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mails and supplies, but the isolation is being broken down by river and air transport. Northern Canada has only one navigable river, the Mackenzie, whereas Siberia, where a similar development problem presents itself, has several. But these Canadian arctic lands are perhaps most important for their bearing on two fields of scientific research—terrestrial magnetism and weather prediction. The mariner's compass doesn't point to the geographical North Pole, but to the North Magnetic Pole. This magnetic pole, or centre, is probably not on the mainland of Canada, where the maps place it, said Dr. Jenness, but on an island north of Canada, although it is not known quite where. Only long-continued scientific observation can supply this information. There may be two centres, not just one. Obviously it would be a great thing for navigation if we had more knowledge of this centre or centres.

Then the weather. Atlantic weather is largely made in the Arctic. If there were a chain of weather stations all along the Arctic coasts from Russia to Greenland and in the Arctic archipelagoes the northern hemisphere would have a much better idea what was coming. Crop predictions in Canada and northern United States would be easier.

The abnormal winter in Britain in 1946-47 was probably caused by a large high-pressure area to the north of Greenland. It stayed and stayed and wouldn't shift. Sir Hubert Wilkins, the explorer, proposed that a similar chain of stations be set up round the Antarctic. He held that they would lead to the prediction of monsoons in Asia and droughts in Australia. But for the second war, something might have been done. Now stations are gradually being established throughout the Arctic; the Russians have many.

The Gulf Stream

Dr. Jenness also mentioned a curious thing about our old friend the Gulf Stream, which flows north in the Atlantic, warms Britain, and passes round the north to Norway. There has always been a very small deviation from the Gulf Stream to the south of Greenland. Of late years this deviation has



CANADIAN SOLDIER, World War II.—In World War I, Eskimos were not interested in "barbarians' quarrels"

increased, so that harbours in western Greenland which 50 years ago were ice-bound all the winter are now free. These are being used by fishermen. The cod

of Newfoundland waters are moving north in consequence of the change in water temperature.

We wondered whether the Gulf Stream might not be going to desert Britain. Was this to be the climax of the Old Country's misfortunes? Dr. Jenness wouldn't commit himself, but he doesn't think it will happen in our day.

During the second world war Dr. Jenness was lent to the Department of National Defence for geographical work. The Canadian Government has now set up within the Department of Mines and Resources a Geographical Bureau to supply all Departments with information, and Dr. Jenness is director of research in this bureau.

Our last question was on his early love. Did he ever regret the time he had spent on the classics? Dr. Jenness said emphatically that he did not. The classics were a fine stand-by. Only the other day when he heard someone running down the younger generation he recalled what Horace had said on the subject. Every old generation thinks the new one shows a falling off. Besides, concluded Dr. Jenness, training in the classics makes one better able to take a broad view of every problem.

BRITAIN'S POST-WAR CRISIS

ZB Network Will Broadcast U.S. Radio Survey

TO get a word-picture of post-war Britain and how she is facing up to her economic troubles, an American investigator from the Columbia Broadcasting System, William Downs, interviewed, some little time ago, a cross-section of the British people. He talked with miners, housewives, farmers, dockers, shopkeepers, and engineers, and he found that while many of the common people exercised the British prerogative of "grousing," they showed spirit and determination.

From it all one clear fact emerges, he says. It is that Britain is not a beggar nation. The British people regard American aid as an economic life-saver in the middle of an unprecedented financial hurricane. "We will repay our debts," they say. But there is a feeling among some that though America's help is needed, the U.S. should not tell Britain how to run her affairs.

On Sunday, February 15, the survey of post-war Britain which the American CBS built out of these interviews, together with extracts from speeches by some of the country's leaders, will be presented by the New Zealand Commercial stations. It will be broadcast by 1ZB and 2ZA at 7.30 p.m.; by 2ZB and 4ZB at 8.0 p.m.; and by 3ZB at 7.0 p.m. The programme was prepared under the supervision of Lee Bland (who visited New Zealand in 1946 with Norman Corwin), assisted by Allan Jackson and Arthur Hepner, of the CBS (London).

After some criticism of the Government by a village baker who claims that

large multiple shops restrict his business dealings, and by a housewife who complains that the food situation is not much better than it was during the war, comes an extract from a speech by Hugh Dalton, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Dalton says: "Agriculture is a great dollar-saver; the more food we can grow in this island, the less we need to import from overseas."

Downs adds his own comments on the coal situation as it was at the time and introduces a few lines from a speech by Ernest Bevin at Hastings—"Give us two years' mighty effort. Bring the coal back beyond the 1938 output. I'll go to the textile workers, the railwaymen or any other trade you like, and together let us triumph both for ourselves and for the generations yet to come. Give me the weapons so I can carry on, not only to help in your prosperity, but to try to build a decent peace for the future of the world."

Unmoved by Film Tax

Referring to the British tax on American films, Downs says that, while it startled the world, the British people rode the shock without comment. But they were numbed when the price of cigarettes went up and beer rose a penny a pint.

The voice of the Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, is heard declaring that the country must first deal with the immediate problem of reducing overseas expenditure. But even that would be only a partial and temporary expedient. "The essential thing is to increase production of absolutely vital things. We

must increase the production of coal and steel, make our transport fully efficient, and produce more goods for export. I believe nearly all will put their shoulders to the wheel, but there are some who will not. It is for that reason the Government introduced a bill which, while it gives no greater powers than were given to the present Government in 1945, enables them to be applied in the present crisis."

Then comes the voice of Winston Churchill: "If I had that power, with a Cabinet of the best ability and experience in the country—which I certainly would gather—I would give you promptly and in good time the decisions which are necessary; and I have no doubt Britain would survive."

Bevin on America

Downs remarks that round about this time Ernest Bevin made a suggestion that was not very good to the American way of thinking. Bevin said: "I know America will be upset with what I am about to say, but I have always got to upset somebody. My own conviction is that she (America) handicaps herself and causes high taxation in her own country by failure to redistribute the Fort Knox gold." To his British listeners he added, "If you don't give the production, this country will lose its position, and back you'll be forced to the old 1926 position."

Here is a docker's comment: "I for one would like to see the boys pull together and get this country on a good footing. Let's hope we have no more strikes." And a suggestion by a Birmingham miner was that everybody able



ERNEST BEVIN

"I have always got to upset somebody"

to should "have a go" at working in the mines. "Finally, let us work two extra Saturdays each month over the five-day week at overtime rates. Every industry should be nationalised. America won't like that, but she's already let us down. As soon as we got the loan, up went prices. We need America's help, but she shouldn't tell us how to run our affairs."

"There is no doubt that with the factory capacity and labour in England, she could do more," runs an excerpt from a speech by Sir Stafford Cripps. "Whatever happens, we must send the necessary goods abroad. It's a struggle to prove to the world the value of our democratic way of life."

The broadcast, which reveals a sympathetic attitude to Britain's special problems, has been titled *British Crisis*.