"Secrets of Scotland Yard"



WITH the British radio, screen and Yard, is at present official historian of narrator, listeners to the four ZB hour episodes, will start on Friday, May on Friday evenings at the same time. Secrets of Scotland Yard will differ from the BBC feature, Scotland Yard at Work, described recently in The Listener and now being heard from 2YH, The ZB show emphasises that "crime does not pay," and includes dramatizations of actual crimes, whereas the BBC documentary feature lays stress on the purely scientific angle of crime detec-

Percy Hoskins (seen above), who had a hand in writing the BBC serial, and who is the author of Secrets of Scotland

stage actor Clive Brook acting as "the Yard." He has had many years' experience as a crime reporter for one stations and 2ZA will be introduced of London's largest daily newspapers. next week to a new session Secrets of As he pointed out there is nothing Scotland Yard. This serial, in 52 half- occult about the work of Scotland Yard, although some of its achievements often 7, at 9.0 p.m., and be heard thereafter appear to be like black magic until one sees their simplicity. Many people seem to believe that the detection of crime is some kind of romantic gift much closer to fiction than to fact. The truth is, of course, that crime detection is a business and detectives its professional employees. The average Yard man gets little chance to display the analytical powers of Holmes or the subtly inspired methods of Ellery Queen, for in 90 per cent. of murder investigations it is the system—the crime-fighting machine called the C.I.D .- and not the individual officer that is responsible for the solution.

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of its aims the establishment of a more universal, international viewpoint in Christianity.

The University's Function

We asked Dr. Coleman about another subject in which he is greatly interested, the function of the university in the world to-day. What differences in function had he noticed, for instance, between England and America?

England was as far ahead as any country, except possibly Russia, in the matter of equality of opportunity for attendance at a university, he said. In America the great majority of students were the children of wealthy parents, but in England there were far more bursaries and large Government grants that made the universities more independent. At the same time the object of the university in England seemed to be to train experts and specialists to help run the socialist state. In America the position was more complex: "They stations in the near future.

don't really know what they are training leadership for." There was worship of the slogan of free enterprise, and American universities seemed to be guided mainly by the traditions of the past, of the 19th Century society—based on a concept of liberal humanism-that was collapsing now.

American universities did not concentrate on specialist courses, but were more concerned with giving a "general" education. At Harvard, for instance, one third of the time spent on any course must be devoted to the humanities, to the social and natural sciences. "Yet in no country at present is there more discussion about the function of the university, and of how its position can be improved.

After visiting Dunedin Dr. Coleman will go to Australia, and from there to England, before he turns to his headquarters at Geneva. While he was in Wellington he recorded a talk on The University in the World To-day, which will be heard from the main National



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