)
- 8.39 Laszlo Szentgyorgyi (violin), Rondo (Schubert, arr. Friedberg)
- 8.45 Sunday Evening Talk
9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
- 9.20 Station Notices
- 9.22 Drama: "The Great Ship," by the well-known English author, Eric Linklater. A Fantasy of the war in the desert (BBC production)
11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

3YL CHRISTCHURCH

1200 kc. 250 m.

6. 0 p.m. Sunday Serenade
7. 0 Featured Artist: Essie Ackland, "Break, Fairest Dawn" (Handel), "The Hills of Home" (Fox), "Melisande in the Wood" (Goetz), "A Summer Night" (Thomas)
- 7.14 Waltzes for the Piano
- 7.30 Master Melodies
- 7.45 Music by Meyerbeer: "Shadow Song" ("Dimorah"), Miliza Korjus; Coronation March ("Le Prophete"), "O Paradiso" ("L'Africana"), Justi Bjorling; Ballet suite ("Les Patineurs")
8. 5 Albert Sandler Trio
- 8.15 "Henry VI": Gloucester's Soliloquy, Act 3, Scene 2, "AY, Edward will use women honourably," spoken by John Barrymore
- 8.20 Interlude
- 8.30 Music for the Bandsman
- 9.30 "Showtime": A Humphrey Bishop Production
10. 0 Close down

3ZR GREYMOUTH

940 kc. 319 m.

12. 0 Dinner Music (1.15 p.m., LONDON NEWS. Talk: Wickham Steed)
- 1.40 Close down
- 5.30 Sacred Song Service
- 6.30 Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir (U.S.A. programme)
- 6.54 Alexander Kellarmine (pianist), "Mortly Us Through His Grace," "He Thinketh of Mercy" (Bach)
7. 0 Music of the Masters: The Halle Orchestra, "Die Fledermaus" Overture (Strauss)
7. 9 Beniamino Gigli (tenor), "Your Tiny Hand is Frozen" (Puccini)
- 7.14 Gula Bustabo (violin), "On Wings of Song" (Mendelssohn)
- 7.18 Miliza Korjus (soprano), "Thousand and One Nights" Waltz (Strauss)
- 7.22 Magdeleine Loeuffer (piano), Waltz in E Major, Op. 34, No. 1 (Moszkowski)
- 7.31 Humphrey Bishop Presents Show Time
8. 0 Albert Sandler Trio
- 8.10 The Radio Stage: "False Fingers"
- 8.35 Ivor Moreton and Dave Kaye
- 8.45 Sunday Evening Talk
9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
- 9.20 Orchestra Georges Tzipine, The Three Waltzes (J. and O. Strauss)
- 9.28 Webster Booth (tenor) with the Lindonei Trio, "Land Without Music" (Strauss)
- 9.32 The Bohemians, "Summer Breezes" (King)
- 9.35 "The Girl of the Ballet"
10. 0 Close down

4YA DUNEDIN

790 kc. 380 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 7.45, 8.45 a.m. London News
9. 0 With the Boys Overseas: Greetings from the N.Z. Forces
10. 0 Feminine Artists: Orchestras and Chorus
11. 0 Roman Catholic Service: St. Joseph's Cathedral
- 12.15 p.m. Concert Celebrities
1. 0 Dinner Music (1.15, LONDON NEWS. Talk: Wickham Steed)
2. 0 "Man Born to be King: The Light and the Life": A Series of Plays by Dorothy Sayers
- 2.45 Sergei Rachmaninoff with Eugene Ormandy and Philadelphia Orchestra, Concerto No. 3 in D Minor, Op. 30 (Rachmaninoff)
- 3.21 Recordings
- 3.30 "This Sceptred Isle: London Bridge"
- 3.58 Light Orchestras and Ballads
- 4.15 "The Temple: Where the Lawyers Live" (BBC production)
- 4.30 Selected Recordings
5. 0 Children's Song Service
- 6.15 LONDON NEWS
- 6.30 Anglican Service: St. Paul's Cathedral
8. 0 EVENING PROGRAMME: Felix Weingartner and London Philharmonic Orchestra, "Consecration of the House," Op. 124 (Beethoven)
- 8.11 Miliza Korjus (soprano), "The Little Ring" (Chopin), Variations on a Theme by Mozart (Adam)
- 8.19 Simon Goldberg and Paul Hindemith (violin and viola), Duet in B Flat Major, K.424 (Mozart)
- 8.35 Dr. Leo Blech and London Symphony Orchestra, Serenade for Orchestra, Op. 11, Minuet and Scherzo (Brahms)
- 8.45 Sunday Evening Talk
9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
- 9.20 Station Notices
- 9.22-10.34 Music from the Theatre: Ponchielli's Opera "La Gioconda"
11. 0 LONDON NEWS
- 11.20 CLOSE DOWN

4YO DUNEDIN

1140 kc. 263 m.

6. 0 p.m. Recordings
- 8.15 "The Hunchback of Notre Dame"
- 8.30 RECITALS: Orchestre Symphonique de Paris, "Dance of the Flowers" (Debussy), "Saltarella" (Vieuxtemps), "Marche Herolique" (Saint-Saens), Igor Gorin (baritone), "Over the Steppes" (Gretchaninoff), "Gopak" (Moussorgsky), "Tis Not True" (Matta), "Largo Al Factotum" (Rossini)
9. 0 Joseph Bishop (tenor), "All Hall Thou Dwelling" (Gounod), "The English Rose" (German), "For Love Alone" (Thayer), "Afton Water" (Hume)
- 9.32 Alfred Cortot (pianist), "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2" (Liszt), "Sequidillas," "Malaguena" (Albeniz)
- 9.47 Boston Promenade Orchestra, "Loves of the Poets" Waltz (Strauss), "Pop Goes the Weasel" (arr. Cailliet)
10. 0 Close down

4YZ INVERCARGILL

680 kc. 441 m.

- 8.45 a.m. London News
9. 0 With the Boys Overseas: Greetings from the N.Z. Forces
10. 0 Sacred Interlude
- 10.30 BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra
11. 0 Music for Everyman
12. 0 National Military Band
- 12.15 p.m. Theatre Memories
1. 0 Dinner Music (1.15, LONDON NEWS. Talk: Wickham Steed)
2. 0 Recitals by Allan Jones (tenor), Reginald Foot (organ), Comedy Harmonists

Sunday, May 20

- 2.32 "Transatlantic Call." (BBC programme)
3. 0 Major Work: "Stenka Rasin" Symphonic Poem (Gla-zounova), Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra
- 3.16 Famous Artist: Vladimir Horowitz (piano)
- 3.34 "Six Wings of Song"
4. 0 Orchestras of the World: Columbia Broadcasting Symphony
5. 0 Answering New Zealand: James Taylor, Raymond Massey (U.S.A. programme)
- 5.15 "Key on the Keys," Songs at the Piano (BBC programme)
- 5.30 Memory Lingers On
- 6.15 LONDON NEWS
- 6.30 Methodist Service: Central Church (Rev. Robert Thornley)
- 7.30 Gleanings from Far and Wide
- 8.15 Station Notices
"This Scattered Isle: Edinburgh"
- 8.45 Sunday Evening Talk
9. 0 Newsreel and Commentary
- 9.20 Fred Hartley's Quintet
- 9.25 "Mr. Meredith Walks Out"
- 9.37 Slumber session
10. 0 Close down

42D DUNEDIN 1010 kc. 297 m.

9. 0 a.m. Tunes for the Breakfast Table
- 9.30 Radio Church of the Helping Hand
10. 0 Morning Melodies
- 10.15 Little Chapel of Good Cheer
- 10.45 Light and Bright
11. 0 Favourites in Rhythm
- 11.30 A World of Music
12. 0 Close down

1ZB AUCKLAND 1070 kc. 280 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 7.30 Junior Request session
- 8.30 Around the Bandstand
9. 0 Songs of the Islands
- 9.15 Friendly Road Children's Choir
- 10.30 You'll Enjoy Education
11. 0 Friendly Road Service of Song
12. 0 Listeners' Request session
- 1.15 p.m. London News
- 2.45 Notable Trials
- 3.30 The Music and the Story
- 4.15 One Man's Family
- 4.30 Diggers' session (Rod Talbot)
6. 0 Talk on Social Justice
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 Uncle Tom and the Sankey Singers
7. 0 A.T.C. Quiz
- 7.30 Radio Theatre Programme
- 8.30 Community Singing
- 8.45 Sunday Night Talk
- 9.15 The Living Theatre: Take the Sun
11. 0 London News

2ZB WELLINGTON 1130 kc. 265 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
- 8.15 A Religion for Monday Morning
9. 0 Uncle Tom and His Children's Choir

9.15 Band session

- 10.30 Friendly Road Service of Song
11. 0 Cheerful Tunes
- 11.12 Comedy Cameo
- 11.30 Diggers' session
12. 0 Listeners' Request session
- 1.15 p.m. London News
- 1.25 The Hit Parade
2. 0 Radio Matinee
3. 0 Notable Trials
- 4.45 Session for the Blind
5. 0 Storytime with Bryan O'Brien
- 5.25 Favourites of the Week
6. 0 Talk on Social Justice
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 For the Old Folks
- 6.45 A.T.C. Quiz
- 7.30 Evening Concert Programme
8. 0 Reserved
- 8.30 Reserved
- 8.45 Sunday Night Talk
9. 0 Orchestral Cameo
- 9.15 The Living Theatre: The Mark of Pain
10. 5 Restful Melodies
- 10.30 Variety
11. 0 London News
12. 0 Close down

3ZB CHRISTCHURCH 1430 kc. 210 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
9. 0 Uncle Tom's Children's Choir
- 9.15 Band session
10. 0 Hospital session

11. 0 Friendly Road Service of Song

- 11.45 Sports Talk (The Toff)
12. 0 Luncheon session
- 1.15 London News
2. 0 Radio Matinee
3. 0 1ZB Radio Theatre
- 3.30 Notable Trials: The Burdon Slow Poisoning Case
5. 0 Storytime with Bryan O'Brien
6. 0 A Talk on Social Justice
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 Entr'acte, with George Thorne at the Civic Theatre Organ
- 6.45 A.T.C. Quiz
8. 0 Reserved
- 8.30 Community Singing
- 8.45 Sunday Night Talk
9. 0 Light Classical Interlude
- 9.15 The Living Theatre: The Dawn is Breaking
10. 0 Restful Music
11. 0 London News

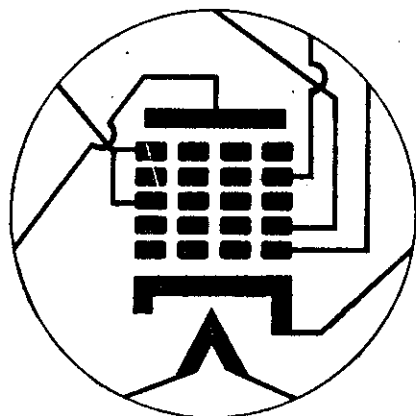
4ZB DUNEDIN 1310 kc. 239 m.

6. 0, 7.0, 8.45 a.m. London News
9. 0 Songs of Praise
- 9.30 Dunedin Choirs
10. 0 The Hospital session
11. 0 Sports Digest
- 11.15 Morning Star
- 11.30 With the Bandsmen
12. 0 You Asked For It
- 1.15 London News
2. 0 The Radio Matinee
- 2.30 Notable Trials

- 4.30 We Discuss Books
5. 0 Storytime with Bryan O'Brien
- 5.30 4ZB Choristers, conducted by Anita Oliver
- 5.45 Preview of To-day with Aesop
6. 0 A Talk on Social Justice
- 6.15 London News
- 6.30 The Diggers' Show (George Bezar)
7. 0 A.T.C. Quiz
- 7.15 BBC programme
- 7.45 The 1ZB Radio Theatre
- 8.30 Columbia Community Singing Film
- 8.45 Sunday Night Talk
9. 0 Dusty Labels
- 9.30 The Living Theatre: They Came Back
11. 0 London News

2ZA PALMERSTON Nth. 1400 kc. 214 m.

8. 0 a.m. Light and Bright
- 8.45 London News
9. 0 Your Hymns and Mine
- 9.15 Sunday Celebrity
- 9.30 Variety
10. 0-12.0 As You Like It Request Programme
5. 0 p.m. Storytime with Bryan O'Brien
- 5.30 Radio Theatre
- 6.15 London News
- 6.45 A.T.C. Quiz session
7. 0 Tommy Handley's BBC Production; Itma
8. 0 Reserved
- 8.30 Reserved
- 8.45 Sunday Night Talk
9. 0 The Living Theatre: The Valiant
10. 0 Close down



MYSTIC SYMBOL

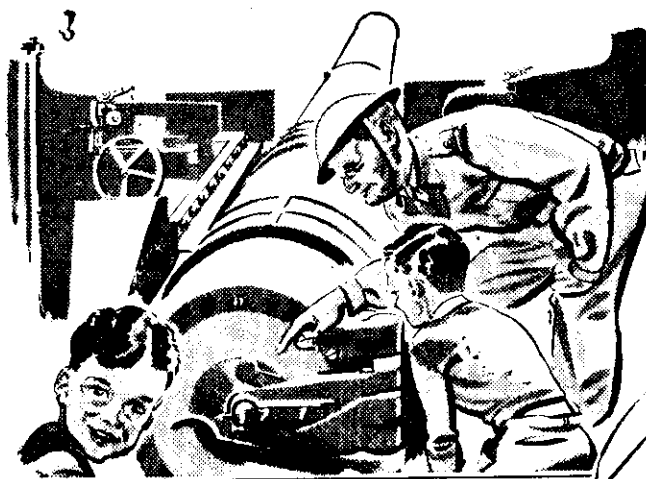
Seeing this mystic symbol in the circuit diagram of a modern radio receiver, the expert might exclaim "Ah! a Pentagrid Converter". Most likely you are more interested in getting the longest possible period of service from your radio valves than in radio technicalities. Therefore,

whether a Pentagrid Converter or any other valve in your radio needs replacing, ask your serviceman to "Revalve with Radiotrons."

Radiotrons
The LONG-LIFE VALVE

THE NATIONAL **NEECO** ELECTRICAL

AND ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED BRANCHES ALL MAIN CENTRES R3.5

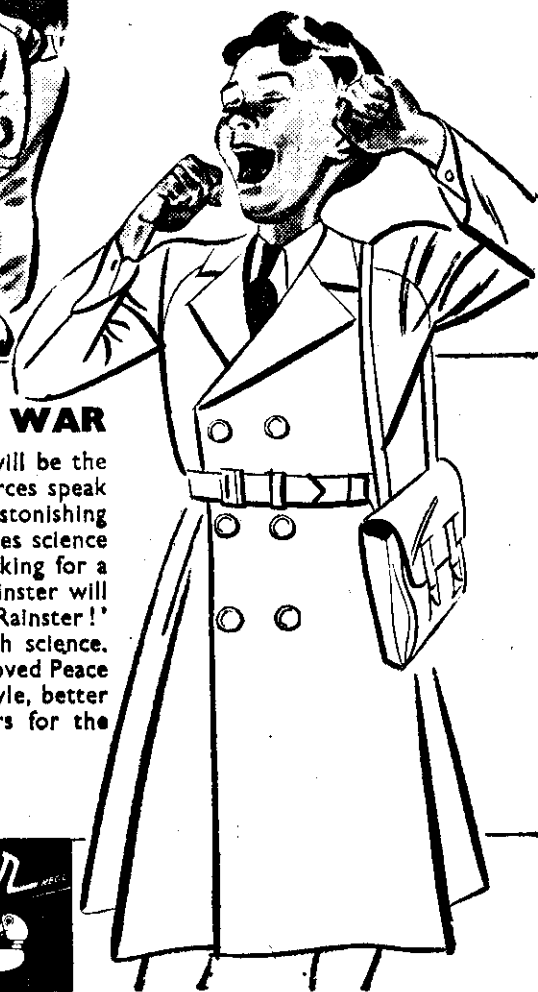


THE GOOD THAT COMES FROM WAR

Sounds like a paradox. But your Peace Rainster will be the better for the war. Why? ● Everywhere the Forces speak of their improved ships, planes, tanks, guns . . . astonishing improvements not foreseen in peace. For war drives science to excel itself . . . drives endlessly. ● This is working for a better equipped peace. When peace says Go! Rainster will make raincoats in which you'll proudly say: 'It's a Rainster!' For Rainster's all set to go: is keeping pace with science. ● If conditions allowed, you would have these Improved Peace Rainsters now . . . in better variety, with better style, better materials.* But while the war lasts, it's Rainsters for the Forces . . . and more Rainsters.



*The famous Rainster-proofing is the secret of the praise everywhere for Rainster by the men and women of the Forces.





**You SHOULD SMOKE
SILVER FERN . . .**

BECAUSE IT'S SO CONSISTENTLY GOOD!



Speed
Victory —
INVEST IN
NATIONAL
WAR SAVINGS.