OFFICER CADETS

for permanent commissions in FLYING!



For training at —

CHARTER OF THE COLLEGES

The aim of the Colleges is to provide young men with the theoretical and practical training easential to launch them on careers as permanent officers. To this end the curriculum is designed to develop leadership, character, physical and mental fitness, an understanding of men, and to impart a thorough knowledge of the elements upon which air power is based. The following methods will be used:

- (a) The staff of the Colleges will imbue air cadets with high ideals and a high standard of honour and personal conduct; with moral courage, loyalty to the Service, ready acceptance of responsibility, devotion to duty and self-reliance.
- reliance.

 (b) Physical and mental fitness will be developed by providing scope for the display of initiative, energy and endurance; by fostering a strong sense of sportsmanship and a healthy moral outlook; by developing cleat, rapid and analytical thought, and by encouraging cadets to participate in, and to organise sport and leisure time activities.
- (c) Cadets will be encouraged to take a personal interest in the welfare of members over whom they may exercise authority, and to study the elements of successful personnel management in preparation for their greater responsibilities.
- paration for their greater responsibilities.

 The syllabus is designed to provide the cadet with a liberal education in the arts and sciences, and with a knowledge of basic Service subjects. Instruction in the academic field will include basic principles and application of mathematical and physical science; social, political and economic history; English expression and literature, and the fundamentals of law.

 Instruction in Service subjects will include training in the basic duties of an airman; responsibilities of an officer; flying training; a knowledge of air weapons and of weapons of other Services; theory of flight; construction principles of air equipment; principles of organisation, and co-operation with other Services.

Applications Close: AUGUST 7th, 1953

Intending applicants and interested parents are invited to write immediately for informative pamphlet and application forms. Address letters to:-

The Air Secretary, Air Department, WELLINGTON.

R.A.F. COLLEGE Cranwell, ENGLAND

A limited number of cadetships are available for entry into Cranwell and subsequent appointment to permanent commissions in the Royal New Zealand Air Force or the Royal Air Force. Those selected for the R.N.Z.A.F. will return to New Zealand after graduation, whilst those for the R.A.F. will remain in the United Kingdom, Applicants must be between the ages of 171 years and 19 years on the 1st January, 1954 and will be required to have passed the University Entrance Examination, the subjects taken to include Mathematics and Physics.

R.A.A.F. COLLEGE PointCook, AUSTRALIA

Successful applicants for cadetships atthe R.A.A.F. Cadet College, Point Cook, will, on graduation, return to New Zealand for appointment to permanent commissions in the R.N.Z.A.F. Applicants must be between the ages of 16 years and 19 vears on the 1st Fcb., 1954 and will be required to have passed the University Entrance Examination, the subjects taken to include Mathematics and Physics.

NOTE: For all cadetships, those sitting the appropriate examination this year are eligible to apply.

ON COMPLETION

Graduation means appointment as a commissioned officer in the Royal New Zealand Air Force, or the Royal Air Force, with substantial pay, professional status and a permanent career. The way is then open for promotion to the highest ranks.

MAGNESIUM



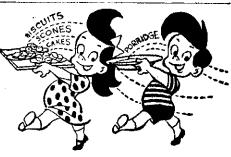
MAGNESIUM, lightest of the common metals and silvery-white in colour, is the element usually associated with photographers' "flash powder", and incendiary bombs. It is produced by the electrolysis of magnesium chloride-a compound made either from seawater, magnesium-containing brine or mineral deposits of magnesia-and by the thermal reduction of dolomite, a mineral which occurs abundantly in most industrial countries. By far the most important use of magnesium is in the manufacture of castings and wrought alloys for the aircraft and motor industries. It is also used to increase the strength of certain aluminium alloys. Compounds of the element, such as magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts) and magnesium oxide (magnesia), are well-known in medicine. Others are used in the production of rapid-hardening cements, in the rubber industry, in sugar refining and in paper-making, French chalk, meerschaum, asbestos and steatite are all compounds of magnesium.

In addition to making electrical insulators of steatite, I.C.I. uses magnesium in the manufacture of the aluminium allovs that are used so extensively in the construction of aircraft and in building and engineering.



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